"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; gentle to moderate west winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,301. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT URGES UNITY IN AMERICA AS GREAT ISSUE

Carries Fight for Preparedness to Detroit, Assailing Pacifists as Nation's Foes.

SNEERS AT "NOTE-WRITING"

"No Antidote for Murder," He Asserts—Says Hyphen Must Be Abolished.

FAILS TO MEET HENRY FORD

Peace Advocate, Busy at His Factory, Was Unable to Call on the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, advocating adequate preparedness for national defense, today received an enthusiastic welcome in the home of Henry Ford, supposed stronghold of pacifist beliefs, which in many respects was a repetition of the greeting which marked his recent trip to Chicago. For the day, at least, Ford, the preacher of peace at any price and the man who received the majority of the votes in the primaries of the State for nomination as President by the Republican Convention, was apparently forgotten, and Roosevelt, advocate of thoroughgoing preparedness, was cheered. The Colonel in his chief address, at the Opera House, spoke with cutting sarcasm about the Ford movement and the Ford doctrines, and it was at these moments that laughter and derisive comments were heard from the Colonel's auditors.

It was a day which the Colonel thoroughly enjoyed, because the situation put him on his mettle and presented obstacles, real or imaginary, to be overcome. The talk of Ford and pacifism was the main obstacle. The Colonel rode over it roughshod, taking no pains to spare the feelings of the pacifists.

The Colonel delivered three addresses before the public reception this afternoon. Then, well satisfied with his day's work, at 6:10 o'clock tonight he started for New York. Apparently he felt that the danger that Mr. Ford and the pacifists would play any important part in the deliberations of the Republican National Convention was a thing which he had put behind him.

Colonel Roosevelt got here at 7:10 o'clock this morning, and even at that hour there was a crowd of 1,000 men and women waiting to cheer him at the railroad station. He was met by ex-Senator Warren, Hugh Chalmers, Henry B. Joy, and other Old Guarders of 1912, who seemed as enthusiastic about the Colonel today as they were determined to head him off when the fight that split the Republican Party was waged. In fact, the attention paid to the Colonel by one-time dyed-in-the-wool Old Guarders evoked comment and caused what might be called a mild sensation in local political circles.

Members of the Committee of Arrangements were anxious that the Colonel should pay little attention to Ford today, basing that feeling entirely upon the fact that Ford was a pacifist. They showed him a copy of a newspaper which contained an article hinting that the Colonel had sought a meeting with Ford. As a result this explanation was made: On several occasions prior to the Colonel's visit today Mr. Ford had written or telegraphed to him, either personally or through a representative, asking if he might see the Colonel if he came here, even offering to send a private car to bring the Colonel here if he were willing to accept such an offer.

The Colonel had replied that he would be very glad to talk to Mr. Ford, just as he would talk to any other citizen, if Mr. Ford would call at the Athletic Club this afternoon.

Following the arrival today, tentative arrangements were made to have Mr. Ford call at the Athletic Club at 3:30 o'clock. Shortly after the Colonel delivered his address at the Opera House, however, word was received at the club that Mr. Ford was at his factory and would be unable to call upon the Colonel. He explained, however, that he would be delighted to have the Colonel call upon him at his factory, an offer which seemed to arouse much resentment on the part of some of those who had arranged for the Colonel's reception. As a result of these late manoeuvres the Colonel and Mr. Ford did not meet, and with the exceptions noted, Mr. Ford was pretty thoroughly eliminated from the Colonel's day in Detroit.

The Colonel's address at the Opera House was marked by more than one spectacular feature. By 10:30 o'clock, the time set for the address, a great throng of men and women had collected about the Athletic Club and in front of the Opera House on the Campus Martius when the long line of automobiles occupied by the Colonel and his party and the Reception Committee left the club and proceeded slowly through the streets.

Opera House Crowded.

Thousands of American flags were waved by onlookers as the Colonel, his face one broad smile, jammed through the crowd and into the Opera House, every seat of which was filled. Fully a thousand persons fought with the police and firemen to get inside the building, but finally were driven back. They could hear the cheers of the crowd inside as the Colonel appeared on the platform, and gave back cheers in answer.

The crowd in the Opera House was on

Continued on Page 4.

SENTENCE ON LYNCH HELD UP FOR PRESIDENT

Case of New Yorker Convicted as Rebel to be Investigated by Ambassador Page.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The White House this evening notified Senator O'Gorman that Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York, the American citizen convicted in Dublin by court-martial of being a participant in the rebellion, and on whose behalf the President interceded with the British Government at the Senator's urgent request, had not been executed and that the sentence imposed on him would not be carried out pending investigation and report by Ambassador Page.

It had been understood that Lynch was condemned to be shot and that his execution was to have taken place early yesterday morning.

MORGAN CONTRACT UP IN FRENCH SENATE

Sub-Committee Named to Study the Agreement—Abuses Due to "Unqualified Intermediaries."

PARIS, May 19.—The Senate Committee on Army Contracts today took action concerning the contracts for war material. A semi-official report of the Senate proceedings gives the action of the committee as follows:

"The Committee on Army Contracts decided unanimously to address to the Government through its President a protest against the abuses arising from the persistent intrusion of unqualified intermediaries in war contracts. The committee calls the attention of the public authorities to the urgent need for energetic measures to put an end to the profoundly regrettable practices.

"A sub-committee was appointed to study the contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. and its effect on the contracts placed abroad by the War Office."

The sub-committee is composed of Senators Moheron, Lebert, Perchot, Steeg and Ribiere. All contracts made since the opening of hostilities by all the French Ministries were examined by the Senate Committee.

The Morgan contract was considered one of the most important, so the committee determined to study it first through a sub-committee. The so-called Morgan contract refers to an agreement with the Morgan house through which the French Government pays for supplies bought in America.

Inquiries made of the Paris agent of the Morgan firm brought the reply that no details are known concerning the subject before the Senate Committee.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN REACH A SETTLEMENT

Tension Between the Two Powers Has Been Relieved, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

LONDON, May 19.—It is learned from the Foreign Office that the tension between Sweden and the Entente Allies has been ended, although no official statement is forthcoming at this time. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told The Associated Press an agreement had been reached today, but would give no details.

He indicated that the controversy between Sweden and Russia over the Aland Islands was fictitious, saying Russia never intended to fortify the islands. Referring to the speech of Foreign Minister Wallenberg, before the Swedish Parliament on Wednesday, Cecil declared the most remarkable feature of the address was the favor with which it was received by all parties, indicating the strong determination of Sweden to remain neutral.

Apprehension of the Swedish Government concerning the Aland Islands was removed through the good offices of Great Britain. France asked Russia for particulars on behalf of Sweden, and Russia readily gave complete and unqualified assurances that any defenses erected on the islands would be purely for emergencies of the present war, and that any such military works would be removed at the end of hostilities.

The good feeling that has arisen between Sweden and Great Britain as a result of these discussions has brought about an understanding regarding trade between England and Sweden, in accordance with which it is expected that Sweden will make large concessions with regard to pulp exports, and that Great Britain will yield in a similar manner in coal exports.

GERMANY CONSIDERS U-BOAT ISSUE SETTLED

Will Not Reply to Last American Note—Von Igle Case the Only One in Controversy Now.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Germany, considering the submarine controversy with the United States closed, has determined to make no response to the last American note upon the subject. Information to this effect is contained in confidential advices received here from Berlin.

The American note declared that the United States would rely on a "scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany, and the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent government."

It was indicated at the State Department when the note was sent that the United States did not feel a reply was necessary and that should one not be forthcoming this Government would consider Germany had acquiesced.

With the apparent end of the submarine crisis and Germany's admonition to her citizens in the United States to obey local laws, German officials feel that the only remaining cause of friction is the case of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to the recalled German military attaché, arrested in New York in connection with a plot to blow up the Welland Canal. Count von Bernstorff has asked for the return of papers taken from von Igel, but the request so far has been refused by the State Department.

Latest Shipping News.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 464 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M. yesterday. Due 21st, forenoon. American Line.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

ARMY BILL JOKER AIMS TO ROB WOOD OF HONOR MEDAL

Provides for Inquiry That May Cloud Distinction Won in Geronimo Chase.

RAISES TECHNICAL POINT

Framers Would Limit Honor to Regulars—Wood a Doctor When He Won It.

JOB FOR HAY'S FRIEND

Another Little Joker Provides a Place That Only Judge Carson of Virginia Fits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the lexicon of Congress a "joker" is something that appears to be what it isn't, or, put in another way, something that isn't what it appears to be.

The joker in a legislative bill or resolution usually conceals something that its authors are not anxious to have exposed to the light of publicity. All of which is preliminary to saying that there are jokers in the large and voluminous Army Reorganization bill which emerged from the Joint Conference Committee of the Senate and House as a compromise measure, that has not given entire satisfaction to the friends of adequate military preparedness.

One of the jokers in this bill provides for the appointment of a military commission to investigate the reasons for the awards of Congressional medals of honor. This is said to be aimed at Major Gen. Leonard Wood with the object of trying to injure his military record. General Wood has incurred some enmities in Congress by reason of his frankness, and one of the reasons assigned for the differences between Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, and leading members of the Military Committees of Congress was the refusal of Mr. Garrison to displace General Wood from the office of Chief of Staff, which he occupied when Mr. Garrison came into the Cabinet.

It required legislation by Congress to displace General Wood. This legislation is known as the Manchu act, a reference to the Chinese system of beheading. It provides that no officer shall be detailed away from his regular duty for more than four years in every six. So General Wood had to leave the most important place in the army and take station as commander of the Military Department of the East.

Denies Aiming at Wood.

The provision for the appointment of a military commission to investigate awards of medals of honor was not in the bill when it was discussed in the House and the Senate. It was inserted in the Conference Committee. Denial was made tonight by a member of the Conference Committee that the amendment was aimed at General Wood. It was explained that there was some complaint that medals of honor had been awarded by favor, and it was thought that something should be done to insure greater care in making future awards, particularly in view of the proposal to give what would amount to retired pay to officers and enlisted men who had received medals of honor.

General Wood received his medal of honor for his services in the pursuit of Geronimo. General Wood was then a contract surgeon of the army. The force under Lawton was short of officers, and General Wood was put in command of one of the detachments. The medal of honor law provided that the medals should be awarded to officers and men of the regular army, and the point was raised in the War Department that as a surgeon not regularly commissioned but merely serving under a contract for a specified period General Wood was not an officer of the regular establishment. But the medal was awarded to him. This was in March, 1898, while General Wood, then a Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the regular army, was detailed in Washington as attending physician at the White House, President McKinley was then in office.

General Wood's medal of honor was awarded "for distinguished conduct in the campaign against Apache Indians in 1886 while serving as medical and line officer of Captain Lawton's expedition." The inserted section in the Army bill provides that the Military Commission shall ascertain whether the award of any medal of honor was made for other than distinguished conduct involving actual conflict with an enemy, and it is the gossip here that this is aimed to bring out whether it was proper to give a medal to General Wood for general distinguished services instead of for a particular act of gallantry. One of the stories circulated is that the real object of this legislation is to head off any aspirations of General Wood to become President of the United States.

Job for Hay Constituent.

Another joker in the Army Reorganization bill is very interesting to those who know of the circumstances connected with it. This joker, slipped into the bill behind the closed doors of the Conference Committee, as jokers frequently are, is contained in a paragraph providing for the appointment of Judge Advocates in the reorganized regular army. Probably there never was more peculiar language employed to frame a joker than that which reads this way:

"Provided further, That of the vacancies created in the Judge Advocate's Department by this act, one such vacancy, not below the rank of Major, shall be filled by the appointment of a person from civil life, not less than forty-five nor more than fifty years of age, who shall have been for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, shall have served the two years as a Captain in the regular or volunteer army, and shall be proficient in the Spanish language and laws."

The one man in the world that this description seems to fit is Judge Adam C. Carson of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. Judge Carson is

Continued on Page 2.

England Will Not Relax Her Blockade Despite Submarine Reform, Says Cecil

LONDON, May 19.—Replying to the German suggestion that Great Britain, in response to the change in the German submarine campaign, should modify the food blockade, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, informed The Associated Press today there was not the remotest possibility that British economic pressure on the Central Powers would be relaxed. He said:

"We maintain that the blockade is fully legal under international law. Its reprisal character is merely incidental, called forth by German use of submarines, but the rigid enforcement of the blockade is merely an extension of our rights which we had not hitherto found it expedient to use."

URGE RETRIBUTION FOR THE LUSITANIA

Memorial Meeting Speakers Demand That America Join War Against 'Nation Gone Mad.'

SEE OUR IDEALS AT STAKE

Must Fight for Our Lives if Germany Wins—Americans Declared Not Neutral at Heart.

Anniversary services in memory of the victims of the Lusitania were held in Carnegie Hall last night. The memorial meeting was to have taken place on May 7, the anniversary of the sinking, but at the request of Mayor Mitchel was postponed, the Mayor giving as his reason for making the request the critical status of German-American relations at the time of the anniversary and the danger of disorder due to the tension existing in the public mind as a result of that crisis.

The speakers last night were George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee; the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, and Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

The meeting was marked by out-and-out sympathy for the Allies and their cause. The time had come, said both Major Putnam and Dr. McKim, for America definitely to align herself on the side of the allied nations. Prussianism was denounced, and the crime of the Lusitania described as a crime from the stigma of which Germany can never escape. There was no disorder at the meeting.

It was a solemn occasion, and the only time that anything resembling laughter sounded in the hall was when Major Putnam, and later the other speakers, referred to the "correspondence" carried on between Washington and Berlin. Major Putnam spoke first and explained why the meeting was postponed from the original date.

Blame Mayor for Delay.

The entire blame for that postponement he placed on the shoulders of Mayor Mitchel, and added that the committee, while complying through a sense of duty to the request of the Mayor, nevertheless wished it to be distinctly understood that it had at no time shared the views of the Mayor as to the wisdom of the postponement. Just such a crisis as the Mayor had in mind when he asked for the postponement was, in the opinion of the committee, said Major Putnam, the proper time when good citizens should get together and let the President know how they stand on matters of such vital importance to the life of the nation.

"This meeting, though late," said Major Putnam, "is, nevertheless, a memorial to the Lusitania. It is for us to see to it that the American citizens, the women and children, and men, who died on the Lusitania did not die in vain. It is for us to see to it that such crimes shall never again take place."

Major Putnam said that at this time the Lusitania case was not even a case of correspondence. It had reached the state, he added, of inocuous desuetude. It was a matter which, he said, had drifted off into space. He called attention to the action of the Kaiser in decorating the officer who sank the Lusitania within thirty days after the disaster, and of the striking off of a medal in Germany to commemorate the deed. Until lately, he added, even the little children of Germany had glorified the tragedy in song.

A State Gone Mad.

"We have," said Major Putnam, "a State gone mad to deal with. The other States of Europe are trying now to curb this mad State, and I declare that the time has now come when the United States should act with France and England and Belgium and their allies in the cause they are fighting for. They are fighting for principles which every American should hold dear. They are fighting for democracy against autocracy. Germany believes the United States is her enemy. The German people have been fed on lies concerning the United States and its attitude in this war. If at the end of this war the Teutons win we will have the job on our hands of fighting for our lives. We are sure of one enemy. Lets be careful to keep the friendship of those who are still our friends."

Major Putnam said he favored an alliance of France, Great Britain, and the United States. Such an alliance, he said, could surely maintain the peace of the world.

"The word of the committee to you," concluded Major Putnam, "is that the time has come for direct action."

The venerable Dr. McKim was the next speaker.

"I followed," said Dr. McKim, "the flag of the Confederacy until it was furled in defeat, but not in dishonor, at Appomattox, but today there can be no man more jealous than I of the rights of the American flag. I am sure that if my great commander, General Robert E. Lee, could rise from his tomb in the mountains of Virginia, he would stand where I stand tonight and would utter the sentiment of America first, and urge you to stand firm for American rights in all parts of the world."

Dr. McKim compared the disasters that overtook the Titanic and the Lusitania.

An Infamous Crime.

"The case of the Titanic," he said, "was a deplorable disaster: that of the Lusitania was an infamous crime, the result of man's inhumanity to man, without a parallel in all the records of civilization. The Lusitania was torpedoed without a moment's warning, an infamous deed, deliberately planned and carried out without mercy under official orders of a great empire. We record tonight an eternal detestation of that unspeakable horror and we utter a determination that it shall not pass into oblivion while the monsters responsible for it remain unrebuked and unpunished. We demand the repentance of all concerned in that crime from the bluejacket who fired the torpedo, to the Admiral who issued the order, and the Imperial Master who sanctioned the crime. We stand with the President when he voices the opinion of the great American Republic, and we insist that the Republic shall clear itself from si-

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INDIA TRULY LOYAL, SAYS LORD HARDINGE

Ex-Viceroy Tells How She Kept Faith with Empire When Few British Troops Remained.

GERMAN INTRIGUES FUTILE

And Native Propaganda Vain—Wider Autonomy for Dependency Forecast by the Late Ruler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, who was appointed Viceroy of India in 1910 and returned to England last month after an administration which was commonly described as a highly successful continuation and development of the liberal policy initiated by Lords Morley and Minto, disclosed some interesting facts in the course of a statement made to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whom he received at his house in Gloucester Place.

Lord Hardinge showed how India's voluntary contributions to the prosecution of the war had justified that dependency's being regarded as an integral part of the British Empire united to the central administration by consideration of self-interest and political development, which, in the eyes of the Indians themselves, had assumed paramount importance and had received a most striking exemplification during the course of the war.

For months during the early period of the war India was practically denuded of British troops and the Indian contingents, who went abroad to fight the British Empire's battles, amounted to about twenty times the force which was sent to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion, not only in men, but also in guns, rifles, ammunition, and stores of all kinds. India gave so unstintedly that, with the exception of a few batteries which remained on the northwest frontier, there was at one time hardly any artillery throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"How was this possible?" Lord Hardinge was asked.

"Only because of mutual trust," he replied. "At the outset of the war I had consultations with leaders throughout India. I frankly exposed to them the situation and needs of the Empire and I was assured that there would be no serious trouble in India. I believed their assurances, and my trust has been amply justified.

Slender Garrison Left in India.

"We sent out of the country no fewer than 300,000 men to the various fields of the imperial battle-line in France, Egypt, China, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Gallipoli and even the Cameroons. These consisted of both Indian and British troops. When it is remembered that the British army of occupation usually numbers some 73,000 men, and that at one time for a few weeks there remained only a handful of British troops, something between 10,000 and 15,000 men, in a country with a population of over 315,000,000, one can realize that such a course of action would have been foolhardy in the extreme had there been any real foundation for the reports of widespread and serious disaffection, spread from enemy sources.

"To put the matter in a nutshell, had India been as disloyal as the Germans would doubtless have liked it to be our policy would have been tantamount to evacuation of our Indian Empire, with the probability that we were condemning the few thousand troops, left behind practically without artillery, and the whole white civilian population to being submerged under a tidal wave of revolt.

"This situation was, however, purely temporary, for since the period of the first few months of the war the garrison of India has been considerably reinforced by territorial and garrison battalions and territorial artillery.

"Why," added Lord Hardinge as an afterthought, "the Indian Empire gave to the British Empire in the critical early stages of the war when England's resources in artillery were, as was well known, entirely inadequate to the needs of the situation, the whole of its artillery of most modern and up-to-date pattern with the exception of a few batteries, which were kept on the northwestern frontier for protection against attack from without. And even these batteries were reduced from six to four guns. India also supplied the British Government with great quantities of shells, rifles, and small arm ammunition, and the Government of South Africa with shot and shell.

"From these facts, it is apparent," continued Lord Hardinge, "that the Indian Government had full confidence in the loyalty of India, the Princes, chiefs, and peoples. How has that trust been justified? Well, I'll give you a few striking examples, which will prove more than generalizations about India's loyalty. In the Winter of 1914-15 about 7,000 Sikhs returned to India from the western part of the United States and Canada. They were imbued with revolutionary ideas, and were doubtless under the impression that the whole country was ready to rise. They made their way up country and arrived in the Punjab. They committed all sorts of excesses, not stopping at murder. This was in February, 1915. Not only did they fail to subvert the population, but when the Government took in hand the task of suppressing disorders and hunting down the perpetrators, it was invariably assisted by Sikh peasants, who in numberless cases themselves seized and handed over the guilty parties to the authorities in the Punjab.

"These returned Sikhs were undoubtedly parties to a conspiracy which had for its object to cause a general rising and seize, in the first instance, Ferozepore arsenal. It was through the unfailing loyalty of the native population to the British Raj that the conspiracy came to naught.

Germans Behind the Plotting.

"There was ample evidence that German assistance, financially and otherwise, had been given to the agitators. One plot was directly instigated by Germany through various agents, who supplied considerable funds. This was an ambitious scheme, nothing less than to create a general revolt, which was timed to break out on Christmas Day, 1915. However, the Government was furnished with full information of the projected rising, and was able to forestall it and render all the preparations abortive. The centre of this plot was Bengal, where

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WOODS TELLS OF POLICE WIRETAPPING; NATIONAL ISSUES IN IT, SAYS MARSHALL; RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS FOR AN INQUIRY

Congressman Loft Calls for House Inquiry Into the Seymour Wiretapping Case

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Congressman George W. Loft of New York City offered a resolution in the House today asking for an investigation by a select committee of five members of the House into the "wiretapping" controversy. Mr. Loft is a Democrat. The Loft resolution refers to an alleged "gigantic scandal" growing out of the tapping of telephone and telegraph wires in the metropolis. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Rules. No plans have yet been made for its consideration. The resolution reads:

Whereas, It has been stated in the press that there has developed a gigantic scandal growing out of the practice of tapping telephone, telegraph, and cable wires in the City of New York, and whereas, it has been stated on high authority that this practice has grown to become a menace to international relations, and, as stated, "It has to do with important matters affecting the National Government."

Be it resolved, That the Speaker appoint a select committee of five members of the House, and such committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with this matter and report its findings and recommendations as soon as practicable to the House of Representatives; and the committee is authorized to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths and send for persons and papers in prosecution of said investigation.

No Request from Washington

At the Department of Justice it was said that no request had been made through that department that the Seymour wires be tapped. It was indicated there that if anybody connected with the Federal Government knew anything on the subject the proper place to inquire was the office of the Federal District Attorney in New York, but it was explained that this was a mere suggestion not based on any definite knowledge. All the information on the wiretapping case that appears to be available here leads to the belief that the Federal Government did not officially ask the New York authorities to do the wiretapping.

National Issues Involved, Says Marshall

United States District Attorney Marshall made the following statement yesterday:

I have made inquiry into the circumstances concerning the investigation now going on into the listening on the wire of Messrs. Seymour & Seymour, and find that the case which the Police Department referred to as having to do with the Federal authorities is a case which I know about which has been of interest for some time to the Federal authorities and which involves national issues. Any publication of the facts in this case at the present time would be most regrettable from the standpoint of the administration of Federal justice.

The work of the Police Department during the recent strenuous times has been of the utmost benefit to the Federal authorities. I could cite one case after another to which they have devoted the greatest energy and the most clear-headed intelligence. The Federal and city authorities work in entire harmony, and, while I do not feel myself free to deal with names and cases, I can state most positively that the Federal Government is indebted in a great number of important cases to the Police Department for most valuable and efficient assistance.

BEAT ITALIANS BACK ON 5-MILE FRONT

Big Austrian Guns Force Withdrawal of Foe Between Monte Maggio and Astico Valley.

OTHER POSITIONS GIVEN UP

Berlin Estimates That the Austrians Have Pushed Ahead Five Miles at Some Points.

ROME, May 19, (via London.)—Evacuation by the Italians of Zugnatorta (in the Lagarina Valley, south of Trent) and the line from Monte Maggio to Sagliodaspio, between the Terragnolo Valley and the upper Astico, (southeast of Trent,) is announced today by the War Office, which states that the retirement is a consequence of several days of violent artillery bombardment.

The bulletin reads:

In the Adamello zone we occupied the head of the upper Sarca and the adjacent heights, capturing thirty prisoners and rich booty in materials and provisions. Between the Chiese and the Adige there has been an intense artillery action.

On a portion of the front between the Adige and the Terragnolo Valley we evacuated the Zugnatorta position, which a three days' intense and uninterrupted bombardment had rendered untenable. Two successive violent counterattacks against our positions south of Zugnatorta were repulsed with very grave losses for the enemy. We took prisoners and machine guns.

In the zone between the Terragnolo Valley and the upper Astico the enemy continued, with numerous batteries of all calibres, a violent bombardment of our lines of defense from Monte Maggio to Sagliodaspio. In order to avoid useless losses, we evacuated this line and fell back in good order on our positions in the rear, where we are reinforcing ourselves.

In the zone of Asiago there is nothing of importance to report.

In the Sugana Valley, after an intense artillery fire during the whole of the night of the 17th, the enemy at dawn attacked our positions from the Maggio Valley to Monte Collo, but was everywhere repulsed.

Our artillery bombarded Innichen and Sillian, in the Drava Valley.

On the remainder of the front the artillery activity has been most intense in the upper regions, but moderate on the Isonzo and Carso fronts. The night of the 17th we repulsed an enemy attack in the Monfalcone zone.

Enemy air raids are reported at different points on the Venetian Plain. One person was killed and another wounded, and slight material damage resulted. Our aviators bombarded enemy camps and artillery parks in the Foigarsa zone and returned safely despite attacks from batteries.

The withdrawal of the Italian front between Monte Maggio and the Astico Valley, which lies to the east and northeast, represents a break in the battle line of a little more than five miles. The new line is probably close to the frontier, from which the Italian forces had made but little advance into Austrian territory at this point.

Attacking at Four Points.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Here are a

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BORDER MILITIA SLOW TO ENLIST

Tardy New Mexico and Arizona Troops Halt Funston Plan for Boundary Patrol.

ONLY TEXAS MEN PROMPT

Realignment Likely to Include Recall of Pursuers of the Big Bend Raiders.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Funston's realignment of the border patrol was being delayed, War Department officials said today, by slow mobilization of the Arizona and New Mexico National Guard and by the disappointing showing in numbers and equipment of some of the Guard companies that reported for service.

Although it has been ten days since President Wilson called out the Texas, Arizona and New Mexico Guardsmen for patrol duty along the border their mobilization and assignment are far from complete. The Texas companies responded promptly, but in the other two States the call has not met with so quick a response as officials expected. In addition many companies in all three States have been found to be below their paper strength.

So far General Funston has reported only in a general way on the National Guard mobilization, but a fuller report is expected early next week. Officials hope that by that time the reassignment of troops along the border will have been completed.

It is considered likely here that the realignment will include withdrawal to the American side of the expeditions under Colonel Sibley and Major Langhorne, which crossed in pursuit of the Big Bend raiders. Their mission is regarded as virtually accomplished, the bandits in that region apparently having been dispersed and the Americans captured at Boquillas rescued. A Carranza command moving from Saltillo also is expected to do much toward relieving the Big Bend situation.

General Funston sent a brief report on the killing of Sergeant Harry Furman of the Twenty-third Infantry, saying he was shot on the Mexican side of the border when searching for a stray mule.

The report stated that Furman was shot twice, once presumably through the heart; that the body appeared to have been left undisturbed, and that the persons who fired the shot were unknown. A border story that Furman was killed on the American side by Carranza soldiers and dragged to the Mexican side was not confirmed in the report received from General Funston.

Furman's pistol was found with two empty shells in it, and it was rumored that he himself had begun firing at a party of Mexicans, probably while he was tipsy. American officers, however, deny this statement, as those who saw Furman before he went over the line said he was entirely sober. General Funston closed his dispatch with the remark, as reported to him, that in all probability the truth of the matter never would be known.

The State Department's dispatches today from Mexico City indicated that the strike of railway employes that has paralyzed traffic in a large district north of the capital might soon be adjusted. Resumption of train service south from Saltillo, the dispatches said, was to be resumed today. Officials

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POLICE HEAD'S TESTIMONY

Wire Spying a Necessity to Detect Crime Here, He Says.

MAYOR CHARGES TREACHERY

Accuses Thompson Committee of Harassing Federal Authorities by Disclosures.

DAY MARKED BY WRANGLES

Corporation Counsel Joins in Demand That Legislative Body Cease Exposing Secrets.

The controversy over the right of the police to tap private telephone wires and listen to conversations was waged with great bitterness yesterday. It led to many clashes between Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and city officials, headed by Mayor Mitchel. Among the many developments of the day these were the most important:

Senator Thompson emphatically asserted that no evidence had been produced to show that the United States Government was in any way involved in the tapping of the wires of the law firm of Seymour & Seymour, which precipitated the present trouble, and that he did not believe the Government's interests were involved.

Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and Corporation Counsey Hardy asserted just as positively that the Government's interests were involved, and that this was one of the reasons why the law firm's wires were tapped, the Mayor branding as "cumulative treachery" the efforts of Senator Thompson and his committee to make the matter public.

National Issues Involved.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall took a hand in the proceedings by issuing a statement later in the day declaring that the Seymour case is one which he knew had been of interest to the Federal authorities for some time. He said it involved "national issues." The recent work of the Police Department, he said, had been of great benefit to the Federal authorities.

It was shown that five men connected with the Seymour office, one being Frederick Seymour, conducted a war brokerage business and sold to American manufacturers of munitions information obtained through a "grapevine" process in Wall Street. Letters that passed between some of this group and a firm in Tennessee were produced by District Attorney Swann, who said that one of the group represented himself as a confidential agent of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Additional information as to how the wires of the Seymour firm were tapped and two dictaphones installed there was given to the Thompson committee by employes of the Equitable Building and others. It was shown that William J. Burns had charge of the job, and Senator Thompson declared that in his opinion the detective had violated the fourth amendment of the United States Constitution. The committee made an ineffectual effort to subpoena every member of the Burns Detective Agency.

Congress May Investigate.

Representative George W. Loft, (Democrat,) introduced a resolution in Congress for an investigation by a House Committee of five members of the tapping of wires by New York City authorities. Senator Thompson said he would gladly turn over the whole matter to this committee. It was rumored that Senator Thompson had been called on the long distance telephone from Washington by United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, (Republican,) and informed that the inquiry should go no further.

Police Commissioner Woods went before the committee and told in detail of his connection with the case and hotly defended the police practice of listening in on telephone wires. He asserted that the practice was done only in cases of suspected crime, and that he personally gave the order in every case.

District Attorney Swann said he was making a careful investigation of the Seymour case and the charge that the private correspondence of the Morgan firm had been stolen. Mayor Mitchel also announced that he would go before the Thompson Committee and tell all about the tapping of the telephone of Father Farrell of Brooklyn. He said the truth of this case has never been revealed.

The day's proceedings started with a war of words between Senator Thompson and Corporation Counsel Hardy. The Senator called his committee to order in the Coroner's room in the Municipal Building, which was packed to the doors, and announced that the committee would go into secret session.

Protest from Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Hardy elbowed his way to the front and said to the Chairman:

"I wish to protest in behalf of the city against any further examination

into the Seymour case because of the national questions involved. Commissioner Woods is ready and anxious to go on the stand and tell you the manner in which telephone wires were tapped."

"I will say," replied the Senator, "that there is no national question involved and there never has been."

"In answer to that," retorted Mr. Hardy hotly, "I say there is a national question involved, and I defy you to show the contrary."

"I don't have to," came back Mr. Thompson, "but I will say that this committee is able to handle the case and make its investigation and can be depended upon to do the right thing. There should be no insinuation from any quarter regarding the carrying on of this investigation because of Government or national questions, especially since there are no facts to warrant the insinuation. We will take up things as they come along, but it's a funny thing to me that no Government official knew anything about this matter until the last few days."

The Senator had previously made practically the same statement to reporters at the Biltmore Hotel.

Another Secret Session.

With this Senator Thompson brought his gavel down with a bang and took his witnesses into the private session room. These included John S. and Frederick Seymour, Ozra B. Phillips, Mortimer Sultzer, William Hills, Jr., and William De Witt, who had desk room in the Seymour offices. District Attorney Swann also was present during the examination, which lasted most of the afternoon.

In the meantime, Mayor Mitchel, over in the City Hall, was getting wroth when he learned that the committee had gone into another secret session without calling his Police Commissioner, as Senator Thompson had promised to do the night before. It was then that the Mayor made the statement about cumulative treachery. Commissioner Woods was present, and remarked:

"It seems that Senator Thompson casts doubts on my statement of yesterday that important Government matters were involved here in the listening over the Seymour wire. No matter what any one else may say in this question to cause further serious embarrassment to the United States Government in the conduct of the affairs of the nation—and this has caused it already, and the longer this sensational agitation is kept up the more the embarrassment will be—I am not going to be a party to this unpatriotic conduct, and shall refuse to say anything more on the subject, except to assert again the fact that vital interests of the Government were connected here in this case; that we have been working with the Government; that I have been in consultation this morning again with high Government officials, who have urged that everything shall be done for the sake of the national good to prevent this great harm being done by further delving into Government affairs."

The Mayor's Statement.

Calling to a stenographer, the Mayor made this statement:

"I simply want to add to what the Police Commissioner has said. As he has told you, the District Attorney of this county, who is the responsible law officer for the prosecution of crime, has stated that in his judgment the police were fully justified from the point of view of the commission of crime as he knows it in this case. Now his opinion is valuable on that question.

"The opinion of the Chairman of the committee is not valuable on that question, nor is it authoritative. The Police Commissioner has told you that there is a national element that entered into this Seymour case. The Police Commissioner has told you that the work in the Seymour case was in co-operation with representatives of the national Government—that gives the flat lie to what has been said in that statement from the Biltmore.

"Now, in order that the public may understand the recklessness with which this matter has been treated by the Thompson Committee up to the present time and the disregard shown for national interests, I wish to tell you this:

"Senator Thompson has been warned by representatives of the national Government that Government interests are vitally concerned in these cases of telephone supervision. That warning I, myself, supplemented in an interview with Senator Thompson about a week ago and again yesterday, and pointed out to him that these cases handled by the local police force in many instances have this national significance.

Treachery, He Says.

"Now, treason to a Government is defined in the law as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of a Government or a nation. To deliberately destroy one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of Government to detect and prevent the operations of public enemies I brand as treachery. Every repetition of these attempts to disclose the operations of the city police force and of the Government made in the interest of self-advertisement constitutes a cumulative act of treachery toward the United States.

"The Police Commissioner was informed last night that he would be placed on the stand today and accorded the opportunity of explaining to the people of this city how the Police Department operates in supervising telephones for the detection and prevention of crime. Despite the fact that he has been waiting that call and has left instructions with his secretary to notify him the moment the committee is ready to hear him, no call has come until this moment, (12:06 P. M.,) when I am informed that the Chairman announces that the Seymour & Seymour witness will be examined in executive session, and that the Police Commissioner will not be called before 2:30 P. M.

"Now, on behalf of the city and the people, I demand that this committee desist in its attempt to suppress and pervert the truth in this matter, and that the Police Commissioner be given the opportunity that he is entitled to to state the facts so far as they relate to the local situation and the detection and prevention of local crime."

He Hired a Hall.

When Senator Thompson was told of this statement he remarked that when the Mayor of his town (Middleport, N. Y.,) got into "a nasty quarrel" he hired a hall and told people about it. This information was conveyed to the Mayor and it did not improve his temper.

"The Thompson Committee," he remarked, "has been going along blatantly for several months, assuming it was the only agency through which truth could be disclosed. They have been wanting to have all the facts made known, and now, when we are willing to have them made known, they close the door. But the facts will come out, if not through one door, then through another."

"Have you facts to show that the national Government is involved?" the Mayor was asked.

"It certainly is involved," he replied.

"Did you include Senator Thompson in your statement about cumulative treachery?"

"I will be more direct," said the Mayor. "Any person connected with the committee who continues to asseverate that the national interests are not involved, after being warned by me a week ago that they were, makes it increasingly difficult for the Government to carry on the work its agents are doing. The Government officials warned them on their own initiative and asked me to do so."

Privacy Invaded, They Said.

The Mayor was asked if the whole investigation had not grown out of the disclosures of the charities investigation, and he replied:

"It began with a certain small group of people who contended that their privacy was invaded. They made this muss, just as Mr. Seymour did before the Thompson Committee when he made it appear that the only motive for being spied upon was a commercial one. There was a crime in both cases. The Seymour matter has been cleared up, but the facts in the other case will come out, if not before the Thompson Committee, then some other way."

"When you go on the stand?"

"Yes."

The Mayor was told that Senator Thompson had remarked since the wiretapping matter came up that he was "back again on the front page."

"There are a great many ways of getting on the front page," said the Mayor with a laugh. "One way is to stand out there in City Hall Park and let the people throw rotten tomatoes at you."

After the examination of the witnesses at the committee's secret session had continued about two hours, District Attorney Swann came out and told something about what had happened. He said it had been found that O. B. Phillips had written a letter to the Humboldt Fibre Company of Humbolt, Tenn., with a view to making a contract for cotton fibre. In this letter, he said, was quoted a cablegram from Paris, dated Feb. 1, 1916, which had been received at the Morgan offices on Feb. 2, and signed by the French Minister of Finance. The Phillips letter was dated Feb. 4. The cablegram, Mr. Swann asserted, was genuine and must have been obtained from the Morgan offices.

A Letter and Contract.

Through the letter a contract was made with the Humboldt Company by which it was to pay one-fourth of 1 per cent. commission to Phillips. The contract, he said, was signed by Seymour & Seymour, lawyers. Phillips, when questioned, the District Attorney said, declared that he could not remember if he had written this letter, but De Witt, one of his associates, who also was examined, testified that Phillips had dictated it and that he, DeWitt, had written it for him. When the Humboldt Company, in corresponding with Morgan & Co., found that the latter did not know Phillips, Mr. Swann said, it repudiated the contract.

Mr. Swann made the letter public, as well as one from the Humboldt Company addressed to Frederick Seymour, under date of March 22. The letter offering the commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. was addressed to Seymour & Seymour, under date of March 8, and signed by C. T. Jarreel, President of the Humboldt Company. This was Phillips's reply:

> Dear Mr. Jarrell: It occurred to me that you would like to hear the latest from the "Grapevine," and beg to quote from their letter as follows:
>
> "The latest information we have regarding cotton linters offered by the Humboldt Fibre Company is that the Government have requested samples, and they are inclined to accept the offer, provided quality is suitable.
>
> "They are also asked to cable at once how the Humboldt samples compare with a previous sample sent them, and a reply to this was sent out last night, recommending that they make the purchase, that the samples were of better quality than the previous samples submitted."
>
> O. B. PHILLIPS.

A Morgan Cablegram.

A copy of the cablegram received by Morgan & Co. also was given out, and it showed that Mr. Phillips had followed the wording closely. In the March 22 letter, President Jarrell wrote in part:

> As Mr. Phillips is now signing the letters personally, we must have a statement from you that settlements are to be made with him if they are to go to him direct.
>
> When the negotiations began with you it was clearly understood that you were the confidential representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. and that that company did not care to enter into negotiations direct in a preliminary way, but that final negotiations would be direct with them.
>
> If you are acting, or have acted, as the confidential representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., we would be glad if you would so state to us.

Later Mortimer Sultzer came out of the committee room and explained how he and his associates acted as war brokers.

"Frederick Seymour and the others," he said, "have a sort of a partnership. There is nothing to the story that we were in collusion with anyone in Morgan's office. The only information we got was through our familiarity with war orders and through having acquaintances in Wall Street.

"You can always find out there what orders the Morgan firm has. We never represented ourselves as being agents of the Morgans, but acted on the knowledge that 90 per cent. of the war orders went to Morgan & Co. We would get in touch with the out-of-town manufacturers, after judging when an order was likely to go out, and tell them what we knew about it so that the men on our list would be the first ones to make bids. Then we would collect a commission."

Admits Letter Was Sent.

Frederick Seymour admitted that the Phillips letter had been sent, but said they never represented themselves as being agents of Morgan. He explained his contract with Humboldt & Co., which was for the delivery of fibre in two parts. Humboldt & Co., he said, was now trying to repudiate the second part of the order, but he wouldn't state the reason. He said he never missed any of his papers and didn't know anything about the alleged theft of correspondence from Morgan & Co.

"The grapevine route," he said, "is a route of information from mouth to mouth. It is gossip—a tip in Wall Street."

It was 5 o'clock when the secret session ended and Senator Thompson called a regular meeting of the committee. Clarence T. Coley, operating manager of the Equitable Building, in which the Seymour offices are located, was the first witness. He said he was introduced some time last March to William J. Burns by George T. Mortimer, head of the Equitable Building Company. He said Burns told him that he wished to investigate one of the tenants of the building.

"Burns asked me if I would allow him to enter the office that night. I did, and the next day I gave him a key. I also gave him the key to the room next door. I introduced him to Mr. Kalb, the electrician, and told Mr. Kalb to do what he could for Burns. Mr. Kalb never reported to me and I never paid any more attention to the matter. Both Burns and his son were at the office."

Bartlett Smith of 42 Broadway, a manufacturer of dictaphones, was the next witness. He said he had sold seventy-three detectaphones to the Burns agency. He said he also sold the agency a telephone tap, an instrument to tap telephones without a connection being made at the switchboard. He said Burns did not tell him what the instrument was to be used for, but he accompanied the detective to the Seymour offices. Sherman Burns, the detective's son, and James Lynch, a stenographer, were with them. He said they used the room of the Belgian Relief Fund, next door to the Seymour office. He said they all went in the Seymour office about 9 o'clock one night and installed the detectaphone. Next night he went again to the Seymour office with Sherman Burns and tried to bore another hole through the wall.

Searched Seymour Office.

"Did you see Burns do anything when he was in the Seymour office?" asked Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee.

"Yes," said the witness. "He opened a desk in the furthest room, searched it, took out some papers, and dictated the contents to the stenographer."

At this point Senator Thompson made a statement of what had occurred at the secret session of the committee. He said the Seymours had two munitions contracts, one with the Canadian Car Wheel Company and the other with the Humboldt Company. The munitions, he said, were to be supplied through J. P. Morgan & Co.

"In no way," said the Senator, "could this firm figure in any foreign complications, and they couldn't have at the time."

The Senator explained what the witnesses had said about the "grapevine route."

"We now feel," Senator Thompson continued, "that Commissioner Woods is entitled to make his statement. He was not called before because we wanted to get at all the facts. The only criticism of the Commissioner I have to make is that he has been a little impatient."

Commissioner Woods Called.

Commissioner Woods then took the stand, and for more than an hour made his defense of the practice of wiretapping by the police. He said he wished to make it plain that lawabiding citizens need have no fear that their wires will be tapped by the police. He had found the system in vogue when he entered the office, he said, and the same picked men in charge of it then are in charge now.

"The practice," he said, "is one we all instinctively object to. No one likes the idea of spying or being spied upon, but there has been no spying without justification, and only in cases where we have been after criminals. In my judgment the method is not only justifiable but a duty when it is used to protect law-abiding citizens from crooks. It is my duty to defend honest men.

"The question came up if it was lawful for us to use this method. The Corporation Counsel and the District Attorneys of New York and Kings told me it was. One went so far as to say that if a telephone company refused to co-operate with the police in the detection of crime it would be unlawful.

"No wire was ever listened in on except to help in the discovery of a crime and to protect law-abiding citizens. The Inspector of the Detective Bureau stated to me that it was one of the most valuable methods we had. One important case we had was that of Hans Schmidt, the murderer.

"It is clear that it is lawful to do this work and that it is of the utmost value. The question is if it can be done in such a way as to avoid all reasonable chance of doing harm to law-abiding citizens. I talked with the manager of the Telephone Company and told him I was going to approve personally of every case, and this has been done."

Mr. Moss brought up the case of the tapping of Father Farrell's wire, but the Commissioner said he had told all about it to the Kings County Grand Jury and didn't think he should discuss it now. Senator Thompson backed him up in this. Mr. Moss then alluded to the Seymour case.

"Our practice from the beginning," went on the Commissioner, "was to take the most scrupulous care to see that no improper use was made of the tapping. As soon as the information we obtain is acted upon the paper containing it is destroyed. We never use the matter thus obtained as evidence in a case, only to detect or prevent crime. We will not even use a stenographer who gets the evidence as a witness. The conversations taken over the Seymour wires was listened to only by police officials, and what they got was used only by the Police Department. Deputy Commissioner Lord handled that case.

"We found that Burns was on the case and we used him in any way we could. We may have told him certain leads we got, but I tell you flatly and emphatically that Burns or no outsider got any information unless we felt that we could use them as an aid to the Police Department to run down crime."

There was a discussion as to proper legislation to cover the matter, and Senator Thompson said he thought the best thing that could be done was to have wiretapping done only by the police and all records of conversations kept.

"There is no question in my mind from the evidence of the witness who preceded you," said Senator Thompson, "that William J. Burns violated the fourth amendment to the Constitution."

No Kid-Glove Detectives.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if it wasn't true that wires in the homes of many innocent persons had been tapped. Mr. Woods thought the percentage was very small. Later he said:

"You know, you cannot do detective work in a high hat and kid gloves. We have got to use the methods of the crook and speak the language. There is too much snappy talk about the rights of the crook. He is an outlaw and defies the authorities. Where do his rights come in? If people spent less time talking about the dear criminals and more time helping the police to run them down we would have fewer criminals."

The Commissioner then went on to tell of the good that had been accomplished in the use of detectaphones and wiretapping. He mentioned the saving of St. Patrick's Cathedral from a bomb, the Borden holdup, the Baff murder, and the Gorndorff wiretapping case.

"Under no circumstances," he went on, "would I consider a complaint a sufficient cause to tap wires. I use my best judgment after considering all the facts.

"But here is a citizen, Mr. Seymour, who has been honored by the Government, and you cut in on him because you suspect he was about to commit a crime," said Mr. Moss. The witness made no reply, as Senator Lawson broke in with a question. Mr. Moss then asked:

"Is it a fact that a person of unblemished character and spotless reputation may have his telephone wire cut and his conversation listened to?"

Any Wire Liable to Tapping.

"If he is in collusion with criminals, yes," was the reply. "But no one in this town need have any fear that his conversation will be listened to unless he is a crook. We will not listen in on any wire except we are convinced that a crime has been committed or that there is a good chance to prevent crime. The whole conduct of the Police Department is to conceal nothing except where it is of interest to the public to have it concealed. We take pride in letting every one see what's going on. This weapon we have has been seriously damaged, if not destroyed, by all this publicity."

"Pretty nearly everybody here believes that his telephone has been tapped," said Senator Thompson. "I want to say that that is not true. The percentage of wires tapped, compared to the population of the city, is very small."

That ended Commissioner Woods's evidence and he was succeeded by Charles M. Kalb, the Equitable Building electrician. He told of installing the detectaphone in the Seymour office at the request of Burns and how the wires were concealed in the electric light wires. The detectaphone was placed in the electric light fixture in the ceiling. Two detectaphones, he said, were installed.

George T. Mortimer, head of the Equitable Building Company, was then called. He said a Mr. Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co. introduced Burns to him and asked him to give what help he could. He said Burns had first suggested that a detectaphone be installed in the Seymour offices. Senator Thompson then announced an adjournment until Monday morning.

Raymond J. Burns, son of William J. Burns, made an emphatic denial last night that the Burns Agency had tapped the telephone wires of Seymour & Seymour. He said the Burns Agency never had tapped any telephone wires unknown to a subscriber. He said he would refuse to obey a subpoena of the Thompson Committee because he believed it had no right to summon him to testify along the lines of the investigation. He did not deny that he had purchased the wiretapping contrivance which Bartlett Smith testified about, but did deny that it had ever been used. He said it was used only in the office of a business man who suspected an employe, and with this man's knowledge and at his request.

"Smith could not have testified that it was used on the Seymour wires," said Burns. "Smith is now employed by the O'Farrell Agency, and we have reason to believe that it was partly through the Smith agency that the fact that Seymour's wires were tapped and a dictaphone installed first became public. We told our story to District Attorney Swann in full. He knows we did no wiretapping. It was the police that tapped the wires of Seymour & Seymour, and Senator Thompson knows it. We never have tapped a telephone wire. We wouldn't dare. It is a felony in many States.

"The Burns Agency had no cut-in on the police tap. At the time it was tapped we got no reports from the police or any other source of what was said over that wire."

Burns would not deny that his agency had knowledge of what had been said over the wire while it was being tapped.

MAYOR DEFENDS POLICE.

Business Men Cheer as He Accuses Thompson of Treason.

Mayor Mitchel, addressing 200 business men of the district south of Fulton Street in the interest of the Home Defense League at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, repeated his charge that Senator Thompson had been guilty of "treasonable conduct" when he persisted in publishing the fact that the Police Department had "listened in" on private telephone wires. The Mayor's defense of the department and of this phase of its activities brought applause from his audience.

He had pictured the Police Department as an honored body of respected citizens with whom any man might be glad to associate himself as a member of the Home Defense League, when he turned abruptly to what he termed "the single question which during the two years and a half of the life of the present administration had been raised against the work of this great department under the direction of Arthur Woods's commission."

The Mayor denounced the suggestion willfully put forth, he said, that police supervision of telephones had extended to the wires of private citizens, except in connection with the commission of crime or on substantial grounds for believing that crime had been committed or was in contemplation.

"And, gentlemen, I wish to say to you today," he added, "that there are dozens of men serving their sentences in the penitentiaries of this State, there are others who have gone to the electric chair, who would not have suffered the consequences of their crimes had not the Police Department had this great weapon of crime detection in its hands.

"And the matter transcends this in importance. This matter—and it was through no doing of ours that the fact has become public—touches interests more vital than the interests of this single community of New York, more vital than those of any community of this country. It touches interests of the whole nation in its international relations; and gentlemen, I wish to say to you that the Police Department and the City Government have protected as inviolable those facts.

"The Chairman of this committee was warned, and duly warned, that to go into these questions, to drag them out for public discussion in the press, would jeopardize those national interests. He received that warning from more than one source, but I can say to you that he received it from me personally at a meeting about a week ago, and he was told that the Police Department had been co-operating with the national Government in this matter, and despite that fact, despite those warnings, this matter was dragged into a public discussion.

"And I want to say to you today that the interests of your nation and mine have been prejudiced by what has been done, and that the due administration of our laws, the protection of our interests against common enemies has been made more difficult by this conduct that has been indulged in. And as I said then, Mr. Chairman, I repeat now, that a man, a citizen of this country, who, knowing, forewarned, that a statement of these cases and a development of the legitimate and legal methods used for the detection of these crimes would prejudice the interests of the country, and who then, knowing that, deliberately develops these facts in public, makes them known to those under suspicion, even though he may be guilty of nothing that is touched by the statutes of the country, is guilty in his heart of treasonable conduct toward his nation.

"The Police Department and the City Government propose to protect the interests of the Government and of the country. They propose, however, that the people of New York shall understand the methods that have been used by the Police Department to detect crime in local matters and to protect the law-abiding private citizen against any undue espionage of his private business by anybody. That has not existed. That suggestion is untrue, and the City Government resents it and denies it.

"And the Police Commissioner, just as soon as he can compel a hearing, will make that unmistakably plain to the people of this city, and he will make plain at the same time the results that have been achieved by the department in the work that it has done during these two years and a half.

"Before we get through, the public of New York is going to know not only the general method employed by the department, not only the results that it has achieved generally, but it is going to know specifically all about those cases that occasioned the first discussion of this matter, and which there is today an organized and persistent effort to keep hidden from the people of this city."

Vice President George T. Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who is Chairman of the Downtown Committee of the Home Defense League, presided. Alderman Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the league; Colonel Vanderbilt, and Police Inspector Dillon was spoke, the Inspector stating that the league now numbered 15,842 men, and citing, as instances of the necessity for such a body, the San Francisco earthquake and fire, the Baltimore fire, and the Galveston flood, in which the police forces failed because of lack of properly trained civilian aid.

PRIVATE WIRE TAPPED.

Gambler's Lawyer Quotes Detectives, Who Admit It.

Denial of the statement made by city officials that private telephone wires never were tapped without the knowledge and consent of the telephone company, and the charge that the list of tapped wires, as furnished to the Thompson Committee, was therefore incomplete, was made yesterday by Francis X. McCaffry, an attorney at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. McCaffry was counsel to Burt G. Lewis, who was convicted as a gambler last week Friday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Kelby.

McCaffry obtained an order two months ago from County Judge Hyland to inspect the minutes of the Kings County Grand Jury which indicted Lewis. His charge that telephones had been secretly connected up is based on testimony contained in the minutes.

Detective Daly, according to McCaffry's version of the Grand Jury minutes, testified that though he thought the telephone company would not object to the tapping, he had not informed them in the Lewis case. In response to questions why the detectives had taken it upon themselves to tap the wires, he declared that he had known of cases where telephone girls, who were paid for the purpose, had "tipped off" suspected parties that the police were listening.

BEAT ITALIANS BACK ON 5-MILE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

few details concerning the Austrian offensive. The battle line extends from Monte Peri to the west of Lake Garda to Cima Dodici east of the lake, and has a length of about forty-five miles.

The principal points attacked are four in number: In the Ledro Valley; Zugnatorta, just below Rovereto; between the Valleys of Terragnolo and Astico, and in the Sugana Valley.

The Austrian forces on this front are estimated to number 150,000 men, and have thousands of guns of all calibres. Their front is supported on a line comprising forty permanent forts, all of which are participating in the action. The battle is taking place entirely on Austrian territory, except for a short stretch near the Astico torrent. The attacks of the Austrian infantry developed, according to the German method, with dense masses of men.

The Austrian headquarters are at Trent, where are Archduke Eugene and Marshal Conrad von Holtzendorf, chief of the General Staff. The conduct of the Italians is quiet and orderly without any wastage, whereas the Austrians squander ammunition in the most extraordinary manner. The fire of the Italian artillery is very accurate, whole units of the Austrian forces being annihilated. There are places where the ground is covered with Austrian corpses, forming heaps several feet high. The Italian losses have been relatively small.

Say Austrians Gained 5 Miles

BERLIN, Thursday, May 18, (via London.)—The Austrian offensive to the south and southeast of Rovereto is making progress daily. The Austrian front has already been advanced five miles in places.

These gains have been made in the face of great difficulties. The mountains are still covered with snow. The Austrians fought their way ascending and descending slopes, varying in altitude as much as 4,000 feet within a mile. Dispatches from Austrian headquarters indicate that the successes achieved are due to the superiority of the artillery, which has such a crushing effect that it is possible to launch infantry attacks after comparatively short preparation.

Captures of men and war materials are increasing daily. The number of prisoners now exceeds 7,800. The Austrians also have taken thirty-one cannon and thirty-five machine guns.

Vienna's Report of Successes.

BERLIN, May 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Austrian report of yesterday says:

> In the coastal region and on the Carinthian sector artillery operations were impeded by fog. Southeast of Monfalcone the Italians attempted to recapture positions near Bagni, which they lost recently, but they were repulsed.
>
> In the Col di Lana district repeated hostile attacks were made without success. In Southern Tyrol Austro-Hungarian troops attacked and captured the frontier ridge of Maggio, between the Astico and Leno Valleys, crossed the Luan Valley southeast of Piazza, and took Costabella. They repulsed several hostile attacks south of Moschere, on the Zugnatorta.
>
> We captured yesterday more than 900 Italians, among whom were twelve officers, and took eighteen cannon and machine guns.

The official Italian reports of May 16 and 17 state that the Austro-Hungarian losses in these engagements were enormous. These reports were invented in order to diminish the impression made by the Italian retreat. The losses of the enemy can be estimated only by those who hold the battlefield. The Italians are not in that position.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN WORK ON PLATFORM

Strong Planks for Americanism, Preparedness, and Protective Tariff Will Be Considered.

ROOT SENTIMENT IS STRONG

F. W. Upham, After Conferring with 'Old Guard,' Also Talks of Hughes as a Compromise Candidate.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Preparation of the Republican platform, which will be submitted to the national convention next month, has been begun, according to Fred W. Upham, Chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements, who returned today from New York after a conference with Chairman Hilles and other members of the National Committee. Strong planks favoring Americanism, military preparedness, and a protective tariff, it is said, will be among the important subjects considered by those who are drafting the platform.

The plank on Americanism and military preparedness will, it is declared, be sufficiently strong to meet every reasonable demand of progressive Republicans. It is said that prominent progressives who have returned to the Republican Party will be consulted before the finishing touches are put on these sections of the platform.

"I talked with nearly all the 'Old Guard' leaders in the East, and left New York convinced that Elihu Root is the most-favored candidate for President in the Atlantic States," said Mr. Upham. "He will have a majority of the delegates from New York and other Eastern States on the early ballots, but the leaders have not decided whether they will be able to nominate him. If Root is not nominated, I think a Western man will be chosen. The Eastern leaders are seriously considering Senator Sherman of Illinois.

"One of the most prominent members of the 'Old Guard' told me that he felt certain that Roosevelt would not receive more than eighty votes on the first ballot," Mr. Upham said. "I think Hughes's best chance will be as a compromise candidate in the event the convention runs more than five days."

Nominating speeches for Presidential candidates may be limited to ten minutes each, and seconding speeches to five minutes for each candidate, according to present plans. Even with this short limit in effect, it is estimated, the nominating and seconding speeches, with the demonstrations that usually follow, will occupy an entire day.

Friday, June 9, has been decided upon tentatively as the day upon which nominating speeches will be made. Secretary Reynolds of the National Committee has under consideration a plan to give thirty minutes to the manager of each candidate, to be used as desired. This would give eight hours of nominating and seconding speeches. The subject will be taken up by the National Committee June 1.

Mr. Upham said the local committee had received more than 60,000 applications for convention tickets, which are bringing from $50 to $250 each.

An order for 100,000 campaign buttons bearing an American flag and the inscription "Americanism" and "Roosevelt" was given today for use during the Progressive National Convention here. The order was given by the representative of the Progressive National Committee.

Secretary Reynolds today began preparing the temporary roll of delegates to the party's national convention. Delegates from all but three States have been chosen. On May 23 Texas will select its delegation by the convention method, and South Dakota and West Virginia will select their delegates by direct primary on June 6. In each of these States there will be only one set of names voted for, which will enable the Secretary of State to certify the delegates to the National Committee by telegraph, so that the representatives may occupy their seats at the opening session of the national convention June 7.

Secretary O. K. Davis in a statement said: "It has been boldly asserted by certain Republican leaders that they intend to 'let Mr. Roosevelt write their party platform.' I take it that what these gentlemen mean is that they are going to have the platform written out of the recent declarations by the Colonel concerning Americanism and preparedness, and to commit their party to this program, while at the same time they seek to have their convention select as their nominee some other man than the one whose aggressiveness and force have made these things the paramount issue of the day."

The Progressive National Committee will meet in Chicago June 5 to complete arrangements for the party convention. Under the party rules the committee is required to meet fifteen days prior to the national convention, but, as there are no contesting delegations, this meeting will be dispensed with this year.

OREGON GOES FOR HUGHES.

Early Returns Give Him a Long Lead—Women Voters a Factor.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 19.—Scattered returns from the Presidential primary today indicate that Republican voters have expressed a preference for Justice Charles E. Hughes to be the nominee for President. Most of the precincts which have reported give him a large lead over his opponents, Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa and former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

As an indication of the strength of Justice Hughes, the first eighty-two precincts in Portland to send in partial returns gave Hughes 431; Cummins, 172; Burton, 110.

The attempt of Progressives to turn votes to Cummins against Hughes and Roosevelt came to naught.

According to general opinion, the votes of women were a large factor in the result. In the daylight hours they cast twice as many votes as the men, but the latter came out strongly toward the close of the polls.

It now appears that Representative McArthur has been defeated for the renomination. E. V. Littlefield, who has a "Good government" and "Dry" slogan, seems to have the lead in the early count.

About 70 per cent. of the total registration, it is estimated, voted at the primaries today. In many precincts the women showed their intense interest by acting as both clerks and judges. In many places there were no men stationed during the day.

PRAISE FOR MR. WILSON.

Cleveland Democracy Indorses President's Foreign Policies.

At a meeting held by the Cleveland Democracy last night at 153 West 125th Street the Administration of President Wilson was earnestly indorsed. A preamble and resolution offered by County Clerk William F. Schneider declared that the President had kept all of the pledges he made to the people, and that he had preserved the peace of the nation when another of narrower vision and not so well poised might have plunged the country into war. The resolution said:

"Resolved, That the Cleveland Democracy reaffirms its confidence in Woodrow Wilson as the leader of the Democratic Party in the nation, and again presents his name to the National Democratic Party at St. Louis in convention assembled as the candidate for President, and confidently predicts his election."

BELGIAN RABBI PUNISHED.

He Asked Blessing on King and Expressed Hope for Return.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 20.—A. Bloch, Grand Rabbi of Belgium, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for preaching a sermon in which he invoked a blessing on the Belgian royal family and expressed a hope for their speedy return.

OBSERVE NEW TIME DECREE.

London Exchanges to Conform with Daylight Saving Plan.

LONDON, May 19.—The Stock Exchange will conform to the new daylight-saving plan, under which the time will be advanced one hour. The Exchange will open at 10:45 o'clock and close at 3, except on Saturdays, when it will close at 1 o'clock, an hour earlier than the present time.

As no speculation or arbitrage business is allowed under the Treasury regulations there is no necessity of keeping open for American quotations.

The Baltic Exchange, the Mincing Lane salesrooms, the Mark Lane Corn Exchange, the Metal Exchanges, and all of Lloyd's underwriting rooms will go by the new time.

The Secretary of the Baltic Exchange, on being questioned about the New York opening grain prices, said he would receive the cables as usual and post them outside the exchange, but would not grant facilities for trading after hours inside the exchange.

Banks, insurance companies, and other commercial houses, as well as Government offices, will all conform to the new time system, opening and closing one hour earlier than before.

ARMY BILL JOKER AIMS AT GEN. WOOD

Continued from Page 1.

now in the United States on leave of absence. His home is at Riverton, Va., in the Congressional district of Representative James Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Chairman of the House conferees on the Army Reorganization bill. Judge Carson went to Cuba after the Spanish war as an officer of one of the immune regiments. Afterward he was an officer in the Philippine army which supplemented the work of the regular troops in suppressing the Aguinaldo insurrection. President Taft, while Governor General of the Philippines, appointed him a judge of the Court of First Instance and later he was appointed a judge of the Philippine Supreme Court.

Chairman Hay was responsible for putting this paragraph in the Army bill. It was not offered on the floor of the House to be subjected to inquiry and discussion, but was inserted by the conference committee after the bill had been passed by both houses. The requirements of the provision fit Judge Carson in every way.

President Harrison once vetoed a bill because it provided for the appointment of an officer by name to a new office of higher rank in the army. He held that it was the exclusive prerogative of the President to appoint the officers designated in the Constitution, and that for Congress to name the person to be appointed was an interference with the rights of the Executive. Since then Congress has been careful not to include in legislative measures the names of persons for whom new offices are created. President Wilson would not have warrant for vetoing the Army Reorganization bill on the ground that it contained a paragraph interfering with his constitutional right to nominate and appoint, but as far as the selection of one of the new Judge Advocates of the army is concerned, he has no other course than to appoint Judge Carson.

BLAMES GERMANS IF BELGIANS WANT

Lord Eustace Percy Tells New York Times Correspondent Food Is Enough if Let Alone.

SINKING OF SHIPS SERIOUS

Confiscation of Native Supplies Charged—Waits to See if the New Agreement Will Be Kept.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 19.—In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent with reference to reports of scarcity of food in Belgium, cabled on Saturday, Lord Eustace Percy, who is in charge of the department of the Foreign Office which is in intimate touch with the problem of feeding the civil population in the occupied part of Belgium, emphasized the point that if the Belgians were allowed to suffer for want of food it was the fault of the Germans. He dwelt on the sinking of ships of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium by mines planted in the North Sea by the Germans in an area where mine-laying could only injure Dutch trade and Belgian relief vessels as one reason for the shortage of the food supply to Belgians. Last year the commission lost six ships, four of them loaded with food cargoes, while this year five have been sunk, four of which were loaded with food cargoes.

Aside from the sinking of ships, Lord Eustace said that if the Germans would keep the word given a short time ago not to confiscate native Belgian food products, which they have been doing until recently, there would be no lack of supplies for the suffering Belgians.

"It all comes down to what the Germans intend doing as to the food shipped to Belgium by the American commission," said Lord Eustace. "If they will keep their hands off the food intended for the starving Belgians and not confiscate it for the use of the German Army, and if they do not appropriate native food products—in other words, if they hold themselves to the agreement recently made—the plight of the Belgians will not be desperate. It is too early since the new agreement of the Germans has been in effect to tell exactly its workings, but we will soon know. We hear piteous stories of the plight of Belgians today. There are many reports of attempts on the part of the Germans to interfere with the work of the local relief committee with a view to force the inhabitants to work for the invaders.

"Every effort is being made now to see that any shortage of the food supply is at once remedied. From all we understand the food supply that has been going into Belgium, together with the food and livestock produced in the country itself, has been ample to sustain the whole population, but it has been a fact that they have not been getting all the products which should have been available.

"It has been an enormous task to keep track of all movements of food supplies imported into Belgium and to prevent leakages and smuggling. Belgium is full of German officers and inhabitants who are always anxious to get supplies for the army or buy them cheaply in Belgium in order to sell at high prices in Germany.

"There are more than 4,000 local relief committees, all of whom have to be controlled by a neutral organization through the employment of a huge system of relief agents. The Belgium National Committee employs some 40,000 persons, I believe. Actual tab is, we hope, kept on all food that gets to the border, so that leakage must now be reduced to a slight proportion, if any at all. The sink of the Relief Commission's ships with food cargoes, of course, is most serious, and the Germans, if they actually cared to aid in the work of keeping the Belgians from suffering for want of food, could stop the planting of mines in the track where ships have to pass and where no warlike purpose is served by planting them."

Officials of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and the British National Commission in London feel sure, they told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, that there was no appreciable leakage now of food shipped into Belgium. They expect, they say, within a few weeks' time to be able to announce that the new agreement of the Germans is working acceptably, with no confiscation, either of food supplies shipped into Belgium or of native products by the Germans for their army. While Germany in the early days of the war drove a great part of the Belgian stock of cattle across the border, relief officials say the Germans are now letting the Belgian cattle supply alone, except in perhaps sporadic instances when they may be able to get small herds over.

Relief officials admitted that, although the response the world over had been lively to the call for money to feed the Belgians, in addition to the financial support from the Allied Governments, they were not able to get any more than enough to put the Belgians on approximately two-thirds of the ordinary diet. Little meat is to be had in Belgium today, and the price of that runs to 75 cents a pound, so as to be prohibitive to the average family. German-occupied Belgium today is subsisting largely on bread and vegetables, of which potatoes form a conspicuous part.

AUSTRIA ASSEMBLES BIG TRANSPORT FLEET

150 Steamers at Fiume Embarking Army to Attack Italians at Avlona.

PARIS, May 19.—One hundred and fifty steamers have been assembled at the Hungarian seaport of Fiume to transport troops, munitions and supplies under protection of the Austro-Hungarian fleet to Durazzo, Albania.

This information was received here today in advices from Innsbruck. It is supposed here that the Austrians intend to make a strong attack on the Albanian town of Avlona, which is occupied by the Italians.

American Airman Victor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 19.—A dispatch to the Intransigeant states that Corporal Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, a member of the American squadron, yesterday attacked a German aeroplane, which fell in flames near Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Mr. Rockwell, who has been at the front only a short time, was described by a veteran instructor at the Le Bourget flying school as "the most promising pupil ever under my charge. He has natural aptitude to a higher degree than any one I know."

This is the first time the press has been allowed to mention the exploit of an individual airman, save in the case of experts, like Guynemer or Navarre.

BORDER MILITIA SLOW TO ENLIST

Continued from Page 1.

think the strike may have delayed arrival at the border of some of the American Consuls ordered there for a conference on the general situation.

COWBOYS KILL 16 IN OUTLAWS' BAND

Capture Others, Including a Leader, Near Madera After Pursuit for Several Days.

By FRANK B. ELSER,

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 18, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 19.)—A report was received here tonight that bandits under the command of Atezutro Domingues and Pedro Costillo were practically annihilated by twenty-five vaqueros from the Hearst ranch at a point forty miles southwest of Madera.

The vaqueros were led by Guardelupe Quesodo.

The bandits had been raiding the Hearst property, stealing cattle, and the cowboys were sent to drive them away or kill them. They followed the outlaws for several days, finally overtaking them at a place called Rancho Viejo.

In a surprise attack sixteen bandits were killed and a number of prisoners were taken, among them Costillo. The prisoners were taken to Madera and there turned over to the Carranzista garrison.

The bandits asserted they were not Villistas, but admitted that they were bound together to fight Carranza and Americans.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 19, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Twenty-five Mexican cowboys from the Hearst ranch at Babricora broke and scattered a newly formed band of bandits near Madera about a week ago, killing fifteen, wounding one, and capturing six, according to news reaching here today.

The toll of dead made the number of Villa bandits slain nearly 250 since the American punitive expedition was sent across the border nine weeks ago. The cowboys captured thirty horses, a number of rifles, and other booty.

BORDER GAINS CONFIDENCE.

More Guards and Langhorne's Success Give Sense of Security.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARATHON, Texas, May 19.—Marathon, a small town of the sort called "typical western," of frame buildings and half a dozen stores that sell everything from eggs to small artillery carried by the natives, looks like a metropolis when finally reached after a 200-mile journey across desert from Major Langhorne's force in Mexico. Of all that journey there is only one other store passed. That is Deemer's, near the handful of huts called Boquillas, on the Rio Grande, and practically the entire supply of goods there had been carried off by the raiders before the American soldiers arrived.

But Marathon, so named, according to a local wit, because its a hundred-mile run from anywhere—has changed its aspect since the days immediately following the raid across the Rio Grande. Before the raid there was not a soldier stationed in the town. There is now a fullfledged military camp here; the town is in a small way another expeditionary base like Columbus, N. M., and from here are going out all of the supplies being sent to Colonel F. W. Sibley and Major Langhorne. But there are more troops here than necessary to maintain a base for a small expedition. In addition to the regulars, there are a hundred members of the Coast Artillery.

At Alpine, at Marfa, Valentine, Fabens, and at the other little towns between here and El Paso, as well as the towns to the east, too, there are similar military guards, and these are to be increased, and new points guarded when the mobilization of the Texas Militia at San Antonio is complete. In New Mexico the same method of throwing a strong guard against the border and within quick striking distance of it is being carried out, and in Arizona also.

In this strong guard of regulars, coast defense and militia to be found along the border, is the visual evidence of the working out of the Administration's new Mexico policy, in the belief of the officers in charge of the various commands. Their understanding is that after the withdrawal of the Langhorne-Sibley expedition in the near future, this expedition having accomplished its purpose as far as it was humanly possible, the men who are with Langhorne and Sibley now will be retained on or near the border with the others, in constant readiness for another quick dash across the border as soon as occasion arises.

Major Langhorne has proved that the American soldier can plunge into even the least populated part of Mexico on a moment's notice, carry in his saddle bags enough bacon and hardtack to live on, when it is coupled with what meagre supply of food he can obtain from Mexicans, and can make his horse go anywhere that a Mexican cow pony can go, on the same meagre forage and alkali water.

And he has proved that the American soldier can go faster under these conditions than can the seasoned Mexican soldier or bandit. Heretofore only small guards of soldiers have been maintained in the immediate vicinity of the border; that was because General Funston was unable to get more men for the task. It would have been foolhardy for a garrison of nine or ten men to give prompt chase to a band of fifty or sixty outlaws, and the only thing to do in case of a raid was to report it to higher officials and wait until troops could go to the border to pursue the bandits. The officers now in charge along the border understand that the policy being worked out will call on them to dash across the border at a moment's notice in the event of a raid.

Flying Squadrons Needed.

Major Langhorne has shown also that it is not necessary to wait until several regiments are ready before crossing the border, but that a couple of troops of American soldiers can chase the average band of Mexican outlaws even more effectively than a ponderous military organization. This will be repeated in case of new raids, it is believed.

The flying Langhorne expedition, the Americans in this part of the country are convinced, has already taught a very wholesome lesson to the Mexican bandit. It took the larger expedition into Chihuahua longer to get under way after the raid on Columbus. A cumbersome mobilization of forces was gone through at Columbus before a single soldier crossed the border. The Langhorne expedition, after this, surprised the bandits. With American soldiers even closer to the border than the Eighth cavalrymen under Langhorne were when the Glenn Springs raid occurred, it will be possible for them to get across and on the heels of the bandits even more quickly than did Langhorne.

The officers, and lower Texas generally, believe that one or two quick lessons of the sort Major Langhorne has taught the bandits will be enough to stop the border raids. Many of them think the moral lesson of his raid has already been enough to discourage any other ambitious raiders who might cast envious eyes on the crops and stock on this side of the boundary.

This reduces the work of the thousands of soldiers gathered here in the vicinity of the border practically to the task of the old-time posse. A raid, a quick order from the nearest commanding officer, and over the Americans go after the perpetrators of the raid. But for the first time since considerably before the Columbus raid the people living on ranches and in small settlements near the border feel secure and have quit sending urgent appeals for more protection to General Funston.

From a military point of view the officers here and elsewhere along the border feel that it is just as well that the military expeditions, as such, should end at the present time or in the near future. A rainy season begins the latter part of May sometimes, sometimes the first of June. Occasionally it fails to pay its annual call, but already there has been a little rain, and there is little hope that the roads will be left even in their present miserable condition by a continued drought this year.

Rainy Season Problems.

One rain, lasting twenty-four hours, and the only one since the Americans entered Mexico, held up the transportation of supplies to General Pershing's column for three days. When the season begins the roads that are now pulverized because as sticky as taffy. In Coahuila this problem would not be so great as in Chihuahua, for in the former place there are long stretches of road founded on the flat rock of the region. But there are also miles of road in which auto truck wheels sink to their hubs in powdery dust. These, wet, would make it impossible to use light automobiles with the invading columns. Even with the roads in their present conditions they proved disastrous to these machines. Three out of the five that entered are now strung along the road in Coahuila. One was the car Colonel Sibley entered in. It is some forty miles south of the river, badly in need of a doctor.

A "flivver" stopped at the river with a broken breast bone or something of the sort; another, ten miles beyond Major Langhorne's present advance camp. The one "flivver" that got out to gather repairs for the cars stuck inside was driven by a rough rider who used to confine his rough riding to horses, but got the "flivver" craze a few years ago and continued the rough riding. He won the title "the Flivver Buzzard" by swooping down on one of the auto carcases along the road and commandeering whatever parts his own car needed, and when he got out his car was a potpourri, composed of vital organs of all that had broken down.

800 CAVALRYMEN RETURN.

First of Pershing's Men to Come Back Will Go to Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 19.—By the first of the coming week almost 1,000 men will be added to the border patrol in the Big Bend district, where bandits raided Boquillas and Glenn Springs two weeks ago. General Funston has given orders for the Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Joseph A. Gaston, that arrived today at Columbus, N. M., from service with General Pershing's column, to report immediately at Marfa, Texas. From there the regiment will be apportioned to Sierra Blanca, Alpine, and Marathon.

Colonel Sibley is expected to reach the border near Boquillas on Monday, and soon afterward Major Langhorne is expected to arrive with his two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, bringing to an end the movement begun after the raid on Glenn Springs.

Brig. Gen. Henry A. A. Greene left here tonight for the border, and early in the coming week, it is expected, the militia will be ready to take its assignment in the Brownsville district. Out of the 4,000 Guardsmen who reported for service in this State, only fifty-five failed to respond to the call to take the oath of allegiance in the regular establishment. The number rejected for physical disability was negligible. General Funston still was without advice today relative to the return of American Consuls from Mexico.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 19.—Eight hundred American cavalrymen arrived at the expeditionary base here today, riding from Mexico through a blinding dust storm. The troops, the first to be withdrawn since the dispatch of the expedition nine weeks ago, went into camp on the military reservation.

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Gordon-Detwiler Institute

GERMAN NIGHT DRIVE MAKES VERDUN GAIN

Two Fresh Divisions Used in Assault and French Work South of Hill 304 Taken.

FAIL ON REST OF THE FRONT

Violent Artillery Fire Continues There—French Aviators Drop Bombs on Ten Towns.

LONDON, May 19.—Two fresh divisions of German troops have been thrown into the combat northwest of Verdun, where violent fighting has been resumed on a large scale, with strong attacks last night on the French positions from Avocourt to Hill 304.

The French day report admits that in this night assault the Germans were able to occupy "a small work to the south of Hill 287," which lies between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. Whether the gain of the Crown Prince's troops was made from the west or from the northeast, where they have been pressing in between Hill 287 and Hill 304, is not plain. The German headquarters bulletin, however, states that French trenches on both sides of the Haucourt-Esnes highway were captured and 129 prisoners taken. This road runs southward between the two hills.

Other attacks in this region during the night were unsuccessful, according to Paris. An attempt by the Germans to recapture the small fort on the northeast slope of Hill 304, which the French took the preceding day, failed, it is stated.

Today the artillery duel continued with great vigor on this front as far east as Dead Man Hill, but the German infantry made no effort to advance, according to the French night bulletin.

French airmen continue to show great activity. Military stations and bivouacs in ten towns were attacked by bombing expeditions. Sub-Lieutenant Navarre has brought down his tenth aeroplane.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the western part of the Argonne region the enemy has endeavored to penetrate a small salient of our line at a point near St. Hubert. This attempt was made after the explosion of a mine. Our curtain of fire checked the Germans decisively, and they were thrown back into their trenches.

On the left bank of the River Meuse last evening German forces renewed their attack in the vicinity of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. These attacks were of extreme violence. In them participated large numbers of men belonging to two divisions recently arrived on the field. The enemy found it impossible to dislodge us from our positions in the Avocourt Wood and to the west of Hill 304. Nevertheless, on the centre, the enemy were able to occupy a small work to the south of Hill 287. Several endeavors to continue their progress at this point were definitely checked by the French fire. On the northeast slope of Hill 304 an endeavor to recapture the small fort taken by us yesterday resulted in failure.

On the right bank of the River Meuse and in the Woevre district there was moderate activity on the part of the artillery.

Enemy aeroplanes, during the night of May 18-19, threw down three bombs on Gerardemer. The material damage was insignificant. A German aeroplane was brought down yesterday by one of our pilots near St. Menehould; the enemy aviators were taken prisoner.

Sub-Lieutenant Navarre has brought down his tenth German aeroplane. The enemy machine crashed to the earth at a point near Bolante, in the Argonne.

The French War Office communication, issued this evening, says:

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery struggle continues very violent on the front of the Avocourt wood, Hill 304, and in the region of Le Mort Homme. The enemy made no attempt to attack in the course of the day.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre the artillery has been moderately active.

The day has been comparatively quiet on the rest of the front, except in Champagne and in the Vosges, where our artillery has been especially active.

During the night of May 18-19 our aviators made many bombarding expeditions. The aerodrome at Morhange, the stations at Metz, Sablons, Arnaville, Brieulles, Stenay, Sedan, and Etain, and bivouacs at Montfaucon and Azannes received numerous projectiles.

The Belgian communication reads:

Great artillery activity has prevailed, especially in the region of Dixmude, where our guns of every calibre carried out a destructive fire on the German defensive organizations.

BERLIN, May 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement reads:

To the west of the Meuse we captured French trenches on both sides of the road from Haucourt to Esnes, extending to the southern corner of the Canard (Duck) Wood. Nine officers and 120 men were taken prisoners.

A new attack by the French against Hill 304 broke down with very considerable losses to the enemy.

East of the Meuse the artillery fire on both sides increased temporarily to great violence.

Airmen on both sides have been active. First Lieutenant Boelcke shot down his sixteenth aeroplane, south of Ripont. The Luneville station and the aerodrome and barracks at Epinal were bombarded.

DENIES DEFEAT AT VERDUN.

Major Moraht Disputes the Assertions of French and English Papers.

BERLIN, May 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—English and French assertions that the battle of Verdun has been won by the Entente Allies are disputed by Major Moraht, military critic of the Tageblatt, who points to the recent successes won by the Germans, and says that the French and British are incapable of prosecuting a sucessful offensive. He says:

"Some days ago the Manchester Guardian announced that the battle had been ended and that the French had inflicted their third signal defeat on the Germans, the other two having been at the Marne and at Ypres. One day later the German's reached the top of Hill 304.

"Not only have the Germans held Hill 304 against desperate French counter-attacks, but they have succeeded in extending their new positions. The present military situation is characterized most precisely by referring to the fact that the French, and still more the British, are conscious of their inability to advance, that they are able to act efficiently only on the defense, and as long as they outnumber the Germans considerably.

"French military critics state that the Germans began the battle of Verdun for merely political reasons. A typical instance of a military action undertaken for political reasons is the Gallipoli campaign, in which many thousand lives were sacrificed, with a retreat at the end as the only tangible consequence.

"Twenty-one months ago the British, French, and Russians announced their intention of marching on Berlin, occupying the German capital and placing guards of Senegalese in the streets of this city and Potsdam. In view of this, how ought the present military position of Germany's enemies to be characterized?"

BRITISH COMMAND THE PLAIN OF LENS

Just Revealed That the Lancashires Carried Strategic Vimy Ridge on Night of May 15.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 18, (via London, May 19.)—It develops that the action of the battalions of the loyal North Lancashires and the Lancashire Fusiliers on the 15th was a singularly brilliant attack and gained a strategic point—the crest of the redoubtable Vimy ridge—the possession of which means the command of the plain of Lens.

Since the British took over this section from the French in the early stage of the battle of Verdun the Germans had been holding stubbornly the vantage of the higher ground and inflicting heavy casualties on the British. After a successful explosion of mines just after dark the Lancashires, who are made up largely of cotton operatives from Manchester, rushed from their trenches to the lips of the craters.

Every detail in the program of the operation, from cutting of machine guns out of action, bringing up sandbags with which to build new breastworks, and defending the position by means of bombs, was carried out successfully. Morning found the Lancashires thoroughly intrenched against a retaliatory German bombardment and had connected their old line by communicating trenches six feet deep. Slight casualties were the cost of the night's success.

The value of the ground gained is not to be judged by the 360 yards of front taken, but by the fact that the Lancashires are no longer on the downside of the slope with the Germans above them.

CABINET WOULDN'T HEAR ABOUT IRELAND

Birrell Says Jackdaw or Magpie Would Have Made as Much Impression as He Did.

KITCHENER REFUSED TROOPS

People Swayed by Priests—Bad Effect Caused by Carson Joining Government, Ex-Secretary Avers.

LONDON, May 19.—Augustine Birrell, who resigned as Chief Secretary for Ireland after the Sinn Fein revolt, appeared today as a witness before the Royal Commission which is conducting an inquiry into the Irish rebellion. The presence of the Chief Secretary aroused keen interest in view of the dramatic testimony given by Sir Matthew Nathan, former Under Secretary for Ireland, at yesterday's hearing.

Sir Matthew testified that the Government had had advance information regarding the German plans for aiding the Irish rebels, and Mr. Birrell was expected to give more details on this point. At the outset of the hearing Mr. Birrell stated that he had read Sir Matthew Nathan's statement and that he did not know that there were any additions or modifications he wished to make. He then read a statement which he had prepared and which he described as dealing in a general manner with Sinn Feinism. Mr. Birrell continued:

"If the Home Rule bill had not been placed on the statute books there would have been a great explosion of rage and disappointment, both in Ireland and in the United States, which when war came would have assumed alarming proportions. The events in Ulster and the gun-running at Larne by the Ulsterites in 1914 undoubtedly had a great effect on disloyalists elsewhere."

Ireland had preserved an unbroken front at the outbreak of the war, through the patriotism of John Redmond, Mr. Birrell continued, but there were many who did not agree with his attitude. It was impossible to overestimate the effect which the advent of the Ulster leader, Sir Edward Carson, to the Cabinet had exercised upon the minds of the people of Ireland. If Mr. Redmond had accepted office in the same Cabinet he would not have remained leader of the Irish party.

When it was seen that the war would be prolonged, Mr. Birrell said, Ireland soon developed not wholly unreasonable expectations of a German landing and of partial risings in different parts of Ireland; and promises of German assistance were at the bottom of the outbreak. Answering Baron Hardinge, Mr. Birrell said:

"Sinn Feinism had spread all over the place. The Sinn Feiners were sick of parliamentary parties and they desired to be left alone. I realized for two years certainly that there was a dangerous movement in Ireland, but after consultation with the various Irish leaders I came to the conclusion that a policy of nonintervention was the safest. These armed bodies of volunteers were all over the place and if we could have got disarmament all round it would have been an infinite blessing, but to disarm any one section of the population on the evidence we had would have been a dangerous and doubtful proposition."

Baron Hardinge—You need not answer this question, but were the Irish leaders who advised you in this policy to be relied upon?

Mr. Birrell—In the first place, I had formed a pretty clear estimate of my own and I don't think I ever was much influenced by other people. But Mr. Redmond, for example, always took the view that the Sinn Feiners were negligible, and he said so in the House of Commons. I did not attach much importance to his opinion because I was quite sure they were dangerous.

Continuing, Mr. Birrell said he had daily reports from the Royal Irish Constabulary and these reports were of such a character that one could form a general estimate of the state of feeling in the countryside.

"The state of feeling varied very much," Mr. Birrell added. "If a priest was an anti-Sinn Feiner, Sinn Feinism died out; but if the priest was in favor of it the movement was promoted. But in Dublin it was different. I always felt that I was very ignorant of what was going on in the cellars of Dublin and I was exceedingly nervous about that. I had heard that the Castle was to be taken.

"Steps were taken to deal with these reports, but nothing came of them, and I should be very curious to hear if anybody knew this thing was going to happen.

"I had very decided views. So much so that I had conferences with Generals Kitchener and French on March 20 and 27 to persuade them to send more soldiers to Dublin. I knew the people of Dublin should have evidence that England still had soldiers, and if soldiers with bayonets and bands could be got to parade the streets of Dublin it would have had a great effect on the Sinn Feiners. The revolutionaries would then have known there was a force in Dublin with which they would have to contend.

"The War Office replied that they were very busy training men, and that men could not be spared to be transferred to Ireland. The military authorities considered that in case of trouble in any part of Ireland they could move troops from Liverpool as quickly and as safely as from one part of Ireland to the other. Lord Wimborne held the same views that I did."

Sir Montague Sherman—If the military authorities had acted upon your advice the results might not have happened?

Mr. Birrell—I was very uneasy about Dublin, but I did not anticipate such a thing. Nor do I know anybody else who did.

Explaining why he spent so little time in Ireland, Mr. Birrell said he had to be in London to attend the Cabinet meetings to represent Ireland, and then added: "But, of course, a jackdaw or a magpie might have done just as well to cry out 'Ireland!' 'Ireland!' when bills were being discussed by the Cabinet."

Mr. Birrell said, however, that although he had let the Viceregal lodge to other people, he had visited more parts of Ireland than had any of his predecessors.

The commission adjourned until Monday.

DEVOY DEFIES GOVERNMENT.

Insists It Informed England of Shipment of German Arms to Ireland.

The charge that an official of the United States Government had brought about the failure of the Irish rebellion by notifying England of the plan to ship arms from Germany to Ireland was repeated last night by John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, and Father Patrick O'Donnell at a meeting of several hundred Irish men and women held by the Irish Women's Council at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. John Devoy said that the secret had come into possession of the Government of the United States through the seizure of the von Igel papers at 60 Wall Street.

"Secretary of State Lansing has denied," said Editor Devoy, "that any information regarding the landing of Sir Roger Casement in Ireland had been furnished to England by the State Department. That is true. It was not known by any one, either here or in Ireland, that Sir Roger Casement was going to Ireland. It was the plan for landing a cargo of munitions from Germany in Ireland that was betrayed by this Government.

"It has been said that the Government would prosecute anybody making this charge. This is a Presidential year, and I do not believe that they will do it. But I wish they would. I dare them to."

Father O'Donnell urged Irishmen to quit voting the Democratic ticket, at least until it was "purged of all those who were under suspicion of having part in the betrayal of Ireland."

"What has the Democratic Party done for you?" he continued. "You all know the Democratic leader here who graces the St. Patrick's Day parade by marching at the head of it. But for the grip that Charles F. Murphy has on them, I know that some of the Congressmen from New York would have introduced and fought for resolutions to stop this munitions business. But Charles F. Murphy is back of all the manufacture of munitions in this country."

WANTS GERMAN TOWNS TO FEED ALL PEOPLE

Socialist Paper Urges Common Kitchen, But Says Great Economy Is Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A system of communal kitchens, from which every fam yliwill buy ready-cooked meals provided by the municipalities, is now proposed in Germany in order to prevent the waste of food attendant upon individual housekeeping. Vorwärts makes some bitter comments on the situation.

"The institution of a system of feeding in masses," it says, "is being talked of by private persons as well as in some official circles. Certainly this is a healthy idea, for the preparation of food in mass gives enormous economies. Everything, however, depends upon carrying out the system universally. Above all, however, let us say at once that in feeding in mass no witchcraft can be accomplished. The weekly ration of a quarter pound of meat, one-eighth pound of butter, two eggs, and seven pounds of potatoes, without other vegetables and without fats, cannot be said to be a nourishing diet. From nothing you can make only nothing. In the meantime we have been continually assured there are sufficient foodstuffs in the country and that the want is due to the faults of distribution. We will hope that this is so. A superfluity there certainly is not, and therefore very careful housekeeping is absolutely necessary, even under a system of feeding in the mass.

"The decisive question is whether feeding the mass is to apply to everybody or whether it be merely an addition to ordinary housekeeping. In the latter case it would only be a patchwork which could have no good results. The struggle in the markets would be between communal authorities buying for the kitchens and private traders buying for clients, and prices would be driven up. The results could only be guaranteed under the proposed system by buying of all the necessaries for the consumption of the masses by the communes, who would have the right of confiscation at fixed prices. Thus individual housekeeping would become an impossibility and people would not be able to prepare food at home.

"Possibly such a system would meet with opposition from the rich, but there is no help for that, and it would be a good thing if many of the big mouths and fat cheeks, now so much in favor of war, could feel in their own stomachs what war really is."

The new system has already been put into operation in a limited form in some districts. For instance, in Halensee and Wilmersdorf 100 families are co-operating in a common kitchen. Some of the women superintend the cooking and others control the distribution. The whole hundred families eat in one place, each family at a separate table. By this means the price of a meal for a person is reduced to 12 or 14 cents.

MATTERS 'HEIR' A WAR BABY.

Canadian Girl's Confession Made in Chicago Will Case.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The "spurious heir" in the case of Mrs. Dollie Ledgerwood Matters was a real "war baby," according to testimony given today in the trial of Mrs. Matters on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the probating of the estate of her husband, Fred Matters, Illinois banker and moving picture theatre owner. She is accused of attempting to foist upon the court a child not her own as one of the heirs to the Matters fortune.

The testimony was given by a Canadian girl, who said the baby was her own, and that it was taken from her at birth and given to Mrs. Matters in a hospital in Ottawa. Jessie Bryan, whose real name is said to be Margaret Ryan, said she went to work in a Canadian factory when she was 12 years old. For three years she was courted by a young shoemaker and they were to wed. Then came the war and her sweetheart donned a uniform and shouldered a rifle.

A year or so ago much was written and spoken of the great wave of emotion which shook women of the belligerent countries as their men marched away to possible death. In some cases the elemental instincts brushed aside the conventions of centuries and "war babies" became a problem.

It was thus with Jessie Bryan; her lover sailed away with his comrades and some months afterward the girl went to the Misericordia Hospital at Ottawa, where the baby was born.

TONNAGE OF 671,500 SUNK.

Teutonic Allies Announce Total from Jan. 1 to May 1.

BERLIN, May 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Since Jan. 1 German and Austrian submarines have sunk hostile ships with a total tonnage of 671,500, the Overseas News Agency announced today, these figures including ships sunk in April.

INDIA TRULY LOYAL, SAYS LORD HARDINGE

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there has always been a certain amount of anarchist activity.

"Another specific instance of the loyalty of the people in the presence of a conspiracy of this kind occurred in Balisore. Here the presence of a number of revolutionaries was brought to police attention by villagers whom the agitators had approached. The peasants themselves assisted the police in tracking down and arresting the revolutionaries, some of them actually giving their lives in their loyalty to the Government in a mêlee that occurred when the arrests were effected.

"Yet again in every case where attempts were made to suborn Sepoys of the Indian regiments from their allegiance, information was given the Government by the soldiers themselves."

When reference was made to the reports with which Germany had continuously flooded her own papers and to some extent the neutral press of seditious outbreaks in India, Lord Hardinge said:

"Of course there is a certain amount, though comparatively small, of dissatisfaction and disloyalty in India. Among a population of over 300,000,000, comprising so many varieties of race and sect and representing all degrees of political education and development, how could it be otherwise? But even so, this discontent is anarchistic rather than revolutionary. It has no constructive program; it represents a desire to tear down authority, not a plan to set up new authority.

Desperate Propaganda Futile.

"I wish to state most emphatically, and American readers can take my word for this, that the persons at the back of this movement, such as it is, are not the intellectuals of India; they are to be found among the half-educated. The Ghadr party, so-called because of the paper of that name which is printed abroad and introduced in secret, is frankly anarchistic. It is encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and Western Canada, and is probably subventioned by Germany. The head of the party is Hardyl, who was at one time employed at the German War Ministry and was last heard of, I believe, in Japan.

"This anarchistic party is small in numbers and influence, but desperate and dangerous. Its greatest strength lies in Bengal, as the predominant plan is to reduce that province to chaos by the murder of the police and officials, as you may remember."

Lord Hardinge added, smilingly:

"The last Viceroy was, like other individuals before him, a victim of these methods. I am happy to say that I am quite recovered from the wounds I received on that occasion and that my Indian servant, who was on the elephant with my wife and myself, is also quite recovered. It may interest people to know that it has been proved that the bomb was thrown by one of a gang of three, of whom two have already suffered capital punishment for other crimes of a similar nature."

Lord Hardinge's reference was to the attempt made against his life on Dec. 23, 1912, when a bomb was thrown at him as he was riding through the streets of Delhi. His reference left it to be inferred that the actual thrower of the bomb had paid the penalty of his crime. Lord Hardinge said that Lady Hardinge was unscathed, though her dress was ruined by the picric acid. He himself was injured all over the back, legs, and head by fragments of the bomb, the flesh on his shoulders being torn in strips.

On his recovery he addressed the Legislative Council in a speech which deserves to be recalled now. "The recent incident," he said, "is not an isolated episode in the history of India, and both Indians and Europeans, loyal servants of the Government of India, have been stricken down by the hand of assassins. These events cast a slur on the fair name of the Indian people to whom, I know, they are thoroughly repellent."

Tribute to India's Loyalty.

That was before the war. Now that the war has been in progress twenty-one months Lord Hardinge's tribute to the loyalty of India has an even more emphatic note.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "all political controversies concerning India have been suspended by the educated political classes with the object of not increasing the difficulties of the Government's task. In certain cases, where drastic legislation was necessary, the Indian Government was able to pass it without the slightest opposition in the Imperial Legislative Council, which consists of sixty-eight members with an Indian representation of about thirty and a Government majority of only four.

"The speeches made by the Indian members of the council are a striking testimony to their sense of increased responsibility.

"There is no doubt of the very considerable political progress of India. Even during the five and a half years of my stay there I noticed a vast political development. Those politicians, whose ultimate aspiration is self-goverment, have become more moderate and sensible in their demands as they came to realize that it was impossible for India to stand alone. It is unquestionable that this improvement is the outcome of the reformation of the councils, undertaken by Lords Morley and Minto."

Reforms Under His Regime.

When Lord Hardinge went to India it was with the aim, as he put it at a banquet given to him in London, of "consolidating the reforms initiated by Lords Morley and Minto for the closer association of the people of India with the management of their own affairs."

How much has been realized in this direction during the viceroyalty is indicated by the fact that of late years the Government of India has never ignored the definite or practically unanimous opinion expressed by the non-official members of the legislative council. Specific instances of this fact may be seen in the promised abolition of indentured labor and the Government's attitude toward cotton and excise duties, upon both of which questions the Indian Government has within the last four years modified its policy as the result of representations made by the Indian non-official members of the legislative council.

Proposals for the further opening of the public services in India to Indians have been under consideration for two years by a commission, of which Lord Islington, Under Secretary of State for India, was Chairman, and in the words of Lord Hardinge, "political progress and development are steadily gaining ground, and I hope that it may be possible to make some further concessions in the way of provincial autonomy at the close of the war. The recognition of the claims of India for representation at future meetings of the British imperial conferences has also been greatly advanced, and the whole position of India in the family of nations, composing the British Empire, has been enhanced."

Lord Hardinge was asked about the attitude of the ruling chiefs.

"Nothing," he said, "could possibly exceed the loyalty of the Indian Princes and chiefs, who have shown themselves ready to make great sacrifices for the sake of the empire. They have contributed enormous sums of money and large numbers of imperial service troops, employed both abroad and in India, where in some cases they are fulfilling the service of British regulars. Most of the Princes and chiefs offered themselves for service with the British colors, and many of them are actually serving. There hasn't been one single instance of disaffection or even of absence of patriotism on the part of Princes and chiefs, whom I regard as pillars of the State.

"No doubt, there was a good deal of perturbation on the littoral of India during the ravages of the Emden in Indian waters, but the people of India now realize the immunity they enjoy from the predominance of British sea power.

German Efforts in Afghanistan.

"There are certain Germans in Persia and Afghanistan (they are now interned in the latter country) who had wireless stations at Ispahan, now in the hands of the Russians, and at Shiraz, and transmitted all sorts of information, true and false.

"This doubtless accounts for some reports which have been current in America, particularly with regard to conditions on the northwest frontier. It is true that during the last year we had no less than seven very serious attacks from tribesmen just outside of our frontier. They were all repulsed, however, and the tribesmen were severely punished.

"The frontier disturbances now present a very much more serious problem for the tribesmen, in view of the introduction of aeroplanes, armored cars, and high explosives. No serious trouble need be apprehended."

Lord Hardinge's reference to Afghanistan prompted a question about the Ameer.

"At the outbreak of the was," was his reply, "his Majesty gave the Viceroy most solemn assurances, which have since been renewed, of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country, and I, as ex-Viceroy, have the firmest confidence that, despite the very great pressure put upon him by certain members of his family and some prominent officials, encouraged by Germans and Turks who are in Kabul at the present time and who went there with letters from the Kaiser in the hope of inducing the Ameer to proclaim a Jehad on the northwest frontier, that his Majesty's promises will be loyally performed.

"In Tibet," said Lord Hardinge in conclusion, "the Dalai Lhama is most loyal. We heard that Lhassa was beflagged after General Botha's successes in South Africa."

BUSINESS INDORSES ENFORCED PEACE

Representatives at the Mohonk Conference Commend the Object of the League.

MEETING AVOIDS THE ISSUE

Resolutions Approve the General Principle of Arbitration—Closing Session of the Peace Gathering.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 19.—Representatives sent to the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration by business organizations in a score or more large cities of the United States presented resolutions today commending the League to Enforce Peace. The business men took this action notwithstanding the decision of the Conference as a whole not to judge the debate over the league which occupied a large part of the three-day meeting.

The business men's report, read by Philip S. Moxom, representing the Springfield, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, strongly condemned "the perpetuation of militaristic aim and method." It recognized "the need of adequate equipment for national defense" but deprecated "any measures looking toward excessive military and naval increase."

The paragraph indorsing the league follows:

We commend the constructive efforts toward world organization as exemplified in the program of the League to Enforce Peace, for a concert of powers by which the signatories agree to have recourse to a justicial arbitral court for the submission of justiciable issues and a council of conciliation for non-justiciable questions, before resorting to hostile measures, and joint use primarily of economic pressure through non-intercourse, and, secondarily, by military force to compel submission to this procedure.

At the closing session tonight George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York, formerly Director of the United States Mint, spoke of "the economic motive as a factor in war."

"The chief danger of war in our time," he said, "is not in the impulse to aggression or the greed for trade, but in the unorganized state of the world and the sense of insecurity that arises from it. So long as each country believes that protection for its vital necessities is dependent upon its own resources or the uncertain treaties which it may negotiate, so long there will be costly preparations for war and constant danger of war itself."

Other speakers were William F. Slocum, President of Colorado College, and the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn.

The Resolutions Committee of the conference showed its appreciation of the unsettled condition of international affairs by presenting a platform which avoided any radical recommendations and confined itself to carefully worded approval of the general principle of arbitration. The platform proved a disappointment to the members of the League to Enforce Peace, led by former President William H. Taft, the presiding officer of the conference. But it also offered no encouragement to the opponents of enforced peace, who, under the lead of William J. Bryan, lost no opportunity to attack the recommendations of the league during the present conference. The platform follows:

The world conditions of the last two years have confirmed the belief, often expressed in these conferences, that arbitral and judicial methods should, and must increasingly, prevail in settling international disputes.

During the twentieth century the permanent court at The Hague has acted upon cases involving questions relating to Europe, Asia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and the three Americas. These questions involved financial and territorial claims, and such fundamental matters as the right to fly the national flag and to exercise jurisdiction over national military forces. These facts are clear testimony to the development of arbitration.

The tendency of this court at The Hague to become in reality permanent is evident from the fact that there are eight judges who have sat in three or more of the fifteen cases, and one judge has sat in seven of the fifteen cases.

The conference desires again to affirm its belief in the desirability of such legislation by Congress as will confer upon the courts of the United States jurisdiction over all cases arising under treaty provisions or affecting the rights of aliens.

The speakers this morning were Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Minister to the United States; William P. Borland, member of Congress from Missouri; the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; Dr. Ernesto Nelson, formerly Director General of Secondary Industrial and Commercial Education of Argentina, and Walter S. Penfield, an attorney of Washington.

WIDENER'S YACHT IS SOLD TO RUSSIA

The Josephine, Which Cost $500,000 Had Not Been Used Since the Titanic Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The palatial steam yacht Josephine, owned by the late P. A. B. Widener, has been sold to the Russian Government for use in the war. This vessel, which cost $500,000, has been laid up at a wharf in the Delaware River ever since the Titanic disaster, when George D. Widener and his son, Harry, lost their lives.

When the Titanic disaster robbed the financier of his son and grandson he declared he would never again set foot upon the yacht. He kept his word, and members of the family did likewise.

URGE RETRIBUTION FOR THE LUSITANIA

Continued from Page 1.

lent acquiescence in this infamous deed."

Dr. McKim referred to the strong words used by the President in his notes to Germany.

"We only ask," he added, "that those words shall be followed by deeds. But how stands the matter tonight? Have we done our duty? Twelve months have passed and what have we done to vindicate American rights? We still grasp the hand stained with the blood of fellow American citizens.

"I say to you that a nation that could plan and execute a crime such as overtook the Lusitania is unworthy of fellowship among civilized nations. We should purge ourselves of all relations with an Empire that stands condemned of this awful crime before the Supreme Court of Civilization.

Americans Not Neutral.

"The American people are not neutral. If they ever were they are no longer so. When the tremendous moral issues, represented by the allied cause, are trembling in the balance it is impossible to be neutral. If you see a big brute trampling a little child in the street you cannot be neutral. Your manhood forbids that you should be. And that represents poor little Belgium in this war. This hollow pretense of neutrality should be thrown to the winds and all of our influence and power given to nations who are fighting our battles. Will this Republic play the rôle of a craven? Shall we keep silent while this assault is being made on the principles that we all hold dear? The issue is whether ordered authority or arbitrary power shall be supreme on this earth. This is why this issue concerns these United States. The cause of the Allies is the cause of liberty and justice. The King I serve is, first for righteousness and then for peace, and he who serves Him must put righteousness before peace.

"Shall we, I ask, play the craven while this onslaught is being launched against liberty. Has hyphenated Americanism robbed America of her vision, paralyzed her arm, and destroyed her brain power? Is this land of ours to follow a course of shameless neutrality? God forbid."

The Lusitania Declaration.

The declaration of the meeting was then read by James B. Townsend and seconded by Lawrence Godkin, the last named taking advantage of the opportunity to laud the bravery of the Irish troops who are serving with the Allies and to deplore the misfortunes of those Irishmen who, he said, had been made "dupes by the Germans."

"There are all kinds of Irishmen but one kind," said Mr. Godkin, "and that kind is the Prussian-Irishman. You never heard of that sort. The Irishman has emigrated to all corners of the earth except Germany." The declaration was as follows:

May 7, 1916, was the first anniversary of the day of which a German submarine launched the torpedo which sent to their death 1,200 innocent passengers of the peaceful Lusitania. In Germany the anniversary found the people still praising the sinking of the Lusitania as a great victory for the German Navy. In the City of New York the day was marked by the virtual suppression of a memorial meeting planned by 3,000 law-abiding citizens who desired peaceably to assemble and pay a tribute of respect to their dead.

The voice of the free people may temporarily be stilled but cannot permanently be silenced. We take this occasion to confirm the declaration prepared for the proposed Lusitania memorial meeting of May 7, condemning an Administration which demanded strict accountability for one American life, but has exacted nothing for hundreds which called for prompt disavowal of the Lusitania crime, but for more than a year has failed to enforce the requirement; and which promised to regard one more submarine attack as deliberately unfriendly, but after repeated murderous attacks still maintains friendly relations.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania the Amercan people have not been, and could not be, really neutral. A selfish and short-sighted official neutrality is proving more costly to the nation than would actual warfare. The unrequited death of innocent women and children and the loss of national honor are more to be dreaded by a great people than the death of its men fighting in defense of a righteous cause.

We cannot approve a purely defensive foreign policy which has no higher aim than to meet each recurring crisis by temporary expedients designed to secure for American citizens a grudging admission of their individual rights. We hold that the time has come when our Government should cease dealing with the mere symptoms of German frightfulness, and we now call upon it to oppose the whole policy that might makes right, by supporting the allied nations in their fight for the defense of democracy and for the maintenance of the fundamental principles of civilization.

Professor Giddings's Address.

Professor Giddings, the last speaker, spoke following the unanimous adoption of the declaration. He said:

"American Citizens, Men and Women. We are here for four things:

"First, we are here to pay our tribute of memory and respect to 1,205 of our fellow-beings, including American citizens, many of whom were friends or kindred of persons here assembled. For more than a year they have slept the unawaking sleep. We pay our tribute, not only of love for those beloved, but also of admiration, for, in the hour of death, they were brave and self-sacrificing. There were not only men in that company; there were women and maidens there, and happy childhood; there were mothers there, and babes at the breast. We offer our tribute, but we shed no tear. We have their work to do and ours.

"Second, we are met to voice again our horror and our indignation at the 'deep damnation of their taking off.' They were not belligerents, they were not armed; they were voyaging lawfully upon their rightful purposes. Unwarned, without opportunity to escape, and without succor, they were sent swiftly to their doom. And this in an age when for a hundred years the nations had held themselves bound in time of war to discriminate between forces in arms and noncombatants, between vessels of war and merchantment, and when through conventions and otherwise unceasing effort had been made further to restrict the sufferings that war inflicts upon the innocent and the helpless. What more need we say?

"In the third place we are assembled to pledge ourselves and most solemnly to implore American citizens, of every blood and tradition throughout the land, not to betray the trust that mankind has placed in this nation.

"Tragedy is more than calamity; it is more than death. It is calamity that follows inexorably from character, from the nature and the conduct of those who play their parts upon the stage of fate. Since time began there has been no calamity like that which fell upon the human race in the closing days of July, 1914. It has been a tragic calamity, but in it all has been no tragedy for one moment comparable to that which would fall upon this nation and upon mankind if we, the people of this American Republic, should prove recreant to the obligations that we ourselves have assumed, and the purposes that we have declared.

Men Dying for Our Principles.

"This land was consecrated in blood and tears, in toil and faith to law-abiding liberty, to government through self-control. We cast off Kings and set slaves free; we proclaimed to the world that government by the people, and with the consent of the governed, is possible and right. The world took us at our word. It has believed us. And now, when we have gathered wealth and power, one-half of the world is fighting, as men never fought before since human history began, for the things that we fought to establish and to maintain. Have we ceased to value them? Would we not fight for them now? Is it possible that we would no longer fight for them ourselves, but would take them as a gift from other men who now are dying for them? Has it come to this: that we eat and drink, for tomorrow in Flanders and in France men of the sterner mood shall die in our stead?

"In the fourth place, we are gathered tonight to make upon our Government the specific demand that it hold no more parleyings with the Central European powers. The time for discussion has gone by. If new occasion to choose between discussion and action should arise, our Government should forthwith act. No other course is consistent with national self-respect; no other course is expedient. We owe it to ourselves and to the world to adopt an unequivocal policy and to adhere to it.

"If in taking these positions and freely expressing these sentiments we morally take our stand with the allied nations, what is our justification?

"Citizens of the United States, I shall tell you.

"This war is more than a war of hatreds. We cherish no hatreds. It is more than a war for a place in the sun. We know something of the struggle for existence, and of the terrific pressure that it puts upon nations as upon individuals. It is more than a war of dynasties. We care nothing for dynasties. But for the moral issue at stake in this war we care supremely. This conflict is a titanic struggle between two eternally different and irreconcilable ideas or philosophies of right and wrong. A line is drawn between one notion of right and another notion of right; between one notion of wrong and another notion of wrong. On one side or the other of that line we must stand.

Cannot be Morally Neutral.

"A great nation, great in power, great in wealth, great in knowledge and achievement, great in the intellect and the character of noble men and women, has proclaimed the doctrine of the absolute State. It says that the State can do no wrong. The nation to which we belong, to which our allegiance is given, began its existence by declaring that in all its conduct it would observe a decent regard for the opinions of mankind. Throughout its history it has held that States should obey and defend the law of nations. And with the Roman jurist it has reverently believed that above the law of the nation, and of nations, is that law which was in the mind of God before any State was formed, or written law of man was penned.

"Cherishing these traditions of our history, and steadfast still in our allegiance to the morally responsible State, we cannot be neutral. So long as the President of the United States is true to his oath of office we give him our loyal support, but as American citizens it is our right and our duty, when we think that he is wrong, freely to differ with him and, in proper language, to criticise him.

"When, in the early days of the war, he adjured us to be neutral in thought and in expression as in technical act, he demanded something which, in the judgment of many of us, he had no authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States to demand, and we felt it to be morally intolerable.

"The issue, then, as we see it, is simple and clear. Shall we betray our trust and forget our consecration to liberty? Shall we, or shall we not, in this supreme moral crisis of the world, extend our declaration of independence? Shall we demand for all mankind, and not for ourselves alone, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

"We stand at the parting of the ways. One clean-cut question we have to answer. Shall we, or shall we not, give up our principles, be false to our notions of right, betray our theory and our practice of the responsible State?"

Prominent Names on List.

The honorary vice presidents of last night's meeting included: Lyman Abbott, Professor Henry M. Bates, James M. Beck, George L. Beer, Professor Hiram Bingham, Max Bohm, B. H. Borden, H. S. Borden, Professor A. P. Brigham, Professor F. M. Burdick, Dr. R. C. Cabot, George F. Canfield, George R. Carter, Thomas S. Clarke, Dr. L. A. Conner, George P. Costigan, Jr.; W. T. Councilman, Ralph A. Cram, W. Redmond Cross, Paul Dana, Professor W. M. Davis, Dr. Haven Emerson, Charles S. Fairchild, Professor F. A. Fetter, Mary Hallock Foote, Aug. Franzen, Hamlin Garland, W. J. Ghent, Bert G. Goodhue, Robert Grant, W. H. Hagen, Professor W. G. Hale, A. S. Hardy, Robert Hartshorne, Robert Herrick, Henry A. James, Dr. Theo. C. Janeway, Professor Jere. W. Jenks, Robt. U. Johnson, Charles H. Judd, Professor Geo. T. Ladd, Professor A. O. Lovejoy, J. B. Ludlow, F. J. Mather, Jr.; J. A. Mitchell, Paul E More, Stephen H. Olin, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Wm. B. Parsons, James K. Paulding, Rev. John P. Peters, Gifford Pinchot, Theo. H. Price, Dr. Morton Prince, Wm. C. Procter, Dr. J. J. Putnam, Agnes Repplier, John H. Rhoades, Edwin T. Rice, William G. Rice, Charles A. Richmond, Samuel Riker, Jr., George L. Rives, Th. Robins, Professor Josiah Royce, Ch. E. Rushmore, J. A. B. Scherer, J. A. Scrymser, Alex. Sedgwick, Professor A. W. Small, Rev. L. C. Stewardson, Professor Barrett Wendell.

The meeting ended with the singing of "America" by the audience and the playing of the recessional by Henry B. Taylor, the organist.

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ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP TORPEDOED IN BALTIC

Allied Submarines Sink the Coal Steamer Trav—Five of the Kolga's Crew Lost.

LONDON, May 19.—The new submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic has resulted in the destruction of another German merchantman, the steamer Trav.

Following yesterday's announcements of the sinking of three German vessels, a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today reported the sinking of the fourth vessel yesterday evening.

The Trav was bound from Lubeck, Germany, for Norway, with coal. Her crew of seventeen was saved.

The Trav, formerly the Shamrock, was of 762 gross tons. She was built in Leith in 1878, and was owned in Lubeck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Confirmation of the sinking of three German merchant ships, the Kolga, Bianca, and Hera, by allied submarines in the Baltic was received by the State Department today in a cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London, who said his information was based on reports to Lloyds. Mr. Skinner reported that the Kolga, bound from Hamburg for Stockholm, was sunk by a submarine on May 18. The Captain and four members of the crew were drowned, and the rest of the crew, including four wounded, were taken to Stockholm. The Kolga was attacked by shell-fire, and was afterward torpedoed and sunk, he said.

The Bianca, bound from Hamburg for Gelfe, was reported as having been sunk by a submarine on May 18, no other details being given. An unnamed German Bremen steamer, bound from Stockholm for Holleman, was sunk by a submarine on May 17, and its Captain and crew seized and landed. Mr. Skinner's message did not give the name of this vessel, but it is presumed it was the Hera.

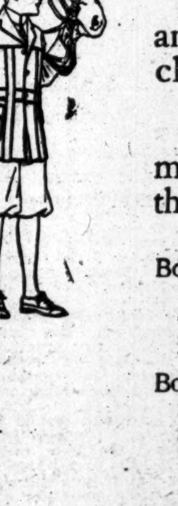
TUBANTIA MYSTERY DEEPENS.

Dutch Refuse to Believe a Stray Torpedo Sank the Liner.

THE HAGUE, May 19.—Some Dutch newspapers gravely but fruitlessly seek a technical explanation of the communication of the Dutch Naval Department on Thursday concerning the inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Tubantia. They confess their inability to understand how a torpedo could remain active for ten days, and cite The Hague Convention of 1907, which forbids the use of torpedoes which do not become harmless after missing their mark.

But many newspapers, like the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, are frankly sarcastic and offer suggestions, such as "the submarine commander forgot to keep his calendar up to date." All agree, however, the matter cannot be allowed to rest, especially in view of the testimony of eyewitnesses who plainly saw the track of a torpedo.

The official communication issued Thursday by the Dutch Naval Department said that the commander of a German submarine said he fired a torpedo at a British warship on March 6, and that it missed its target. The commander declared he had not fired at the Tubantia on March 16.



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ROOSEVELT URGES UNITY IN AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

its feet, cheering again and waving American flags. The Colonel, who had come girded to fight the pacifism of Ford, looked about him, listened intently, and then grinned. He didn't hear the name of Ford except from his own lips.

The cheering which greeted the Colonel at the outset was repeated many times during his address, not infrequently when he mentioned Ford and the pacifists as enemies of the welfare of the country and its people. The real climax of the meeting came as it did at the Illinois Bar Association dinner in Chicago, when he mentioned universal service. The crowd was on its feet, cheering, and when quiet was restored a woman in the balcony space which apparently had been reserved for women—called in a clear, ringing voice:

"I've got two sons to go."

The cheering was redoubled, and the Colonel motioned frantically for quiet.

"I want to say something, Madam," he said. "If all the mothers in the country take your view none of your sons will ever have to go to war. If all the mothers in the country will take your view we will be ready to act in defense of the nation if necessary, and then we won't have to act."

By that time the Colonel had won his audience, and each plea and demand for preparedness met with cordial response.

Derisive laughter, mingled with cheers, followed an assertion by the Colonel that "women and children on the Lusitania" were "enjoying all the benefits of peace," and other taunts at the Wilson policies found his auditors responsive. At another point he asked his audience if it was prepared to fit itself to serve the country, and none one, apparently misunderstanding him, called back, "No." The Colonel then shouted:

"If that's what we're prepared for, for Heaven's sake ask Japan or Germany or some one else to come in and take charge of our affairs."

The crowd cheered him and cried "No, no!" and the Colonel, satisfied, went on with his address. It was a significant fact that the applause which the Colonel heard as, finishing his speech, he shook his hat to the crowd and left the hall, was more sustained and enthusiastic than that which had greeted his appearance.

From the Opera House the Colonel passed through more crowds to the clubhouse, where he attended a dinner given to 500 or 600 of the various leading parties and merchants and professional men of Detroit. The demonstration here was on a par with that at the Illinois Bar Association dinner. The men jumped to their feet and cheered and shouted until they were hoarse.

An attack upon the hyphen formed a part of the Colonel's address at the luncheon. He mentioned Colonel Goethals as a fine type of American although of Dutch ancestry and this brought sustained applause. Then he referred to General Barry, Rear Admiral Evans, Admiral Wainwright, Admiral Schroeder as the type of American he liked.

"And if any of them had called themselves German-Americans, or English-Americans," he exclaimed with a vigorous gesture, "I would have broken their necks."

Referring to the Mexican situation briefly he said: "When we intervened in Cuba—and by the way when I intervened—"

His remark was cut off by the applause as the men rose and cheered him.

The Colonel concluded this talk with a discussion of politicians and newspapers. The newspapers, he said, were more powerful than men in office and could be a more potent factor for good if they strove always to publish the truth.

At Arcadia Hall the Colonel talked to a thousand members of the Railroad Trainmen and here he got one of the most enthusiastic receptions of the day. The Colonel is an honorary member of this organization and the men cheered him frantically when he was introduced by their President, W. G. Lee. He devoted most of his address to a recital of his experiences when he mixed with the trainmen and shipped cattle in the country, "where the grass is short."

Leaving the trainmen after a short auto ride, the Colonel returned to the Athletic Club. The rain was falling in torrents, but he found a crowd that blocked traffic in front of the club and was massed in front of the Hotel Statler, where he was scheduled to hold a reception that was the largest throng that he had faced during the day.

The lobbies of the hotel were jammed with men and women, and the Colonel shook hands with thousands. Then he went to a hall in the hotel, where he delivered a brief address to the Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and received still another big reception. Then the Colonel, a bit wearied but enthusiastic over the ardor of his welcome and the evidence of patriotism he had found, was escorted to the clubhouse, where he rested until train time. Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in New York tomorrow morning, and will go at once to Oyster Bay.

The Opera House Speech.

The Colonel's address at the Opera House was his chief effort of the day. In rare instances did he depart at all from his prepared remarks. The Colonel spoke as follows:

I have been very reluctant to make speeches during these weeks immediately preceding the national nominating conventions, because it is very difficult to make people understand that speeches at such a time are not of the ordinary political type made in the interest of some particular individual's candidacy. But I finally determined that I would come here to Michigan to say certain things which I believe should be said at this time.

What I have to say to you will not be in the interest of any man, and least of all, of myself. It will not refer to the candidacy of any individual. It will not refer to the policy of any party, save as such party policy may, and ought to, vitally concern the welfare of the nation. My speech will be devoted exclusively to certain great principles which should be fundamental in this giant democratic commonwealth of ours. Wherever it touch on an individual, it will be because I cannot make my meaning clear, save by speaking of individuals who embody or typify certain movements.

I come here to Michigan because in the primary for the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention Mr. Ford was victorious, and following on his victory here he showed a marked popular strength in Nebraska and Pennsylvania. The effect of this showing has been immediately visible upon many of the politicians within and without Congress.

One of the leading anti-preparedness, or peace-at-any-price, papers in New York recently commented with great satisfaction upon the defeat in the lower house of Congress of the proposal to increase our regular army to 250,000 men. This paper stated that originally the proposal was defeated by only 22 votes, but when the vote came up again ten days ago it was defeated by 79 votes. It continues, (I condense:) "Of these 221 negative votes, 51 were cast by Republicans, 49 being from the Central West, what has come to be known as the Henry Ford territory. These included six of the eleven from Michigan—a notable change since it was proposed in the House. Since then Mr. Ford's large votes in Michigan and Nebraska have been recorded. All three Republican Congressmen from Nebraska were opposed. All this is not a pretty clear indication as to prevailing anti-militarist temper in the Middle West, what can be? It is, as well, refreshing proof that there will be strong forces in both party conventions to throw their influence against the militarist planks of Mr. Roosevelt."

Discusses Force's Strength.

This situation makes it advisable to speak with courtesy, but with entire frankness, of what the success of Mr. Ford means, and is taken to mean, and of the forces that have given Mr. Ford his strength. It is in Michigan, Mr. Ford's own State, where the Ford movement began, that I wish to say what I have to say on the subject.

For Mr. Ford personally I feel not merely friendliness but in many respects a very genuine admiration. There is much in the methods and very much in the purposes with which he has conducted his business, notably in his relations to his working people, that commands my hearty sympathy and respect. Moreover, there is always something attractive to an American in the career of a man who has raised himself from the industrial ranks until he is one of the captains of industry. But all that I have thus said can with truth be said of many, perhaps of most, of the Tories of the Revolutionary War and of many or most of the pacifists of the civil war, the extremists among whom were popularly known as Copperheads.

Many of these Tories and civil war pacifists were men of fine character and upright purpose, who sincerely believed in the cause they advocated. They included all the men who were the pacifists of their day. These pacifists who formed so large a proportion of the old-time Tories and Copperheads abhorred and denounced the militarism of Washington in 1776 and of Lincoln in 1861. They were against all war and all preparedness for war. In the Revolutionary contest they insisted that Washington was the embodiment of anarchic militarism. Their purpose was to get the "boys" of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge out of the trenches" and bring them back to their homes and make them quit fighting.

In 1864 they denounced Lincoln as a military dictator. They praised peace as the greatest of all earthly blessings. They demanded that the war should cease, and they wished to get the "boys" of the Army of the Potomac "out of the trenches" before Christmas and bring them back to the farm, the shop, and the counting house. If these pacifists of the Revolution and civil war had had their way they would have put an immediate stop to much suffering and much loss of life. They would have secured immediate peace. They would have averted some years of war. They would have turned men away from military training into the path of ordinary civil occupation. They would have secured the applause of every peace-at-any-price man at home and abroad. And unwittingly they would have utterly ruined this nation.

They would have prevented its being a nation. They would have made the countrymen of Washington and the countrymen of Lincoln objects of scorn and derision, and they would have made of this great Republic a hissing and a byword among the nations of the earth. They would have purchased peace at the moment by ignoble submission to wrong, by ignoble cowardice. They would have rendered it certain in each case that for the one war they averted at the moment ten were insured for the years to come.

They would have piled up an immeasurable load of shame and suffering for their children, and their children's children, not merely unto the third and fourth but unto the ninth and tenth generations that were to come after them. This is what these good, well-meaning pacifists of those days would have done if they had achieved their purpose. This is what the pacifists of our day, the neo-Tories, the neo-Copperheads, will do if they achieve their purpose.

Remember that the pacifists of today, the peace-at-any-price men, however well meaning, are the spiritual and moral heirs of the men who denounced and opposed Washington; of the men who denounced and voted against Abraham Lincoln. We can only be loyal to the souls of Washington and Lincoln, and to the soul of the great people that caught flame from their teachings, if we set our face like flint against the unworthy spirit which today would teach us that peace stands above righteousness, and that this unrighteous peace can be secured by the refusal to prepare to defend our just rights.

Either we must surrender our rights, and in the same time our self-respect, or else we must be ready to defend our rights with a hand trained to exercise the weapons of freemen, and with a heart steeled to that stern courage for the lack of which the possession of the softer virtues can never atone.

The Issue in the Crisis.

Such is the issue. It is as clear cut in this year 1916 as it was in 1861 or 1776. In the history of this country this is the third great crisis, and it coincides with a tremendous world crisis. The issue is, Are we prepared with a sane and lofty idealism to fit ourselves to render great service to mankind by rendering ourselves fit for our own service, or are we content to avoid effort and labor in the present by preparing to tread the path that China has trodden?

We must choose one course or the other. We shall gain nothing by making believe that we can avoid choosing either course. At present the attitude of many of our politicians in Congress and outside strongly resembles the attitude of many of the politicians in the gold and silver controversy of twenty years ago. At that time the free silver men were bold and insistent, just as the professional pacifists are today. At that time, as today, the great bulk of the politicians, not only in the Democratic Party but in the Republican Party, were at first mortally afraid to offend the free silver men. They made every effort to compromise and to take some position that should not be either for gold or for silver. Above all, they strove to avoid the use of the word "gold."

The fifty-one Republicans who, the other day, voted against an adequate army are the spiritual successors of the Republicans who, twenty years ago, in Congress voted for all kinds of half measures which they hoped would convince the free silver people that we were to have the unlimited coinage of silver, and would convince the other people that we were not to have it. The older among you of course remember how at that day the politicians squirmed in their effort to prevent the Republican National Convention from using the word "gold"; how they demanded that instead we should use some such expression as "having each dollar equally as good as every other dollar"; how they sought to evade facing the issue.

But when the time came, when the lines were drawn, and the battle was on, it became perfectly evident that the only way to beat the free silver people was to come straight out for the gold standard without equivocation or timidity. The effort to avoid a fight on the currency and make the fight only on the tariff was a failure. The gold men stood for a high tariff; but first and foremost they made the fight on the issue of maintaining and securing the gold standard, the sound money standard; and if they had tried double dealing and hesitation and equivocation they would have lost, and they would have deserved to lose. Let us today profit by their example.

Compromise Would Be Fatal.

In any serious crisis there are always men who try to carry water on both shoulders. These men try to escape the hard necessity of choice between two necessarily opposite alternatives, by trying to work up some compromise. In actual practice, this compromise usually proves to combine with exquisite nicety all the defects and none of the advantages of both courses. It is true that in ordinary political matters compromise is essential. It is true that in ordinary times it is essential. But there come great crises when compromise is either impossible or fatal. This is one of those crises.

There is no use in saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little, but not much. Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we shall hit, but that we shall only hit soft. The only right principle is to prepare thoroughly or not at all. The only right principle is to avoid hitting if it is possible to do so, but never under any circumstances to hit soft. To go to war a little, but not much, is the one absolutely certain way to insure disaster. To prepare a little, but not much, stands on a par with a city developing a fire department which, after a fire occurs, can put it out a little, but not much.

Yet at this moment a majority of our political leaders either keep silent on the vital issues before our people or else engage in conflicts which are almost meaningless because the men ranged on one side advocate total unpreparedness and the men ranged on the other side nervously deny that they desire any real and thoroughgoing preparedness. Such a condition of affairs speaks badly for this nation. I say "this nation" advisedly. I mean you and me, my fellow-countrymen.

The executive and legislative agents of the Government at Washington ought, of course, to lead in the right direction. But ultimately we, the people, have only ourselves to blame if they do not; for it is our fault if we permit them to lead us wrong. Therefore, I wish you to understand that I am putting the blame primarily on us, the people, on us ourselves; although it is necessary, in order to avoid circumlocution, that I speak at times of our Governmental agents.

Assails Nation's Timidity.

We, through our representatives at Washington, have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these twenty-two months of world cataclysm. We have refused to learn the smallest part of the lesson being written on the scroll of torment in Europe. We have fatuously refused to take the smallest step, either to do our duty to ourselves or to do our duty to others. We have endeavored to deceive ourselves by announcing that in this policy of supine inaction and of failure to perform duty, we are actuated by the loftiest motives.

I doubt whether we have really deceived ourselves, and most certainly we have not deceived others. There is not a nation in the world which believes that our course of conduct has been dictated by anything save timidity, unworthy shrinking from effort and responsibility, and cold and selfish love of money making and of soft ease.

We first hysterically announced that we would not prepare because we were afraid that preparation might make us lose our vantage ground as a peace-loving people. Then we became frightened and announced loudly that we ought to prepare; that the world was on fire; that our own national structure was in danger of catching flame; and that we must immediately make ready. Then we turned another somersault and abandoned all talk of preparedness; and we never did anything more than talk.

The net result is that there has been no preparation so far because of what has happened in the great war. Congress is still in the conversational stage on the matter. There is no sign, as far as Governmental action goes, that we have any appreciation of our danger, or of the needs of the country. No action has been taken to meet these needs. No action adequately to meet them is even contemplated.

Explains Ford's Showing.

It has been announced in vindication of the political wisdom of those declining to take such action that thereby they would favorably impress our home pacifists. This hope has been only partially justified by the result. The ultra-pacifists, as represented by Mr. Ford, have made their great showing precisely because there has been no real and resolute opposition to them.

The Administration at Washington, backed by the majority of Congress, has taken no step for preparedness, and has done nothing efficient to sustain our national rights. It has stood for the pacifism, as far as deeds are concerned. But because, although it has not acted, it has, at intervals, ventured feebly to speak in contradiction of its non-action, the ultra-pacifists and their allies have refused it any whole-hearted support. They object even to make-believe preparedness. They insist on even more thoroughgoing helplessness than that which we had so amply provided at Washington.

Although our Governmental representatives have been 96 per cent. feeble, the ultra-pacifists have demanded a clear 100 per cent. of futility and feebleness, and have conducted their campaigns under various banners to achieve this purpose.

Hitherto most of our prominent political leaders have not ventured to take any thoroughgoing and clean-cut position in this matter. They have not ventured to expose the essential immorality of the ultra-pacifist or peace-at-any-price position. They stand exactly as twenty years ago the political leaders stood who desired to avoid flat-footedly taking sides for or against either silver or gold. Such a policy is probably futile from the party point of view. It is certainly mischievous from the national standpoint.

There is only one way to oppose a policy that is inherently wrong, and that is by opposing it with every ounce of earnestness, every ounce of energy the man possesses. The only kind of faith to have in any policy is 100 per cent. faith; if the opposition is 96 per cent. wrong, very little is to be gained by trying to persuade people that we are only 96 per cent. wrong. The difference between being 4 per cent. right and 1 per cent. right is not enough to arouse much fervor. If we believe that the most certain way for us to insure peace is to be prepared for war, and to have it known that we are prepared for war, then we shall not timidly advocate such a policy, not a little, not with tremors and gaspings, but fully and absolutely.

The old Whig Party was beaten by the Pro-Slavery Democracy and finally went out of existence because it never dared to both fit itself and act against it, and not too much of either. The party that won was the party that dared fearlessly to say that it was against slavery and for the Union and that stood aggressively by its principles. The party that has full confidence in its own policies and a conceded purpose to put these policies into effect will sooner or later get the people to back it—provided the policies are sound. A party that stutters and stammers and that tries both for and against its own utterances has no right to complain if the people prove hesitant about giving it power. Why give it power when it does not say fearlessly what use it expects to make of the power?

The Two Great Issues.

There are, at this time, two great issues before us, both inseparably bound together. They are the issues of Americanism and Preparedness. As a people we have to decide whether we are to be in good faith a people and able and ready to take care of ourselves; or whether we doubt our national unity and fear to prepare, and intend instead to trust partly to a merciful Providence and partly to elocutionary ability in high places.

Those in power at Washington have taken the latter position. The followers of Mr. Ford in the Republican primaries have taken what is in reality the same position. What stand do the opponents of this position intend to take? The advocates of unpreparedness, the advocates of sham preparedness, and the peace-at-any-price men all advocate what is in reality the same policy. Those who stand against such a policy must not to be excused if they stand so half-heartedly that the people do not recognize much difference between them and their opponents.

Why should the people change their Government if they are merely to change slightly the degree of unpreparedness? The only sufficient reason for a change would be to inaugurate a policy of real and thoroughgoing preparedness from the top to the bottom, preparedness to defend ourselves in war, preparedness to do well and just by our normal work of peace. We must make this nation as strong as are its convictions in reference to right and wrong. It little matters what our ideals may be and what achievements we may hope for if these ideals and achievements cannot be reduced to action. The events of the past and the events of today show that national ideals amount to nothing if the nation lacks the power to maintain them against opposition.

Therefore, if we are to win at home against those of our fellow-citizens who believe in the policy of unpreparedness, that is, of national weakness and inefficiency, we must, with strong and well-reasoned convictions and express them with strength and sincerity. A considerable part of the strength of Mr. Ford in the primaries, and of the strength of the advocates of half-preparedness at Washington, comes from the fact that no real alternative of policy is offered with sincerity and fearlessness.

Mr. Ford's supporters in the primaries seemingly come chiefly from three classes—the workingmen, who believe that he represents the desire to do justice to them; the pacifists, who think that a policy of helplessness in the face of other nations will insure our national safety, and the German-Americans, some of them in an honest and sincere mood of protest, and the others under the influence of that portion of the professional German-Americans, who have permitted their devotion to Germany finally to make them antagonistic to the welfare of the United States.

As for the wage workers who support Mr. Ford, I understand entirely their desire to suport any man who, in their belief, stands for a more substantial measure of social and industrial justice. But I wish, with all the emphasis in my power, to call their attention to the fact that in order for us to work within our own borders for social and industrial justice it is necessary to secure to ourselves the power to determine these questions for ourselves. If a nation cannot defend itself, then we may rest assured that sooner or later some stronger outside power will impose an alien will upon it and will deprive it of the say as to how it will determine its own destinies.

It is of not the slightest consequence at this moment what the business men or the wage workers or the farmers of Belgium think should be done in the way of industrial and agricultural development and justice, because they have to do whatever the Germans tell them to do, and they work and live as they are told by their conquerors. In the same way it is of no consequence what the native Koreans at the moment think should be done to raise themselves upward toward civilization, because the determining factor in their future is the Japanese attitude.

I believe that the Japanese have done well in Korea. I know that the German invasion has wrought incredible woe in Belgium. But I am not, at the moment, concerned with either fact. I am concerned only with the fact that because Korea did not prepare itself in advance for defense it is now absolutely under the dominion of Japan, and that largely for the same reason Belgium is now under the absolute control of the Germans. I wish the wage workers and the farmers, even more than the business men, of this country, to realize that if we tread the steps of Belgium and Korea in pacifism and unpreparedness, sooner or later the Germans or the Japanese or some other men of virile race will wholly or partially control our destinies and deprive us of the right to control them wholly for ourselves.

The workingman, like the farmer and the business man, must be a patriot first or he is unfit to live in America; and the first duty of all true patriots is to see that we are able to prevent alien conquerors from dictating our home policies.

Until this right to decide our home policies for ourselves has been guaranteed to us by our own forethought and exertion it is idle to talk of the particular methods by which the right shall be exercised. Let me take a concrete illustration: Mr. Ford in his business has, to his great credit, endeavored in his own way to secure the welfare of those who work for him. He also advocates our being helpless as a nation to protect him and his workingmen, and he works to keep himself and themselves helpless to aid in such protection. This is precisely the attitude that was taken in Belgium by many business men of the stamp of Mr. Ford.

These successful business men who tried to do justice to their workpeople. But they were pacifists who did not believe in thoroughgoing preparedness in military matters. In consequence these Belgian analogues of Mr. Ford now see their business in standstill and their workpeople are in the direst misery, and do only such work, under such conditions, as their conquerors dictate. Let the business men and workingmen of America who tend to be misled by Mr. Ford's pacifist teachings take warning from what has befallen the business men and workingmen of Belgium because they actually reduced such teachings to practice.

Pacifists' Hopes Futile.

Now as to the pacifists. They have told us that if we remain helpless we shall escape all difficulties with other nations and earn their good-will. Let tmem ponder what has happened in Mexico today. Let them ponder our relations at this moment with Germany and the other great powers engaged in the world war. They will then realize the utter futility of their hopes. For nearly five years we have followed the principles of the pacifists as regards Mexico. We have not ourselves prepared; but we have helped the Mexicans to prepare by furnishing them arms and munitions.

We have tamely submitted to the murder of our men and the rape of our women. We have permitted foreigners to be plundered in Mexico and our own people to be plundered in Mexico; and mine after mine has been looted. Many of our troops have been shot. While we have been nominally at peace with Mexico, the Mexicans have killed more American citizens than the Spaniards killed in the entire Spanish war. Moreover, when the Spanish war was through it was through; and Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines were started on a career of peace and prosperity such as had never been known in all their history. But in Mexico, after all this bloodshed, the trouble has only begun, and we are no nearer a solution than we were three years and a quarter ago.

I call the attention of the pacifists to the fact that we have not avoided trouble in Mexico. On the contrary, although we are assured that we are at peace with Mexico, we have killed and wounded nearly as many Mexicans as were killed and wounded among the Spaniards when our armies in the Spanish war took Santiago and Manila. We have not gained the good-will of the Mexicans. They hate us and despise us infinitely more than they hated us five years ago—at which time they did not despise us at all. The policy of pacifism has been practically applied in Mexico and it has resulted in incalculable loss of life and property. It has gained us the utter contempt of the people with whom we deal; and it has brought us to the verge of war with them.

Exactly the same thing is true as regards Germany. For sixteen months we have been employed in sending Germany ultimatum after ultimatum in monotonous succession, while Germany in equally monotonous succession sank ship after ship, drowning our men, women, and children by the hundreds. (I use the word ultimatum in the sense that it has been given by our practice with both Mexico and Germany during the last three years—for under this condition an ultimatum is a note which is not ultimate but an invitation to further correspondence, and is on no account to be translated into action.) We have suffered as a nation from prolonged and excessive indulgence in note-writing; and incidentally we have made the discovery that note-writing is not an antidote to murder.

The pacifists assured us that note-writing and similar intellectual exercises would avert all difficulties and keep foreign nations feeling friendly toward us. As a matter of fact, while we have been writing these notes the loss of life among noncombatant men, women, and children on the ships which were torpedoed and about which we wrote notes, has exceeded the total number of lives lost in both the Union and Confederate navies during the entire civil war. Think of that, friends! Such has been the result of our note-writing; and incidentally we have incurred the contemptuous dislike of all the great powers engaged in the war.

As regards the loss of American lives, and the sinking of these ships, I hold Germany less responsible than I hold this nation. Germany is engaged in a life and death struggle; and we need not expect that she will forego any advantage which the weakness or timidity of our nation, of this republic, offers her. I firmly believe that if at the outset we had clearly made it evident that our words would be translated into deeds, that our first ultimatum sixteen months ago was really an ultimatum, Germany would have yielded, the Lusitania and the other ships would not have been sunk, and all the lamentable loss of life would have been avoided. It is our own attitude of culpable weakness and timidity—an attitude assumed under the pressure of the ultra-pacifists—which is primarily responsible for this dreadful loss of life and for our national humiliation.

We have suffered a loss of friendly feeling with each of the countries at war, and we have been within grave danger of trouble that would eventually lead to our being dragged into war with one or more of them. I would rather go to war than permit our women and children to be killed. But it is a crime against this nation that our own supine folly, our weakness and vacillation, our utter failure to prepare should expose us to the possibility of war without having made us ready for war. If, as soon as the great war broke out, our navy had been mobilized, and a competent man put at the head of the Navy Department (appointed for national and service reasons, instead of purely political reasons,) and if we had begun vigorously to prepare, and had shown that we meant what we said, the Lusitania would never have been sunk; no power would have infringed on our rights; and we should today be absolutely free from all danger of war.

The pacifists have had their way as regards Mexico and as regards our behavior in the great war. Their policy has been practically applied. It has resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and in immeasurable national humiliation. It has rendered war more likely instead of less likely.

Preparedness to Avoid War.

Let my pacifist friends understand that I am advocating preparedness so as to avoid war, and I am advocating preparedness in the work of peace as in military matters. I believe in a thoroughly efficient navy, the second in size in the world. I believe in a small but thoroughly efficient regular army, an army of 250,000 men, with a proper reserve. This would give us a mobile army of 125,000 men. But back of the regular army and navy must stand the strength of the people themselves, and this strength must be prepared in advance or it will be utterly useless in time of trial.

I believe in universal service based on universal training. I believe in this because I think it would be not only of inalculable benefit to the nation in the event of war, but of incalculable benefit to the individuals undergoing it, and therefore to the nation, as regards the work of peace. I believe that the dogtent would prove a most effective agent for democratizing and nationalizing our life; quite as much so as the public school, and far more so than the American factory and the American city as they are today.

Preparedness through universal service would turn out to be the best possible school of practical civics. In such a school all men who are Americans in spirit would get together and learn to work together so as to insure co-operation among our people in social and industrial life. Such co-operation will secure not merely liberty and opportunity, but also the sense of obligation which is just as important as the other two.

The civilian training camp movement started at Plattsburg and now in session at Fort Oglethorpe is the great civic movement of Americanism. When crystallized along the lines of universal training for universal service it will become the most powerful agent for national democratic progress in our land.

Our young men need discipline. There can be nothing better for them than such training. It would set them up physically. It would give them knowledge of sanitation, of cleanliness. They would learn regularity of habits, abstinence, obedience, self-respect, and respect for others. They would learn to handle and command men, and to get along with them. They would become infinitely more competent for the daily tasks of American life.

In many respects Germany furnishes us an example we shall do well to heed, for she secures her people good government, orderly government, and substantial economic justice combined with high industrial efficiency. We of the democracy hold that; while good government is essential, what the world needs is to learn to govern itself. The worst men in any civilization are those who neither control themselves nor are controlled by others. In the long run lack of self-control means that there must be control from outside. But the best men are the men who exercise self-control.

The highest civilization can only exist in the nation that controls itself. Our purpose must be to secure the efficient government of the people that is found in Germany, but to make it spring from the people themselves by training them in individual and collective self-control, in self-reliance, in power of co-operation for a common end, and ability to develop national unity for the good of the whole nation. Above all, we must insist upon absolute Americanism. If within our own ranks we are split into a dozen jangling nationalities, severed by Old World antipathies, our chance for national greatness will vanish.

Must Organize Industries.

We believe in co-operation between the nation and industry; we wish to help and not to hamper industry. We recognise that in the modern world there can be no great national business success save by the fullest use of the great organizations demanded by modern industry; but we believe in insisting that these great organizations are used to work for the largest possible means of social and industrial justice for the workers and for the general public. We do not believe that preparedness for national power lies wholly in guns and ships and armed men. We believe that we must organize our industries for defense in time of war as one result of organizing them for the most effective production of the necessities of life in time of peace. Such production must be on the largest scale, with Government co-operation and Government regulation; there must be organization both of capital and labor. There must be a deliberate purpose to see that the health and well-being of the workers, their standard of wages and of living and of the education of their children are held up to the level that will insure the greatest national efficiency, not only for the present, but for the future. The first step toward this is unequivocal declaration in favor of the preparedness program, which is the essential step for national organization in matters industrial as much as in matters military.

There must be readiness to develop, to the utmost and immediately, business efficiency in time of war. At present we are as unprepared in industry as in military matters. It would take as long to organize our industries for war as to organize an army for war. Instead of adopting—and adapting—Germany's admirably successful method of dealing with her industries so as to insure their efficiency in time of war, our Governmental agents at Washington have taken no step whatever except the thoroughly mischievous step of endeavoring to cripple a great private industry by the creation of a Government armor plant—whereas, of course, they should encourage and at the same time efficiently regulate and control the private industry in question.

To list plants is useless when there are no efficient plants to list, and when the efficient plant is promptly selected by the Government for destruction. We need a big Government munitions plant for regulatory purposes. We do not need a Government armor plant, because it can do better by controlling and regulating and aiding in the development of the great and efficient plant which already exists. To destroy such an industry is sheer folly. In the event of war it is as impossible to improvise a great industry as to improvise a great army.

Pork-Barrel Methods Must Go.

We must abolish pork-barrel methods in the army—as regards army posts, navy yards, as regards everything else. Remember that after preparedness has been accepted by the country and the necessary funds voted, the real work will have only begun. England's navy represents over three centuries, and Germany's army over two centuries of development along an unbroken line of tradition and progress to the present stage of efficiency. The first and all-important essential is to divorce the army and navy organizations absolutely from politics.

Policy must be correlated to armament. To appoint the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy for political reasons only, without regard to the efficiency of the men for the tasks, should be accepted by this country as being even more iniquitous than to appoint as Secretary of the Treasury a man who knows nothing of banking or currency, and as Secretary of Labor a man who had never heard of a labor union or of the minimum wage. Pork-barrel graft is a crime against the nation when the army and navy are involved. But honesty and efficiency in managing the army and navy only represent the beginning of military preparedness.

We can have no effective army unless business is mobilized, and especially unless our transportation system is nationalized. The railroads, whose business is directly or indirectly interstate, must, in all their relations, be regulated by the National Government and not by forty-eight conflicting State Governments. The merchant marine must be developed not only for our own purposes of peace, but as a basis for the navy. It must be proportionate to the transportation needs and to the navy of this country.

Our merchant fleet must build up a naval reserve. We must safeguard the rights of our sailors, but we can only do so if we upbuild the lines of ships on which they are to serve. The employer of labor must feel that the Government is his friend and will help him in every way, especially in international matters, and wishes him to make an ample profit; but at the same time that the Government co-operates with him to secure his profit and his well-being it must also so regulate his activities as to secure the well-being of those who work for him and of the public which he serves.

As part of the work of preparedness, as part of the work of Americanism, and of nationalization, we must set our faces like flint against any effort to divide our people along the lines of creed or of national origin. The politico-racial hyphen is the breeder of moral treason. One of the most sinister developments of the last twenty-two months has been the fact that a section of the professional German-Americans has joined the pacifists in the effort to keep America helpless, while this same section of German-Americans is lauding German militarism to the skies and apologizing for every manifestation of that militarism, even when it is ruthlessly used against the welfare of the weak.

One of the great German newspapers of this country—I cannot call it a German-American newspaper—the Illinois Staats Zeitung, has been engaged in active propaganda on behalf of both German militarism and American pacifism. It applauds and advocates Germany's embarking upon a career of military strength unconditioned by any other consideration, and at the same time backs the movement of the extreme pacifists to keep the United States impotent for self-defense. The men who take such a position are preaching moral treason to the American commonwealth. What they teach tends to keep our people divided. It tends to make our politicians subservient to the agents of an alien militarism. It tends to keep our own country helpless so that when the opportunity offers it may be a larger Belgium and offer a rich prey to Germany or to Japan, or to any other great military power which thinks it worth while to make war upon us.

I wish to say a special word to my fellow-Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood. I very heartily admire them. I believe in them. I understand the difficulties under which they have labored during the last twenty-two months. I sympathize with, I feel for them, even although I feel that many of them are not taking the position they ought to take. I know that what I preach to them is hard doctrine. But I believe it to be a doctrine necessary for them, and for all their—and my—fellow-countrymen.

I do not address them as German-Americans, for I hold that here in the United States ruin will come to the country in which our children and children's children are to live—your children's children and mine, friends—if we permit ourselves to be sundered one from the other by the lines either of creed or of national origin.

I shall speak a word of my own ancestry to illustrate the points I am about to make. Some two centuries and a half ago there were certain Dutch immigrants, mechanics and small merchants in New York City, which was then called New Amsterdam. There were in Eastern Pennsylvania two German peasant farmers who were among the founders of Germantown, having been driven out of the Palatinate when it was ravished by the armies of Louis XIV., and west of them in Pennsylvania lived certain Irish, Welsh, and English immigrants, the latter being Quakers, and in South Carolina and Georgia were certain Scotch and French Huguenot farmers.

These men and women left many descendants who intermarried with one another. Our ancestry originally came from different countries, professed different creeds and spoke different tongues. But they became Americans and nothing else; and as the generations succeeded one another they did the ordinary work of American life. They fought in the war of the Revolution and again in the war of 1812, and they did not inquire whether the foreign foes whom Washington assailed were Germans, as at Trenton, or British as at Princeton, or French, like those whom he fought near Pittsburgh in his youth. If these old-time Americans had kept apart from one another and had made their loyalty a loyalty to the countries from which they came and not to this new great Republic, and if their fellow-citizens of that day had done the same thing, there would not be any United States now, and there would be no Americans to feel either pride or shame in what our people do.

Pleads for Americanism.

My plea is that all our citizens today shall act in the spirit of the men of many different race strains—the Washingtons, Adamses and Lees, the Schuylers and Sullivans; the Carrolls and Muhlenbergs, the Marions and Herkimers—who disregarded all questions of national origin and became Americans and nothing else when they founded this country.

It is not possible permanently to possess a divided national allegiance. If men are not whole-hearted in their Americanism, if they try to combine loyalty to this land with loyalty to some other land, it is inevitable that to a greater or lesser degree they make the loyalty to another land overshadow their loyalty to this.

There has come into my possession a copy of a letter written by Professor Paul Rohrbach of Berlin to a German, professor Appenzaa of the University of Vermont. This letter was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 5. I have made careful inquiry and I find that the letter is unquestionably genuine. It was evidently written in answer to one from Dr. Rohrbach's correspondent, in which the question was asked as to how German-Americans in the United States should vote on the question of preparedness. Evidently neither of the Germans who wrote the corresponding devoted a thought to the interest of the United States; they were considering only whether it was or was not of advantage to Germany that the United States should be kept helpless.

Professor Rohrbach is a university lecturer in Berlin; he is the author of various works on economics and other subjects, and was for a number of years the German Imperial Commissioner in Southwest Africa. He has been one of the most widely quoted of the German professors who in the present war have set forth German claims; and, according to the Vorwaerts, many of his utterances can be taken as at least semi-official. This semi-official representative of the German Government writes from Berlin under the date of Jan. 13, 1916, as follows, explaining why German-Americans should not favor preparedness (which he calls armament):

It is perhaps open to question whether genuine German interests would derive benefit from American armaments. In order to form an opinion, one would have to be able to foreses . . . what lines German policy will follow after the conclusion of peace, and particularly how our relations with Japan will shape themselves. It seems to me quite conceivable that in an American-Japanese war we should adopt the attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America. In that case, why should we help on the American armament policy? . . . I cannot see, therefore, that German political aims would be forwarded ipso facto by German-Americans lending themselves to the schemes for American armament.

Professor Rohrbach also speculates as to who may be the next President after Wilson," saying: "If Roosevelt actually should become President again, which, after all, is not impossible, the German-Americans would then be found to have simply played his game for him." As regards this statement of Professor Rohrbach I very gladly admit that no man ought to back me or support the policies for which I stand unless with the clear understanding that these are straight-out American policies, not policies in the interest of some other nation against my own, and that our citizens do "play my game" precisely to the extent that they support such straight-out American policies.

This letter from Dr. Rohrbach unquestionably expressed the attitude of militaristic Germany in endeavoring to use, against the honor and interest of the United States, that portion of the professional "German-American" element of this country which is disloyal to this country, and shows why this disloyal element among the professional "German-Americans" has joined with the professional pacifists in the movement to leave the United States helpless against possible aggressors—a movement which is traitorous to this Republic.

It is a deliberate suggestion and invitation to German-Americans, not merely to vote in the interests of Germany, but to vote so that another foreign power, Japan, may be enabled to beat the United States in, as the letter states it, the "quite conceivable event" that Germany's interest is to see a war between Japan and the United States in which Japan shall be victorious.

Appeal to German-Americans.

I am certain that the German-Americans who can consciously be reached by any such suggestion form an utterly insignificant proportion of the Americans of German descent. But some of their genuinely patriotic fellows may be influenced unconsciously by such arguments. Therefore, I ask my fellow-citizens who in whole or in part of German blood to consider very carefully the above letter and to ponder what is meant for their children and grandchildren by the attitude thus set forth. These descendants of theirs are living in this land, just as my children and children's children will live. Their interests and the interests of my children's children will be identical. In the end, as the generations go by, they will all intermarry and become not merely in interest but by blood identical.

The men of German blood have always played a high and honorable part in this country. In the great crisis of the civil war they stood with loyal devotion by the Union and against slavery; and it is probably true of them that at that time more generally than those of any other blood they upheld the cause personified by Abraham Lincoln. I believe that the great mass of them are at the present day undivided in their loyal devotion to this country. I know that our entire National Government, from President down, could be manned with men of German birth or descent who would be Americans and nothing else, who would stand for the United States first and for no other nation second. A large proportion of my closest friends, of the men in whom I most believe, are Americans of German origin, but they are Americans first and last, and only Americans.

I very earnestly wish that some way could be found for repudiating the men whose actions have made it possible for foreigners like Professor Rohrbach to write with the insolent belief that they can use our fellow-citizens of German birth and descent so that their political influence may be exerted in such fashion as to make this country helpless to defend itself against foreign aggression, whether from Japan, from Germany, or from any other power.

I should just as strongly denounce any men of English birth or descent or of any other birth or descent who, in the interest of their fatherland or of the country from which their ancestors sprung, advocated such action against the interest of America by Americans as is advocated in Professor Rohrbach's letter. We must all feel as Americans; and we cannot afford to accept as our leaders either Germans or Englishmen, or men of any other foreign nationality.

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PLAN FOR WEST SIDE ASSAILED TO WOMEN

Colby, at League Meeting, Charges the N. Y. Central with Tricking the City.

SAYS PUBLIC IS DECEIVED

Mrs. Bryan Denounces Cattle Yard Feature—Resolutions Condemn the Whole Undertaking.

The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Drive, organized a week ago, held a mass meeting at the Hotel Ansonia last night, at which the city officials and the New York Central were bitterly attacked on the ground that the proposed plans for the solution of the Riverside Drive-New York Central problem meant the spoliation of the park along the Hudson.

Bainbridge Colby hurled invectives at the New York Central for what he called "this indescribable attempt at pilfering the rights of the citizens of the city."

"Isn't it incredible that this great corporation, which, for half a century has enjoyed great prosperity under privileges granted by the people, should be constantly engaged in a campaign of trickery against the city? We have to poke behind curtains and look under tables to discover fraudulent practices no good business man would stoop to.

"What right have the men who run the New York Central to pursue a course of fraud in dealing with the city? Theirs is a steady, continuous performance of pressure to get something from the citizens and taxpayers of the city. I protest against the continuance of these men's sinister and contemptible habits, formed in their more needy youth. I protest against their playing the shell game with the citizens of this city. I should like to take the New York Central lobbyists and attorneys by the nose and say to them of their practices, 'Gentlemen, this isn't done any more.'

"Riverside Drive is a part of the wealth of the city. It is a part of that which makes New York City the mecca of all Americans and it should not be allowed to slip into the hands of a corporation more alert than the citizens of the city.

"I believe—I am confident—I know—there are lurking under those plans a carefully thought-out program to appropriate to railroad use the land to the west of the proposed tracks and to use for railroad purposes most of Riverside Drive Park. And the railroad will get it unless we get a move on."

Says Newspapers Are Misled.

Mr. Colby joined with Charles H. Craig, counsel for the West End Association, in condemning the newspaper reports of what the plans promised. Especially he took exception to an article and pictures published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 22, in which he said the park was pictured in gentle, rolling landscape, over the track tunnel to the water's edge, in connection with which the information [obtained from official sources] was given that, "As a part of the settlement the railroad company agrees to pay a sum sufficient to restore the park to the edge of the water." There was read a recent report from the Board of Estimate which said that the landscaping on top of the covered tracks would be a cost to the city and not the railroad.

"That admission was forced from the Board of Estimate," said Mr. Colby. "But the publication of the article and picture in THE TIMES, which is so largely read in this section, shows that the newspapers have not awakened to the real situation.

"I do not say that any newspaper knowingly did this. They thought the information was authentic. It was simply adroit press agent work by those interested in having this plan adopted. This constant misrepresentation of facts must be corrected."

In referring to the difficulty Mr. Craig has in arranging for extensive hearings on the plans, Mr. Colby said:

"I was present and, from the difficulty Mr. Craig had, I might have thought he was before a British court-martial dealing with a serious insurrection and somebody had to be shot at sunrise, so great was the haste shown to get the plans adopted."

Mr. Colby recommended that the League undertake a city-wide campaign against adoption of the plans, recommending specifically work through church clubs and assembly district organizations and by means of what he called "forty-two centimeter advertising."

Resolutions Adopted.

At the close of Mr. Colby's address, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The plans submitted by the Port and Terminals Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City for the relocation of the New York Central tracks in Riverside Park are a direct violation of the architectural design of the park adopted and guaranteed by New York City, calling as they do for a decrease in park area, an unsightly terrace distorting the topography of the park and forming a barrier between the upper and lower park, and preventing easy access to the water; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we earnestly protest against the adoption of these or any plans that threaten the integrity of the architectural design of the park and infringe on the right of the public to use the water front.

A copy of the resolution was sent to the Board of Estimate and to the New York Central.

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan made the point that, in the preparation of the plans, the Park Commissioner had taken no active part. She thought he was the man who should have had most to say.

"This meeting is not to criticise the city officials or the New York Central," said Mrs. Bryan, "but to criticise the plans for the relocation of the railroad's tracks."

She said that an average width of seventy feet would be taken off the park and that it would not be possible to raise trees and shrubbery in the two feet of soil it was proposed to place over the track sheds. She said the proposed playgrounds were not a proper substitution for park areas and referred to what she characterized as the misleading statements made by those who offered the plans.

Objects to Cattle Yard.

"Riverside Drive has a plan of architecture," she said. "If a gash is cut through it for tracks, even though the tracks are roofed, the topography of the park is distorted. Should there be sufficient money for repairs—and there is not—the park could never be restored. Riverside Park has cost the city many millions and is worth many millions to the city. It is the business men who should say whether it is necessary to sacrifice these millions to the New York Central. Landscape architects should say whether the changing of the plan of park is to pass unchallenged. The only reason for the sacrifice seems to be the cost of a tunnel."

Mrs. Bryan then referred to the high mortality among children in the district south of Seventy-second Street, and said:

"Every one knows how Chicago has suffered from the abattoir, yet citizens sit calmly by and take no notice of plans for a great cattle yard just below Seventieth Street, a section known for its great mortality. What would be the health conditions if the present small cattle yard was enlarged and a three-tier cattle dock built eighty feet out into the river? Add to the oppressive Summer heat the nauseating odors of a cattle pen and decide whether it should be included in the plans without the Health Commissioner making a careful study of the matter."

Mr. Craig charged that the cattle yard had been entirely omitted from all reports by the committee and that it was only by referring to the maps that it could be seen just what was contemplated.

"Why was mention of the proposed great cattle yard left out of the reports, if not to mislead the people?" he asked.

Mr. Craig spoke for an hour and a half on the history of the Riverside Park improvements. He said he believed alleged misstatements in the newspapers about the plans were the fault of information furnished to the papers, the supposed dignity of the source of which made the papers believe it all right.

"They tell of the restored park," he said. "But where is the money for that. It will take millions of appropriations to restore the park, and it is wrong to suppose that the railroad will pay this. The railroad gives $300,000 for 'restoration,' but what is that?"

Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Craig both said it would probably take from six to ten years to restore the park and that during that time the children of the west side would be deprived of their playground in Riverside Park.

Marks's Stand Approved.

A resolution offered by Mrs. John C. Coleman was adopted, praising Borough President Marks for opposing the adoption of the plans.

As the women left the hall many of them stopped to register for membership in the league.

The adoption of the Riverside Park plans was on the calendar of the Board of Estimate yesterday, but action was postponed. It was said that opportunity would be given for the hearing of the objections of a number of civic organizations before final action was taken. The law firm of Isaacs & Isaacs, 52 William Street, has sent a letter to the Board of Estimate on behalf of Riverside Drive property owners urging that the railroad yards be not allowed unless covered.

PRESIDENT STARTS SOUTH.

Expected to Make Several Speeches on Trip to Charlotte, N. C.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson and a large party, left here tonight for Charlotte, N. C., where he will review a parade and speak tomorrow at the annual celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. They traveled in a private car attached to the second section of a regular train.

The President probably will make several short addresses from the rear platform of his car before arriving at Charlotte. Greensboro, N. C., and Salisbury, N. C., are among the places where he may speak. He has received requests to make addresses at several other points, but time is limited and all the invitations cannot be accepted. The party will be back in Washington early Sunday.

The party with the President, in addition to Mrs. Wilson, included Secretary Daniels and Mr. Daniels's aid, Commander Wurtsbaugh; Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's naval aid and physician; stenographers, and Secret Service men. Senators Simmons and Overman, and Representative Webb of North Carolina made the trip on the same train.

BRINGS IN BENNETT'S NAME

Col. Allison, at Ottawa Inquiry, Mentioned Ex-British Consul.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The name of Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, former British Consul General at New York, was brought today into the investigation being conducted by the Meredith-Duff Commission into the awarding of fuse contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee. During the testimony of Colonel J. Wesley Allison, who is alleged to have received commissions for obtaining contracts, he was asked why he had been suspicious of the Dowler-Forbes people, as he had stated. He replied:

"There was a great deal of talk that Dowler-Forbes people were mixed up with Sir Courtenay Bennett and others."

Allison's counsel stopped him, but another attorney representing the Shell Committee exclaimed: "Let it come out. Why should we protect Sir Courtenay Bennett?"

"Let it come out about him and the whole gang of them, too," added General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who has been accused of favoritism in granting contracts. Justice Duff objected, however, because Sir Courtenay was not present.

Discussion on the question of allowing Colonel Allison to give further testimony regarding Sir Courtenay's connection with the contracts was ended by the announcement of Colonel Allison's attorney that the examination would have to be discontinued temporarily because Colonel Allison was too ill to continue.

Testifying earlier regarding the acceptance of commissions for securing contracts, Colonel Allison declared that "verybody in the United States accepts commissions."

"No Government in the world," he added, "can buy, or expect to buy, or has bought munitions today there except by paying commissions to somebody."

The commission adjourned until May 29.

ROULETTE SUIT DISMISSED.

Riabouchinsky Paid All He Lost—Checks Were $100 Each.

Nicolas Riabouchinsky, newspaper proprietor of Moscow, who came to this country, it was said, to buy $20,000,000 worth of munitions and munition making machinery, will not have to pay $45,000 because of an alleged misunderstanding over a roulette game. When the motion to dismiss Timothy J. McKenna's suit was called before Judge Mayer yesterday in the Federal District Court no answer was made for the plaintiff, and the suit was dismissed because of default.

Charles S. Weschler of Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway, counsel for Mr. Riabouchinsky, said:

"The whole affair was simply a bluff suit. My client refused to take the part of a boob as it was expected. As soon as he realized that the roulette game was questionable he refused to be mulcted. As a matter of fact Mr. Riabouchinsky is a gentleman, and he paid like a gentleman what he thought he had lost."

The trouble in the roulette game came, it is said, when the Russian visitor came to settle up his losses. He had been playing with checks that he believed represented each $100. When the score was being cast up he found his losses enormous in that the croupier counted in the supposed $100 checks as representing $1,000 each. Mr. Riabouchinsky rebelled against this. He said he was willing to pay a legitimate loss, but he would not be, as his lawyer described it for him, a boob.

ENO'S MIND SOUND, WITNESSES INSIST

Saw No Evidence of Mental Weakness or Duress When Will Was Signed.

LETTERS GONE, SAYS TRAIN

Lawyer for Contesting Relatives Contends They Would Prove Undue Influence.

Testimony to the effect that the intent of Amos F. Eno was clear and strong when he signed the document purporting to be his last will was introduced yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury in contradiction of the attack made upon the instrument by the aged testator's relatives.

Austen G. Fox, chief counsel for the defense, marshaled witnesses to show that the firm of Lord, Day & Lord had attended to all the legal formalities, and that when Mr. Eno bestowed a residuary estate amounting to five or six millions upon Columbia University he was in truth of sound mind and disposing memory.

The first witness was John E. Merz, who lives at 604 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. He has been in the employ of Lord, Day & Lord since he was a lad of 14. As a subscribing witness to the will of Mr. Eno and to codicils, and also to a will drawn several years ago, he spoke at length of his experiences with the aged man.

He testified that he had gone to the Eno residence on July 18, 1915. He was shown into a reception room, where he was joined by Leonard Leaman. They went to the library, where they saw Mr. Eno and Lucius N. Beers, a member of the law firm, and Eli G. Partridge, a real estate appraiser in the employ of Lord, Day & Lord. Mr. Eno signed this will, the witness said, in the proper place, and when he had done so Mr. Beers asked him to read the last clause and say what the document was.

"This," the aged man replied, "is my last will and testament." Mr. Merz testified that the voice of Mr. Eno was clear and distinct and his manner that of a man who was signing a document voluntarily. The witness declared that there was not the slightest sign of duress.

Under cross-examination Mr. Merz said that four other legal papers were signed after that and that he remained in the library with Mr. Eno and the others for twenty minutes.

Mr. Partridge, who had been in the employ of Lord, Day & Lord for thirty-four years and, like Mr. Merz, had begun his apprenticeship as an office boy, confirmed his testimony. He said he had witnessed the signing of the disputed will and that the act of Mr. Eno was a voluntary one.

Arthur C. Train, as attorney for the contestants, continued his speech at yesterday's session, not having finished on Thursday evening. He insisted that Mr. Beers had unduly influenced Mr. Eno and not being able to have himself named as legatee had done the next best thing.

"There was a big estate and fat fees," continued Mr. Train, "and Mr. Beers would have the handling of the property for the university."

The attorney dwelt at length on the allegation that shortly after the death of Mr. Eno baskets of papers were destroyed by Mr. Merz. He said he believed that in these papers there were letters which showed intimacy between Mr. Eno and Mr. Beers and probably letters from the lawyer to his client suggesting that a large sum be given to the university.

The trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

GIRL SUES W. R. SHEEHAN.

"Watch Your Step" Actress Wants $75,000 for Breach of Promise.

Henry Silverman, a lawyer at 299 Broadway, announced yesterday he had started a breach of promise suit for $75,000 in behalf of Miss Julie Beaubien against Winfield R. Sheehan, who was secretary to Rhinelander Waldo when he was Police Commissioner.

Sheehan and Miss Kay Laurell were married in London a few days ago.

The attorney says he has drawn the summons and complaint, which he expects to serve, with permission of the Supreme Court, by publication.

Miss Beaubien, whose home is in Iowa, says she was introduced to the former police secretary in July, 1913, at the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach. Three days later he proposed to her, she says, and presented her with a $400 vanity case. Miss Beaubien was a member of "Watch Your Step" and the "Stop, Look and Listen" companies.

$300,000 FOR MOTHERS.

Estimate Board Appropriates That Sum for Pensions to Widows.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $300,000 yesterday in special revenue bonds with which to pay the widowed mothers' pensions. This action is in concurrence with that of the Aldermen, who passed the original resolution calling for the raising of the funds necessary to administer in this city the pension regulation of the Child Welfare Board.

President Dowling introduced the resolution in the Board of Estimate. If a widow is eligible under the law she can receive from $23 to $80 a month with which to care for her fatherless children. The maximum amount goes to the mothers who have very young children, and must therefore devote all their time to bringing them up.

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Books make acceptable Graduation Gifts—if properly chosen. There is such an immense stock of books in the Macy Book Department that individual tastes may be gratified if donors will take the time to "shop" a little. We offer a few suggestions.

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Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. Illustrated in color. **$1.34**

Oxford Book of English Verse, cloth edition, **$2.48**; same bound in Persian morocco, **$3.59**

Stedman's American Anthology, $2.69

Stedman's Victorian Anthology, $2.69

Rudyard Kipling's Collected Verses. Illustrated by W. Heath Robinson. **$3.14**

Shakespeare's Works. Student's Handy Volume Edition with Hudson's notes; bound in full flexible leather; 12 vols. **$9.61**

Shakespeare's Handy Stratford Edition, 13 volumes, leather, **$11.34**; same in cloth binding, **$3.96**

All Shakespeare's Tales. Illustrated. **$1.79**

Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, illustrated by Chas. Robinson. **$2.16**

Macy's—Main Floor, Book Dept., 35th St., Rear.

DEFENSE SHOW OPEN TODAY

President to Press Button Starting Sheepshead Tournament.

The Military, Naval, and Aviation Tournament, which those responsible for it say will be the greatest show of the kind ever seen in this country, will open at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when, in the White House in Washington, President Wilson will press an electric button that will officially open the tournament to the public.

All profits from the tournament, which will last through next week, will go to further the cause of national defense and will be disposed of by a committee to be appointed by the Governor and the Mayor.

The complete program for the opening day, made public last night, follows:

Afternoon Program.

"America," played by the amalgamated bands.
Shelter tent pitching.
Conical tent pitching.
One-mile relay race, mounted.
Selections by mounted bands.
Army and Red Cross dogs, trailing and attack upon highwayman.
Barn-door contest, mounted.
Border raid and surprise attack.
Exhibition drill by the Highlanders, music by the pipers.
The establishment of a base cavalry, artillery, infantry, and Singal Corps participating.
Army and Red Cross dogs.
Music by the amalgamated bands.
Wall scaling.
One-hundred-yard rescue race.
Salute to the flag.
Daylight fireworks.
"Star-Spangled Banner," by bands and vocal chorus.

Aviators' 'Cross Country Rally.

Start can be made from any point under supervision of representatives of the Aero Club of America, and contestants may arrive at the field at any time Saturday, May 20, before 7 P. M.

Pilots are privileged to start at any time on Friday, May 19, but must not arrive at the Speedway until Saturday.

The aviator arriving from the greatest distance will be awarded $1,000, first prize, the second greatest distance, $750, second prize, and third greatest distance, $500, third prize.

Time of arriving will be taken at the starting line, which must be crossed in flight anti-clockwise; then fly past grand stand and land in the infield.

Night Program.

Searchlight drills, auto car and subsidiaries.
Night signaling.
Combat exercises, cavalry, artillery, and infantry participating.
Band concert.
Trench lights used in the foreign fronts.
Pyrotechnic battleship and blow-up by bomb from aeroplane.
Fire portraits.
Illumination of the ground.
Aerial display.
Special features.

Exhibits.

Munitions and equipments from the European fronts, including gas bombs, vapor masks, cross-section trenches, &c.
United States naval exhibit from San Francisco and Panama Expositions.
Field hospital.
Exhibits of sanitation squad.
Engineering Corps.
Field kitchen.
Wireless and field telephones, &c.

More than 1,000 National Guardsmen, who will camp on the Speedway during the entire period of the tournament, will report for duty at Sheepshead today. Tomorrow the entire mobile guard of the city will mobilize on the grounds. Final orders for the mobilization were issued by Major Gen. O'Ryan yesterday.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Young Men's Suits
VERY SPECIALLY PRICED

will take place to-day, in the Department on the Fourth Floor (Madison Avenue section). It will offer

Smartly-tailored Suits of most desirable fabrics for present and early Summer wear; the coats skeleton-lined with silk and the waistcoats having silk backs. Exceptional value $24.50

Well-made Suits of blue or gray flannel, with silk-lined sleeves (excellent for business wear), are on sale at . . $19.50

(All Suits are in sizes 33 to 40 chest)

Correct Styles in Men's Straw Hats

are a special feature of the Spring and Summer display in the Men's Wear Department. Included are all the newest and most desirable models in split straws, sennits, Milans, Leghorns and Bangkoks, in stock at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upward to $12.00.

Also MEN'S PANAMA HATS
at $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and upward to $95.00

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

(comprising a variety of attractive models taken from the regular stock) have been materially reduced in prices, and are now being offered at

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Safe Storage in the establishment for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

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WEST POINT UNVEILS WASHINGTON STATUE

Impressive Ceremony at Military Academy, with a Presidential Salute of 21 Guns.

DONOR REMAINS ANONYMOUS

Described Only as "a Veteran of the Civil War"—Miss Charlotte Delafield Unveils the Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, May 19.—While a battery of field artillery fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, the first statue of George Washington to be erected on the reservation of the United States Military Academy was unveiled here this afternoon. A large assemblage, which included the entire corps of cadets and army officers stationed at West Point and more than 100 specially invited civilians, witnessed the ceremonies.

The statue, representing Washington as a General on horseback, a duplicate of Brown's famous monument in Union Square, New York, was given to the academy anonymously, the donor simply styling himself, "A patriotic citizen, a veteran of the civil war." It was unveiled by Miss Charlotte Delafield, a descendant of the late Major Richard Delafield of the Engineer Corps, who served three tours of duty as Superintendent of the institution. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, New York, presented the gift in the name of the donor, and Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, the Superintendent, accepted it for the Government.

The scene around the base of the monument was a brilliant one, probably to be seen nowhere save at West Point. The brilliant scarlet, yellow, light and dark blue of the officers' uniforms made a striking contrast with the more sombre garb of the civilian spectators, many of whom had arrived from New York in a special train. The battalion of cadets, standing in a rough semi-circle facing the Commandant, Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, formed a picturesque gray and white background for the gathering.

The Rev. H. Percy Silver, Chaplain at West Point, delivered a short address in which he eulogized Washington as a leader of the young and struggling nation.

Dr. Slattery, in making the presentation, said:

"I have been intrusted by a patriotic citizen, a veteran of the civil war, with the honor of presenting to the United States Military Academy this statue of General George Washington.

"With a modesty like that of the great man whom he would commemorate, the giver desires his name to remain unknown. It is his wish, even his prayer, that this semblance of a righteous man, a brave soldier, an inspired leader of men, may keep fresh the ideals of Washington in succeeding generations of youth here to be trained as soldiers who fear God, and God only.

"I know that you will guard this statue as a symbol of the honor and loyalty due to our beloved country."

After Miss Delafield had taken the cords which held the covering over the monument from the hands of Lieutenant Raymond E. Lee of the Coast Artillery, the corps' quartermaster, and slowly unveiled the finished statue, Colonel Townsley made a short address accepting it.

The gift of the statue is said to have been the outcome of a private conversation between Colonel Townsley and the donor, in which the latter, learning that there was no statue of Washington at West Point, offered to give the academy one of any model that the Colonel would suggest. The monument stands in front of the hotel a little off to one side. Its back is to the river, and the figure's outstretched hand is lifted as if in benediction toward the whole academy. Close by the statue is the well known Battle Monument, with its lofty shaft inscribed with the names of the Union officers and men of the academy who fell in the civil war.

Francis W. Holbrook Acquitted.

Francis W. Holbrook, placed on trial in Newark a few days ago on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Roseville Trust Company of $24,000, was acquitted yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Holbrook was alleged to have gotten the money from the bank with the aid of Raymond E. Smith, the bank's Treasurer, for the use of the Home Ice and Product Company, in which both were interested.

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¶ We have a large selection of these hats, made especially to our order. Most of them have patented "Bon Ton" ivy leather bands, which prevent the hat from blowing off in the strongest wind. They are in the very newest shapes.

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A Sale of Men's Oxfords at $3.45

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Striped Lisle Union Suits, $1.45
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¶ Perfect fitting, closed crotch garments. Sleeveless knee-length, and quarter-sleeve three-quarter leg models.

White Lisle Union Suits, $1.95
Reg. stock price $2.50

¶ Made of fine quality, Swiss ribbed lisle. In athletic, knee-length sleeveless models, with closed crotch.

Silk Athletic Union Suits, $2.35
Reg. stock price $3.50

¶ Beautifully made and finished. In knee-length sleeveless models, with the famous "Trowser" seat. *Main Floor.*

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An Address

Norman Angell

Author of "The Great Illusion," "Arms and Industry," etc.

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An argument that unless the ultimate purposes of our increasing power are made manifest to ourselves, the world at large, and particularly our prospective enemy, that power, however great, will fail in its object of protecting our interests and rights and ensuring peace.

It is an argument, not that the advocate of preparedness is asking too much, but that he is asking too little; not that we do not need armament, but that we need something else as well; not against preparedness, but against preparedness by dangerous half-measures.

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Author of "Little Cities of Italy."

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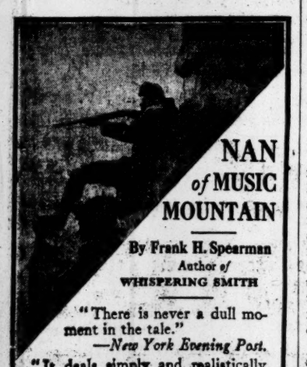

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NEW NAVAL TYPES SHOW BIGGER COST

Proposed Battle Cruisers Call for Expenditure of $5,000,000 More Each Than Dreadnoughts.

PRICE OF SEVERAL OREGONS

Or Two Great British Battleships—Increased Cost of Armor Partly Responsible for Big Budget.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is the expectation that the five battle cruisers recommended by the House Naval Committee as the principal feature of the proposed naval building program this year will be the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. Each of these naval monsters will displace about 32,000 tons under the plans recommended by the General Board of the Navy, which have been approved by the Navy Department. They are being designed for a speed of thirty-five knots an hour.

Each of these battle cruisers will mount ten 14-inch guns. In this respect these vessels will be as powerfully armed as any of the dreadnoughts now in the fleet, as the Nevada and Oklahoma, which have just been commissioned and are to join the fleet late this month; each mount only ten 14-inch guns. The dreadnought Pennsylvania, which is to go into the fleet in June, is the first of our dreadnoughts commissioned to carry as many as twelve 14-inch guns.

The ten big guns of the new battle cruisers will be mounted in four turrets on each ship. Two of the turrets will carry three 14-inch guns each, while the other two will carry two 14-inch guns.

These battle cruisers will be the most expensive warships ever constructed. The Bureau of Construction and Repair has the plans well along toward completion, and the estimate that bureau submitted to the House Naval Committee calls for an expenditure of $20,438,531 on each of them. This means that the estimated cost of the five battle cruisers recommended by the House Naval Committee will be $102,167,655.

This sum will not all be spent in one year. It will be spread over a period of three years, the money being appropriated as fast as it is needed to carry forward the construction of these units. Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, estimates that $6,765,000 should be appropriated for the first year's work on each of these battle cruisers. This means that the Naval bill, when reported to the House, will call for a total of $33,825,000 for the first year's work on the five battle cruisers.

It was estimated last October that these battle cruisers would each cost $17,500,000, but the revised plans and estimates call for the expenditure of $20,433,531 on each cruiser. Part of this increase is due to the increase in the cost of war material—increases in the cost of guns and armor, and to a detailed checking up of the figures. The battle cruisers will each cost $15,000,000 before a cent is spent on guns and armor. The hull will cost $7,000,000 and the machinery $8,000,000 for each. The guns and armor of each battle cruiser will cost $5,433,531.

It is estimated that the dreadnoughts California and Tennessee, which were authorized in 1915 and are to be started late this Summer, will each cost about $15,000,000. Thus the hull and machinery of each proposed new battle cruiser will cost as much as hull, machinery, guns, and armor of the California or Tennessee. The total cost of the five armored cruisers—$102,167,655—will be greater than the total cost of all the real dreadnoughts now belonging to the Atlantic battleship fleet. The real dreadnoughts now in the fleet are worth approximately $100,000,000. What it cost to build them is officially given as follows:

Delaware, authorized 1906, cost $8,069,201.
North Dakota, authorized 1907, cost $8,519,441.
Florida, authorized 1908, cost $10,241,667.
Utah, authorized 1908, cost, $8,188,970.
Arkansas, authorized 1909, cost $9,931,085.
Wyoming, authorized 1909, cost $9,899,514.
New York, authorized 1910, cost $11,047,585.
Texas, authorized 1910, cost $10,736,276.

The Oklahoma, the latest addition to the fleet, authorized in 1911, cost approximately $11,000,000. The Nevada, which has just been commissioned and is to join the fleet about May 25, cost a like amount. The dreadnought Pennsylvania, which has been commissioned and will join the fleet early in June, cost about $14,000,000, and the Arizona, which will join the fleet in September, cost a like amount.

Three of the famous Oregons could be built for the cost of one of the proposed battle cruisers. The cost of the Oregon was $6,575,032. The armament of the Oregon—once proudly described as the bulldog of the navy—cost approximately $600,000. The armor and armament of the proposed battle cruisers will cost over $5,000,000 each. The battleship Connecticut, once "Fighting Bob" Evans's flagship, cost $7,911,254. The armored cruiser Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship in the Spanish war, cost $4,423,790, and nearly five of them could be built for the price of one of the new battle cruisers.

The little protected cruiser Olympia, which was Admiral Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila Bay, cost $2,979,000. The total cost of the twelve armored cruisers now in the United States Navy was $86,898,624. The total cost of the navy's eighteen protected cruisers was $43,834,506.

The unit cost of $20,438,531 of the projected American battle cruisers may be compared with the cost of some of the principal capital ships recently completed, as follows:

British dreadnought Superb, completed 1909, 18,000 tons; total cost, $8,158,528.
British battle cruiser Lion, 26,350 tons, completed 1912; total cost, $10,065,562.
British dreadnought Monarch, 22,500 tons, completed 1912; total cost, $9,182,657.
British dreadnought Orion, 22,500 tons, completed 1912; total cost, $9,337,709.
German battle cruiser Von der Tann, 19,000 tons, completed 1910; total cost, $8,726,508.
German battle cruiser von Moltke, 22,687 tons, completed 1911; total cost, $10,491,040.
German dreadnought Helgoland, 22,440 tons, completed 1911; total cost, $11,209,800.
Japanese dreadnought Satsuma, 19,350 tons, completed 1910; total cost, $9,262,800.
French dreadnought Voltaire, 18,030 tons, completed 1911; total cost, $10,520,000.
Brazilian dreadnought Minas Geraes, 19,250 tons, completed 1910; total cost, $8,863,843.

DEMAND DREADNOUGHTS.

Republicans and Some Democrats Want Two Added to Navy Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Republican members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs held a conference today and decided to file a vigorous minority report on the Naval Appropriation bill as voted yesterday by the Democrats of the committee. When the bill reaches the floor the Republicans will insist that two battleship dreadnoughts, in addition to the five battle cruisers voted by the majority, which are also classed as dreadnoughts, shall be authorized.

There is a prospect that an amendment authorizing the construction of one or two battleship dreadnoughts may be written into the bill before it leaves the House. A number of Democrats, it was said today, doubt the wisdom of a naval bill that ignores the construction of such vessels, and there will be a bitter fight to include battleship dreadnoughts as well as the five battle cruisers proposed. The minority will contend that a naval bill that fails to provide for battleship dreadnoughts is unbalanced. They will also attack the Democratic bill as calling for a "paper navy" because it does not contain a provision for speeding up the construction of the various vessels authorized.

Republican members of the committee will move to amend the bill to provide for two battleship dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers, and to appropriate for a larger number of submarines and auxiliaries than are proposed by the Democrats. An amendment will also be offered to increase the appropriation for aeronautics from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000 and to add at least 20,000 enlisted men instead of 16,500 to the navy.

The total of the naval budget, as figured today by Elisha S. Theal, clerk of the House Committee, will be $241,449,152. The new construction authorized will amount to $160,000,000, but the cash appropriation carried for construction of new vessels and toward the completion of vessels heretofore authorized will be only $68,869,376. The Naval bill will be formally reported to the House next Wednesday.

WIDOW CHARGES FRAUD.

Says She Was Deceived as to Value of House Taken in Exchange.

There was begun yesterday before Justice Tierney in Special Term of the Supreme Court, the Bronx, the trial of the suit of Mrs. Carrie B. Prentice, a widow living at 961 Fox Street, the Bronx, against Isabella M. Meeks, Robert S. Patterson, a lawyer; Oliver E. Davis, a lawyer; the Bronxland Realty Company, Harry J. Bauer, realty dealer, and Wilbur M. Jones, realty salesman.

Mrs. Prentice charges fraud and deceit in the sale to her of the house at 616 East 161st Street in exchange for a mortgage for $8,800 on the New Jersey farm her husband left her when he died eight years ago. She alleges a conspiracy to defraud, setting forth in affidavits that it represented to her that the 161st Street house was worth from $25,000 to $27,000, with mortgages of $15,000, and that if she exchanged her mortgage for the title she would make $2,000. She has since found out, she said, that the property is worth only about $20,500, and that the rents are not so large as they should be. Mrs. Meeks, an employe in a department store, was used by the realty men, it is alleged, as the ostensible but nominal owner of the 161st Street house.

In the affidavit in the case it was cited for the plaintiff that she was subject to epilepsy and nervous disorders and that she had been imposed upon. In court yesterday she testified in a rambling fashion that she had signed several papers without reading them, but answered "I don't recall" to almost every question of her counsel, Sigmund Horkimer.

"It is very evident that this woman is mentally affected," Justice Tierney remarked, "or mentally deficient. Therefore the counselors should recognize the laxity that might be allowed."

In her testimony Mrs. Prentice mentioned Mr. Jones as the man who had done most of the talking to her. She was on the stand when the case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

TO RETAX WENDEL ESTATE.

Mrs. Swope, a Sister, Changes Counsel Because of Rabell's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 19.—William C. Clark, State Transfer Tax Appraiser, will begin hearings at his office in Mount Vernon next Monday for the purpose of taxing $1,525,000 worth of property which John G. Wendel of Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, transferred to his sisters previous to his death. On the original appraisal this property was not taxed because Mr. Clark found there was no evidence that Mr. Wendel transferred the property in anticipation of death to escape the inheritance tax. The new appraisal comes under a decision of Surrogate Sawyer. This will give the State about $80,000 in taxes in addition to the original transfer tax of more than $75,000.

Mrs. Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, sister of Mr. Wendel, today filed a petition with Surrogate Sawyer asking that Thompson, Koss & Warren of 256 Broadway be substituted as attorneys for the Wendel heirs in the place of Burlock Rabell, who has appeared in all the other proceedings. Rabell has asked the Surrogate that the Wendel sisters file an account and allow him $25,000 for fees in looking after the estate of the late Augusta Wendel. Mrs. Swope says he has presented a bill for $89,346 also for acting as attorney for Mr. Wendel in his life time and for looking after his estate following his death.

VALENTINE LEFT $832,370.

Widow Inherits Estate of Printing Ink Manufacturer.

Theodore S. Valentine, manufacturer of printing inks, who died on Nov. 11, 1915, left an estate that has just been appraised by the State Controller at $832,370. Mrs. Anna Clark Valentine, the widow, is the sole beneficiary.

The chief asset was a block of 1,200 shares of stock of the Sinclair & Valentine Company, valued at $384,447. Among the other assets were $45,000 bonds of the company and $41,708 stock and bonds in the company's subsidiary concern in Canada.

There were also 120 shares of the stock of the Robert Gair Company, appraised at $12,000; 120 shares of the Utica Knitting Company, $12,000; bonds of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation, $21,375; 250 shares of the Southern Railway, $15,000, and stock in other corporations, $30,132. There was $5,400 worth of realty, $2,487 in bank, and $32,137 in notes and mortgages.

DANIELS IN DEFENSE OF NAVY OIL RESERVE

Asks President to Block Legalizing of Entries on the Land Withdrawn by Taft.

ATTACKS PHELAN MEASURE

Secretary Says Claims, If Allowed, Would Leave Only Fuel for Five Years of War.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Daniels appealed to President Wilson today to use his influence to save the navy's reserves in the California oil fields as a vital step in the campaign for adequate national defense.

Should the bill favorably reported by the Senate Public Lands Committee to legalize certain entries on lands withdrawn by President Taft in 1909 become a law, Mr. Wilson was told, the navy must abandon oil fuel and return to coal, with a consequent loss in steaming radius and speed to its ships. Navy designers have advised the Secretary that it would be unsafe to continue construction of oil-burning battle craft unless an adequate reserve supply of fuel was in sight.

Mr. Daniels submitted a full summary of the situation, and the President began studying the problem immediately, as the bill probably will be taken up in the Senate next week.

A delegation of California oil operators, headed by former Governor Gillett of that State, called on Secretary Daniels today to discuss the situation. The conference will be continued, as no progress was made. It is understood that the oil men were prepared to negotiate for a compromise bill.

Secretary Daniels already has talked with many Senators, pointing out the effect on the navy if the bill is passed, and has been assured of strong support in his opposition to the measure both in the Senate and the House if the provisions to which he objects reach the conference stage.

The bill in question recently was reported from the Senate Committee by Senator Phelan of California as a substitute for the Mineral Land Leasing bill passed by the House. According to experts of the Navy Department it would legalize so many claims within reserve No. 2, initiated since the Taft withdrawal, that the remainder would be virtually worthless to the navy. In the two other reserves, No. 1 in California and No. 3 in Wyoming, the department estimates there is available only a supply sufficient to maintain the navy for fifteen years in peace times, or five years on a war basis.

Senator Phelan's report, which accompanied the bill, asserted that these two reserves would maintain the navy "for 200 years in peace and 75 years in war." Secretary Daniels, writing to Chairman Myers of the Public Lands Committee, took sharp issue with this statement, and also questioned other assertions in the Phelan report. The fifteen-year estimate had been based on the assumption that no part of reserves Nos. 1 and 3 would be affected.

In laying the matter before the President, Mr. Daniels repeated statements he made to the Senate committee that a naval vessel built to burn oil could not be converted to a coal burner without practically rebuilding her, and that the navy relied on this reserve of oil when the policy of oil-burning battleships was adopted.

Mr. Daniels also explained that navy designers said the possibility of attaining a 35-knot speed for the battle cruisers now being designed as well as for scout cruisers and destroyers dependent entirely on oil fuel. With coal fuel it is doubtful, the experts agree, that more than thirty knots can be attained by battle cruisers, and even that with a greatly reduced cruising radius.

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QUASHES A LABOR LAW.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Upholds Right of Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 19.—In one of the most important decisions bearing upon labor that has ever been handed down, the unconstitutionality of Chapter 778 of the Acts of 1914 was today declared by the full bench of Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The law prohibited Judges of courts from issuing an injunction in labor disputes unless it was apparent that irreparable damage would be done. Chief Justice Rugg, who wrote the decision, declared:

"The right to make contracts to earn money by labor is at least as essential to the laborer as is any property to other members of society. The courts must be open to all upon the same terms. No obstacles can be thrown in the way of some which are not interposed in the path of others. Recourse to the law, all alike, without partiality or favor, for vindication of rights or redress of wrongs is essential to equality before the law."

The decision was made on the bill in equity of John Bogni and others against Giovanni Perotti and others. The plaintiffs are building laborers combined under the name of the General Laborers' Industrial Union 324 and affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World. The defendants are members of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union 209, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Bogni and his fellow-members alleged conspiracy on the part of Perotti and others to deprive them of their livelihood unless they joined the Laborers' Union.

The defendants justified their action as legal under the statute which is now pronounced invalid.

FEARS CONTROL OF WEALTH.

Concentration in Hands of Few a Menace to Nation, Says Controller.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 19.—Concentration of America's growing wealth in the hands of comparatively few men is the greatest danger threatening the nation, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, declared in an address here today at a convention of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. He urged bankers and financial leaders to try strenuously to help small local industries and farmers develop their business.

Such a policy, he said, would increase the aggregate wealth of the nation and would promote contentment and patriotism among the people. Mr. Williams said the rapid increase in wealth of the United States was producing "an ostentatious leisure class which is a danger even more than angered poverty."

"In almost exact ratio when wealth and capital increase, the bitterness against wealth and capital also increases," he declared, "not Socialism, but united action among financial forces to distribute their working capital can prevent growth of this discontent. The building up of small local industries undertaken by capable and willing hands, the development of the great fundamental agricultural industry, helping of the little business man who has character, ability and ambition, offers tremendous opportunities not only for the increase of an aggregate wealth and power, but for distribution of them, so that no worthy man may be hopeless."

FILIBUSTER DELAYS VOTE ON SHIP BILL

Mann's Parliamentary Trick Forces Adjournment of the House Without Final Action.

PROBABLY WILL PASS TODAY

Government Ownership First Stricken Out, but Afterward Restored by Party Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Despite the previous adoption of a rule calling for a vote today, the House was forced to adjourn tonight without final action on the Administration's Shipping bill, against which the Republicans had waged a filibuster for three days.

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, led the filibuster throughout the afternoon, and when the Democrats sought passage of the bill tonight he demanded the production of the engrossed copy of it for third reading. Such a demand usually constitutes the last stand of the opposition. As it requires several hours to engross a bill the Democrats were forced to adjourn and the bill will be voted on tomorrow.

A record vote was taken tonight on the Government ownership feature of the Shipping bill, and this was retained by a vote of 205 to 153, cast practically along party lines. Earlier in the day the Republicans caught the Democrats with a slim attendance and struck this section from the bill during debate in Committee of the Whole. When the bill was made ready for final action the Democrats reinserted the section which authorizes the Government to construct, purchase, lease, and operate ships in the merchant trade.

Republicans offered little opposition to those sections of the bill providing for the appointment of a Shipping Board with regulatory powers over the rates and practices of water carriers, but they stubbornly fought Government operation.

A so-called "gag rule" limiting debate on the Shipping bill, and requiring that a vote be taken this afternoon, caused the Republican filibuster. The rule provided for closing the debate at 4 o'clock P. M., irrespective of whether the reading of the bill by paragraph for discussion and amendment was concluded. At this hour the reading of the measure had not been finished and the debate throughout the day had been marked by clashes over the restriction of discussion.

More than 100 amendments were pending when the hour for voting arrived. These were rejected one by one by the Democrats, who contended that many of them had been offered solely for filibustering purposes.

Representative James F. Byrnes, a South Carolina Democrat, chided Mr. Mann because he attended a ball game here yesterday. Mr. Mann is one of the most constant attendants in the House, and resented Mr. Byrnes's reference to the fact that he took an afternoon off during debate on the bill.

"I refuse to yield," said Mr. Byrnes, when Mr. Mann sought to interrupt him. "If the gentleman could enlighten the situation I would yield, but, as I tell him, he was absent at the ball game yesterday, and does not know what happened."

"I will soon wind you up," shouted the piqued minority leader, and the Republican filibuster continued unabated.

Passage of the bill by Democratic votes is expected tomorrow.

BRYAN A PEACE DELEGATE.

Commoner Sent to Washington Conference by Nebraska's Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—Governor Morehead of Nebraska today named William J. Bryan a delegate to the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace, at Washington, May 26 and 27.

Other delegates from Nebraska are the Congressmen and Senators from the State.

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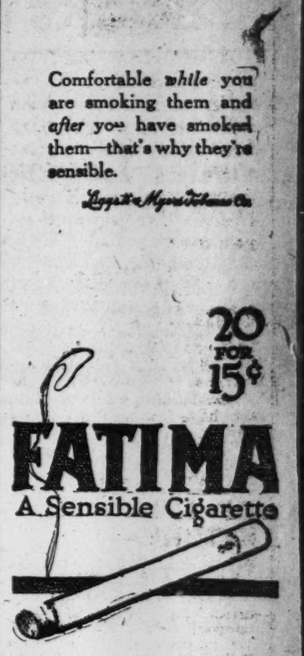
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EAST RIVER PROJECT UPHELD IN SENATE

Proposal to Deepen Channel Is Restored to Rivers and Harbors Bill by Vote of 48 to 14.

COMMITTEE UNDER FIRE

Members Admit They Dropped the Item So They Might Trade with the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate today administered a severe rebuke to the Committee on Commerce for striking from the Rivers and Harbors bill the item for opening a safe battleship route from the East River to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. By a vote of 48 to 14 the committee's amendment eliminating the item was rejected. All except four of the Senators voting to sustain the committee were members of it.

The attacks on the committee redoubled when members admitted that the New York item had been dropped, not because it was unworthy, but because its omission would give the Senate something to trade with the House in return for the retention of items inserted by the Senate committee.

The fourteen Senators voting to strike out the item were Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, Mr. Broussard and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Mr. Fletcher of Florida, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Swanson of Virginia, Mr. Myers of Montana, Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, Mr. Shaffroth of Colorado, Mr. Sheppard of Texas, Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Mr. Stone of Missouri, and Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi. Although President Wilson and Secretary Daniels had urgently recommended the item for the sake of naval preparedness, thirteen of those voting to strike it out were Democrats. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota was the only Republican supporting the committee, and he admitted that the amendment was for trading purposes.

The fight against the amendment was made by Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Wadsworth of New York, and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, a Republican, who is leading a general filibuster against the whole bill on the ground that it is a pork barrel measure. The opponents of the bill have charged that it will absorb in local appropriations more than the $40,000,000 to be derived from the sugar duty, which is justified as a measure of military preparedness.

O'Gorman's Attack.

"Apart from its commercial importance, the project contemplated," said Mr. O'Gorman, "is regarded by the Navy Department as absolutely imperative. The East River is one of the most important rivers of the country. It is not one of the streams that figure frequently, and doubtless now in this bill, that in dry seasons dry up and never will be fit for navigation, notwithstanding the vast amount of money taken out of the Public Treasury for their improvement.

"The commerce of the East River amounted last year to 56,000,000 short tons, valued at $1,500,000,000, and carried more than 22,000,000 passengers. Yet the Committee on Commerce, for some reason, perhaps not stated before the Senate, has seen fit to strike out this proposed appropriation, which was incorporated in the House bill by the unanimous consent of that body and in response to an appeal by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. The immediate appropriation is only $200,000, with an authorization of $500,000 more.

Clarke Explains.

"There is some force," replied Mr. Clarke, "in what the Senator from New York has said, and I may say that the committee was not actuated by any hostility to New York. In the first place the committee found that the engineers were not agreed as to the proper point to improve the channel. Two surveys reached different conclusions."

Mr. Clarke described the Buttermilk Channel project and its estimated cost and a subsequent survey made under the direction of Colonel Black, who reported in favor of the project contemplated in the House bill.

Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania said there had been no division of opinion among the members of the committee as to the merits of the East River item, and he added his statement to the admission of Mr. Clarke that it was stricken out for trading purposes.

Mr. Wadsworth exhibited a chart showing the channel. He said the matter should not be considered as one which especially concerned the people of New York City or New York State as citizens. Instead, it was a national project, in which the people of the whole country were concerned because New York, with its geographical location and its natural advantages, was the greatest harbor in the United States.

ELIOT FAVORS BRANDEIS.

President Emeritus of Harvard Urges Confirmation of Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, today wrote Chairman Culberson of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. The letter will be made public after presentation to the committee Monday.

President Lowell of Harvard was one of the committee of Boston citizens who engaged counsel to defeat confirmation.

STRIKE ON PIERS NEAR END.

Morgan Line and Longshoremen Expect to Reach an Agreement.

Although there were 200 guards still protecting the 800 strikebreakers working on the North River piers of the Morgan Line yesterday afternoon, officials of the company and the International Longshoremen's Association said that the end of the strike was in sight. Both sides, however, held widely divergent views, the union men holding that the company was about to meet their demands and the company officials saying they would not do so.

At Piers 48 and 49 of the Morgan Line and on the other piers of that company there were no active hostilities or acts of violence, but there seemed to be a state of siege. The strikebreakers are practically interned, living on four barges, moored between Piers 48 and 49. They sleep on three of the craft and the fourth is their kitchen and commissary.

There was a conference yesterday between P. T. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Association, and C. W. Jungen, manager of the Morgan Line, at the offices on Pier 49, but no definite agreement was reached. O'Connor said later that the company offered an increase to 35 cents an hour for straight time, with 50 cents for overtime and 62 cents for Sunday and holiday work. This offer was referred to a meeting of the longshoremen later in the day and was objected to. There will be a meeting today, and it is said that the strikers and company may arrive at a working basis.

GIVE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

Blumenthal Unit Makes the Fourth in New York City.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, announced yesterday the gift of a completely equipped base hospital of 500 beds to the American Red Cross by George and Florence Blumenthal. This was the fourth hospital unit to be organized during the last two months under the direction of the local branch. With the $24,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, more than $83,000 has been contributed for this purpose.

The desire to have the Red Cross prepared for any great national emergency prompted the gift from Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal. The Blumenthal unit is to be organized in connection with the Mount Sinai Hospital. A meeting of the hospital board today will outline plans for the staff of the unit from the surgeons and nurses of the institution. Twenty doctors, forty-six nurses, and 125 orderlies and nurses' aids are required for each base hospital in operation. Units have already been organized at Presbyterian Hospital, under Dr. George E. Brewer; at Bellevue, with Dr. George David Stewart in charge, and at New York, under the direction of Dr. Charles L. Gibson.

Equipment for each of these base hospitals is now being gathered, and will be stored in New York, subject to the instant call of the Government. Mobilization plans are already complete, and the units ready for service, either in the field in time of war or in case of extreme emergency at the scene of great disaster.

A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee of the Metropolitan Campaign for 100,000 new members was held yesterday at 130 East Twenty-second Street. Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, who is in charge of the New York campaign, presided.

To Erect 600 Free Ice-Water Founts

The Universal Free Iced Water Company received yesterday from the Board of Estimate a franchise to install and operate 600 free drinking fountains in the city. The locations are to be decided upon later. The company pays the city a tax of $25 for each fountain. The water is free to all, but the concern will make money by the sale of cups for a cent each.

SUBWAY CONTRACT CALLED PERFIDIOUS

Register Hopper, in a Letter to Travis Whitney, Says Thought of It Is Unpleasant.

CITES THOMPSON EVIDENCE

Insists Suits to Test Constitutionality of the Dual Agreement Were in Good Faith.

When, at a recent meeting of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, a charge was made that the suit to test the constitutionality of the subway contracts were the result of a "frame-up," Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney wrote to Register John J. Hopper, one of the founders of the league, in whose name one of the suits was brought by Clarence J. Shearn, and took Mr. Hopper to task for not protesting against the charge made in the league meeting. Mr. Hopper wrote Commissioner Whitney in reply, frankly setting forth his opinion of subway matters.

This is Mr. Hopper's letter to Commissioner Whitney:

May 19, 1916.

Travis Whitney, Esq.,
Public Service Commissioner,
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

My dear Mr. Whitney: Yours of the 9th instant received, calling my attention to the statement, which you said was made at a meeting of the "Society to Recapture the Subways," that the dual subway case before the Court of Appeals was a "frame-up."

I never thought of the usefulness of our society along the line you mention as a "good thing to keep the public alive to its enormous investment in subways." I think that phase of the matter will be very well attended to twice a year, for many a long year to come and with increasing force, by the Tax Department.

I think of the subway matter only when I am compelled to do so, as the perfidy and sordidness connected with it is anything but a pleasant remembrance. The whole atmosphere at the time was charged with insincerity and the Thompson Committee have since proved it.

Of course, you are right when you say that our suit was a genuine attempt to have the contracts set aside. Mr. Shearn presented the case and it goes without saying that it was honestly and ably presented.

If you remember, our case followed the other two, and I think cleared the atmosphere. My remembrance is that the other two cases were ably presented also. How they would have gone had our case not been started, of course, we cannot tell.

Not being a lawyer, and knowing nothing of legal ethics, I would not dare to question the propriety of a lawyer not being open and above board with the court and stating plainly who his clients really were.

Wasn't it remarkable how everybody connected with the Public Service Commission or the railroads, before the decision was given, was either tongue-tied or against the idea that there was a partnership, and then, after the decision, when bonds were to be sold, what a unanimity of opinion that there was a partnership?

The bankers, of course, were the ones most interested in having the case decided, but why should they engage counsel when the Interborough was at hand with money to burn and a good chance of collecting from the city?

By the way, what were you doing while all the excitement was going on at that time? I do not remember your saying a word in favor of the city, or were you in favor of the deal?

You say the decision of the Court of Appeals must be regarded as a "sound" decision. If you mean by that that the majority of the court was against us, I agree with you, and we will probably have to live under it, as decisions such as that have a habit of never being reversed.

Or if you mean that the decision was "sound" because we presented an honest case to the court, I agree with you.

If, however, you mean by "sound" that it was a correct interpretation of the plain provision of the Constitution, I disagree with you and agree with Judges Cullen and Werner. However, not being a lawyer, I suppose I should not claim to understand the English language.

I thank you very much for your solicitude for my welfare. Yours very truly, JOHN J. HOPPER.

If Commissioner Whitney replied to Mr. Hopper's letter, he did not make his answer public.

LEAGUE TO WAR ON LITTER.

A Million Children Will Aid in Cleaning Streets and Parks.

The newly-formed Anti-Litter League met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall. Its object is to prevent the careless littering of the streets and parks. Clarkson Cowl presided, and among those present, many of whom spoke, were Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Mrs. Laura Cogswell, Mrs. Ella O'Gorman Stanton, Mrs. Frank McWatters of the Rainy Day Club, Vice Chairman John Whalen of the Board of Education, R. Ross Appleton, Treasurer of the League; John C. Eames of the Merchants' Association; Raymond V. Ingersoll, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Stanton, who is a sister of Senator O'Gorman, urged that the school children of the city be made auxiliaries to the league.

"I am the mother of eleven children, and I realize the good they can do for this cause," she said.

Mr. Whalen promised the co-operation of the Board of Education in enlisting a million children to wear the Anti-Litter buttons and do the work of the league.

HIS VICTORIA CROSS PROVES WAR TALES

Hospital Orderly's Death Reveals British Soldier's Life of Adventure.

FOUGHT HILL PATHANS

In Hollow Square Awaited Onrush of Afghans—Decorated for His Bravery Before Regiment.

None of the doctors or nurses in the City Hospital in Newark believed John Newendan, an orderly, 65 years old, when he told them wonderful tales of his soldiering in the British Army in his early days. He used to relate how he had fought the Pathans of the Hills and of a stand in a British hollow square to await the onrush of the Afghans.

Then the aged orderly told of the supreme day of his service for England—how the Colonel of his regiment commended him for his bravery before the officers and men—and the Victoria Cross. But the hospital people laughed in derision.

But Orderly John Newendan died yesterday, after having worked for sixteen years in the hospital, and they found among his effects an old and rusty bag, and in this bag was revealed the truth of all the aged orderly's tales of strange adventures as a British soldier. It was the Victoria Cross.

The aged orderly never disputed with any one when they doubted his adventures as a soldier, and he never produced his proof—the Victoria Cross. He told the hospital officials that after he was honorably discharged from the army he obtained employment with Barnum & Bailey's Circus, and traveled around the world six times. He said he was one of the men who helped to bring Jumbo, the famous circus elephant, to this country.

Whether John Newendan has any relatives living the Newark hospital authorities do not know, but the nurses and doctors in the hospital are going to see to it that there is a proper funeral service and a decent burial for a gallant soldier.

START ONE-DAY AUTO TEST.

To Run 24 Hours in City to Measure Gas and Oil Used.

Douglas Gray of Scotland, who has had experience in Great Britain as a motorist and aviator, started on a twenty-four-hour run through the streets of New York City at 12:30 yesterday afternoon from Fiftieth and Broadway. His purpose is to make a test of the automobile as to gasoline and oil used, and as to mileage in the midst of such traffic conditions as exist in this city. He made a similar test in London in 1913.

James A. Hemstreet of the American Automobile Association accompanied the car as an official observer. Mr. Hemstreet said a similar experiment had never been made in this city before, and he thought the results, especially as to the amount of gasoline consumed, would be interesting. The route followed is in the main to be up and down Broadway from the Battery to the top of Abbey Hill. The best mileage they can score through city traffic is ten miles an hour, as that is the limit fixed in the city by ordinance. The car is the property of Willard Wilson and is a Chalmers, bought six months ago.

COWAN CHICAGO
FURNITURE

A DAY of REVIEW

WE announce the purchase of the entire Cowan Collection of fine oak and mahogany furniture, to be on sale, beginning Monday, at ⅓ to ½ price. Dining room, bed room, and library furniture and many fine individual pieces. To-day—Saturday—is a day of Review. Come and see this collection before the sale. Selections made to-day will be held for you until Monday.

Full particulars in Sunday newspapers

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in Cincinnati

The John G. Johnson Collection
in Philadelphia

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You can cut them out and frame them.

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Largest user of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the U. S.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

How to Recover Lost Articles

The New York Times:—

Before 11 o'clock A. M. on May 3 Mrs. Johnson received a telephone message stating that in response to her advertisement, the valuable chain she advertised in the Lost and Found Column of The New York Times that day had been found.

(Signed) James L. Johnson,
527 Fifth Av.,
New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
BRYANT 1000.

PRESBYTERIANS GET ANTI-UNION PROTEST

Fifteen Identical Overtures Against Seminary Presented at Atlantic City.

DISPUTE INVOLVES $5,000,000

Move to Fix Salaries of Evangelists Taken by Some to be a Rebuke to William Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19.—The extent of the sentiment of Presbyterians against the alleged heresies of Union Theological Seminary and the "disloyal" acts of the New York Presbytery in admitting to the ministry alleged unorthodox graduates of the seminary may be appreciated from the fact that twenty-two overtures from Presbyteries of the Church urging action against the seminary or the New York Presbytery, were read today at the morning session of the General Assembly, which is holding its 128th annual meeting here.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, of which the Chairman is the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and whose term as Moderator of the Assembly expired yesterday, met tonight for organization and preliminary work. This committee can make any recommendation it desires on the subjects of the overtures or can refer them to a sub-committee. The peace element in the assembly, which yesterday elected the Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis as Moderator, hopes that the committee will recommend that no action at all be taken, but those who presented the overtures and some who agree with their proposals are expected to attempt to force the issues to a debate on the convention floor.

The first overtures against the Union Seminary were fifteen identical ones from the Presbyteries of Adams, Boxbutte, Carthage, Cheyenne, Cincinnati, Columbia River, Galena, Huntington, Larned McClelland, Portsmouth, San José, Spokane, Wenatchee, and Wooster. These stated:

1. To rescind the action of the General Assembly of 1913, approving that part of the report of its special committee on Union Theological Seminary which declares the compact of 1870 between Union Theological Seminary and the General Assembly and the other theological seminaries of our Church null and void and to seek in the civil courts which have sole jurisdiction of the questions involved—by friendly proceedings, if possible—a determination of validity of said compact and the rights and obligations arising therefrom, that will be binding upon the General Assembly and all the theological seminaries which are parties thereto.

2. That the General Assembly seek in like manner to secure the enforcement of the trusts imposed upon the funds of Union Theological Seminary so fully and clearly set forth in the same report, as having been given and received "to uphold and teach" the confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as containing the system of the doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

3. That the assembly use whatever constitutional power it possesses to exclude from the ministry of our churches those who are assailing the fundamental truths of the gospel, especially those charged with the instruction of the candidates for our ministry.

The Presbyteries of Northumberland, Providence, and West Jersey, in overtures, indorsed the foregoing in part, the Providence Presbytery sending an additional overture urging the assembly to direct in the administrative agencies of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., to free themselves of all official connection with persons who shall persist in maintaining any relation of office to the Union Theological Seminary. The overture also asked that ministers, elders, and members of the church be notified that they must not retain official connection with the Union, and that Presbyteries be enjoined to warn candidates for the ministry against the seminary.

The Cincinnati overture, asking that the New York Presbytery be cut off from the Church, if no other methods will prevail because of deliberate and long-continued disloyalty to the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church, was also read. The Fort Wayne Presbytery asked that the New York Presbytery be "censured," and the Northumberland Presbytery protested against New York's "continued action in receiving and licensing candidates for the ministry whose theological beliefs do not accord with the doctrinal standards of the Church, particularly with reference to our Lord's birth, the miracles He performed, and His resurrection."

That the attack on Union Theological Seminary has "a monetary and not a spiritual" basis was stated today in an interview by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Dr. Welch is himself conservative and orthodox, but he does not believe that Union should be sued.

"The leader of the movement against the Union Seminary, Dr. Welch said today, "is no other than Dr. William McKibben, President of the Lane Seminary in Cincinnati. I am sure you get the significance of this fact. But no other seminary would get any of the money now held in trust by Union, even if the assembly should secure a court decision to the effect that it was being misappropriated. The funds would simply revert to the heirs of the original benefactors."

Dr. Welch said that Union had nearly $5,000,000 involved in the dispute.

Dr. McKibben laughed when told of Dr. Welch's statement.

"It's a joke," he said. "Dr. Welch will say next that I torpedoed the Lusitania. Everybody knows that no money now used by Union could ever go out of the State of New York. And, besides, I don't want any money taken away from Union. I simply want the Assembly to force Union Seminary to teach the true doctrines of the Church in accordance with the conditions imposed upon it by the bequests."

An overture from the Erie Presbytery asking that the Assembly "counsel and advise all of the evangelists under its care to accept salaries" fixed by the Assembly was taken by some as a rebuke to the Rev. William A. Sunday. The overture made its plea because "evangelists in some instances are using financial methods which are commercializing the movement," and because "the amount of money paid these evangelists is out of all proportion to the services rendered, unfair and unjust in comparison to the services paid regular pastors."

An overture from the New York State Synod requested the assembly "to urge upon all members of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A. as citizens, to favor and forward and obtain if possible in every State of the United States the enactment of such laws as shall invalidate any contract of remarriage of parties forbidden by law or by a decree of a court to remarry."

This question of divorce and remarriage was vigorously treated in the report of the Committee on Christian Life and Work. The committee proposed resolutions, which were adopted by the assembly, requiring all Presbyterian ministers to preach upon "the sanctity of marriage and the evils of divorce at least once every year," and committing the synods of the church to co-operate with all other bodies seeking more stringent and uniform divorce laws.

When the Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, stated clerk of the assembly and Chairman of the Committee on Church Co-operation and Union, read today the committee's report recommending closer relations between the Presbyterian Church and the Commission on Christian Unity of Disciples of Christ, one of the commissioners, or delegates, arose and said he could not vote for the resolution if the Roman Catholic and Mormon Churches were included, and Dr. Roberts was long and loudly applauded when he said: "They are not included. Only evangelical churches are included, and they are not evangelical. I, for one, never want them included."

In an address of welcome this morning the Rev. Dr. Henry Merle Mellen of this place criticised ex-Mayor Riddle's administration sharply. The Rev. Arthur Taylor of London, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, spoke on the society's work, and the Rev. John Fox of New York, Secretary of the American Bible Society, also spoke.

William Jennings Bryan will speak to the assembly three times on Sunday. John Wanamaker will also speak.

Not a Princeton Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University declared tonight that the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., who was reported to have said in an address at Durham, N. C., that the phrase, "my country, right or wrong" was a damnable toast, had no connection whatever with Princeton University, though he was described as a Trustee of the university in a story of the commencement exercises on May 17 of the National Training School, a negro college in Durham. President Hibben said that the pastor's reported utterance was a sentiment which Princeton disapproved.

CONFERENCE PICKS LAST OF BISHOPS

Methodists at Saratoga Elect Hughes, Oldham, Mitchell and Hamilton to the Episcopacy.

CHURCH PRECEDENT BROKEN

Two of the New Leaders Brothers of Bishops—Progressives Win on Ritual Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 19. — For the first time in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church the General Conference today elected two men to the episcopacy whose brothers already are Bishops. The General Conference today elected four more Bishops, completing the list of seven General Superintendents considered necessary by the conference for new residencies and to fill vacancies.

The four new Bishops elected today were the Rev. Matthew Simpson Hughes of Pasadena, Cal., elected on the twelfth ballot with 539 votes; the Rev. William Fitzjames Oldham of New York City on the fifteenth ballot, with 579 votes; the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago on the fifteenth ballot, with 569 votes, and the Rev. Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C., Chancellor of the American University, on the seventeenth ballot, with 514 votes.

The conference yesterday elected as Bishops the Rev. Herbert Welch, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, and the Rev. A. V. Leonard.

Dr. Hughes, one of the Bishops-elect, is the brother of Bishop Edwin R. Hughes of San Francisco, and there was an extraordinary demonstration when his election was announced. Dr. Hamilton is a brother of Bishop John W. Hamilton, who retires at this conference session.

The nearest parallel to this remarkable incident was in the case of the Havens, famous in church history. The Rev. Gilbert Haven of Malden, Mass., was elected Bishop in 1872, and the Rev. Erastus O. Haven of Syracuse was elected Bishop in 1880. The two were cousins, but Bishop Gilbert Haven died in January, 1880, before his kinsman was consecrated.

The only contender of strength against Dr. Hamilton on the final ballot was the Rev. E. G. Richardson of Brooklyn, whose vote at the close was 232.

Although Dr. Oldham and Dr. Thomas Nicholson, who was elected a Bishop yesterday, are both established in New York City at present, neither is considered an Eastern man.

Dr. Oldham's elevation today gave him the title of Bishop for the second time. He was elected a Missionary Bishop for Southern Asia in 1912, but resigned to become one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Board of Bishops has completed the revision of the ritual according to information obtained tonight. Although several of the paragraphs substituted by the Commission on Revision were rewritten, the modernized text was accepted almost in its entirety. This is a victory for the progressive members of the Church.

The acceptance of the ritual by the Board of Bishops is binding on the General Conference, under a ruling made by the Conference after the Commission on Revision made its report. The Commission eliminated the Apostles' Creed from the baptismal service, but the Bishops decided to restore it. The paragraph beginning with the question, "Dost thou renounce the devil?" was rewritten and modified.

The Bishops, it is understood, accepted the recommendation of the commission that persons seeking admission to the Church shall not be required to subscribe to the Twenty-five Articles of the Faith, but be asked only three questions as to their general acceptance of the material doctrine of Christianity.

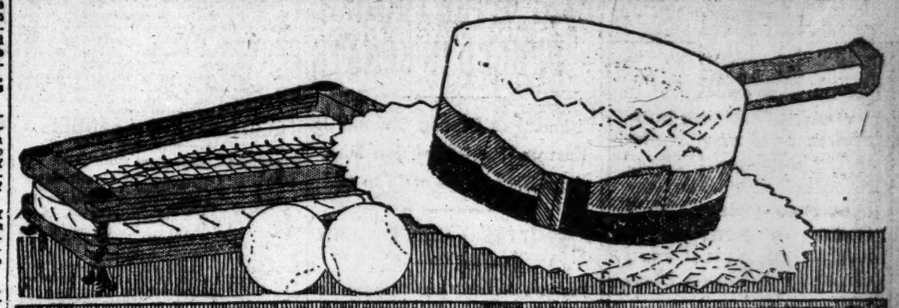
The new readings in the service of baptism for children, it is said, were accepted as arranged by the commission. An entirely new form for receiving children into the Church also was accepted.

The recommendation that the words, "with my worldly goods I thee endow," be dropped from the marriage service also was accepted, according to the report. The decision of the Bishops will be announced to the General Conference by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City, the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

One of the important duties still confronting the conference is the election of Missionary Bishops. The Rev. J. E. Crowther of New York City has been suggested for Africa to succeed Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, and the Rev. Alexander P. Camphor of Birmingham and the Rev. C. A. Tingley of Philadelphia, both negroes, are being urged to succeed Bishop Isaiah Scott as Missionary Bishop to Liberia.

Following an address by Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants tonight, it became known there is a movement to call a special meeting of the conference during the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South two years hence, for the purpose of considering immediate action on the question of church unity. The special conference, if the plan goes through, will be held in the same city as that of the Church South.

Bishop Hendrix brought the vast audience to its feet when he announced that he knew of a will already drawn up by a man not a member of either the Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Episcopal Church South whereby $1,750,000 was set aside for the superannuate funds of both churches.



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For Superior has no drawers to slip and slide, no shirt to bunch around the waist and nary a discomfort bug-a-boo.

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There's a Superior for every purse, purpose and person—in snug fitting knitted and loose fitting cloth cut.

Whether you are stout, slim, tall or short, you'll find the comfort you want in Superiors.

All styles, all weights, all sizes, $1.00 to $3.50.

In Snug Fitting Knitted

The Superior Locked Crotch, Buttonless Seat opens when you want it open—stays closed when you want it closed—always fits snug and smooth and adjusts itself instantly to every position of your body.

In Loose Fitting Cloth Cut

Eye pleasing, crispy cool patterns—from gauzy feather-weights to shimmering silks—in two seat-types; either the famous buttonless seat, locked crotch or the closed crotch with a single thickness, full covering seat, with one "stay-on-easy-to-reach" button at the waist line.

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In snug fitting knitted and loose fitting cloth cut 50¢ and up, the suit; with the new Summer comfort feature, the Low-Kut Vee-Nek.

Waist buttons on number 7 V at no extra cost.

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Superior's Summer Comfort Union Suit Guide and an 80-inch tape line sent free on request.

The Superior Underwear Co.,
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Only stores which measure up to the Superior Service standard, sell Superiors, The Perfect Union Suit. They are stores that consider good service as important as good merchandise. So, for your own satisfaction, trade with the store that features Superior, with the assurance that you will be treated right and fitted right. Because, Superior Stores practice the tape measure method of fitting union suits.

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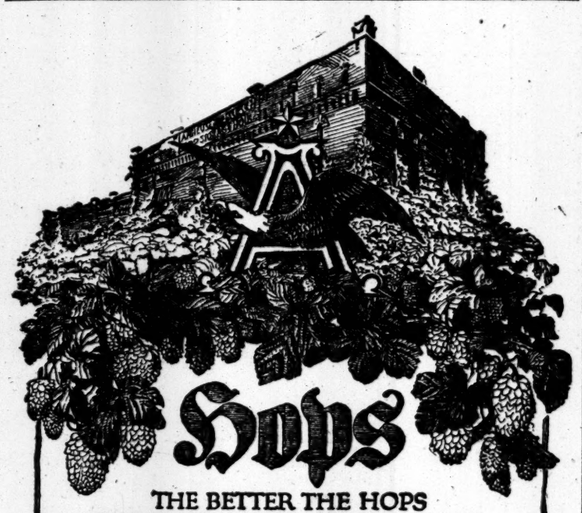

Hops

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Putnam's New Novels May 19th

Unhappy in Thy Daring
Marius Lyle
12°. $1.35.

The scene of this story, which has won the highest praise from such masters of fiction as H. G. Wells and A. E. W. Mason, is laid in Ireland, and the action has to do with the growing estrangement of husband and wife, carefully nurtured by the wife's sister, who finally oversteps herself and becomes the cause of bringing the unhappy couple back to a closer companionship than they had known.

"There is something of the real strength of the old Greek dramatist in the handling of it, and the climax is dramatic and unexpected. We congratulate author and publisher on a book of exceptional merit."—*The Globe, London.*

The Night Cometh
Paul Bourget
12°. $1.35.

One of the most important works of imagination yet written under the influence of the war. A French military hospital is the scene of the story, and its chief characters are a famous Paris surgeon and a young wounded officer, whose fervent Catholic piety is in sharp contrast with the doctor's philosophic materialism. Death threatens both, and their opposing theories with regard to it are displayed in their relation to a drama of the most intense human passion.

The King's Men
John Palmer
12°. $1.35.

A story with a war-time setting, but the reader is not taken into the trenches, does not participate in a charge, and hears only once—and then from a distance—the muffled boom of artillery. It is the life behind the firing lines, the inner drama of a nation's transformation, that the author depicts in his striking characters and scenes.

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Susan is a positive joy.
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Miss Clegg has become an institution in American humor.
—Baltimore Sun.

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The fourth volume in the Mind and Health Series; presenting the latest findings as to the effect of joy on the human organism.

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A live story for real boys with a mystery, and plenty of action. The fourth volume in the Wellworth College Series.

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MASQUE REHEARSED AS A FINISHED PLAY

For the First Time 1,500 Participants Go Through 'Caliban' at City College Stadium.

LIGHTING EFFECTS TESTED

Ensemble Preparatory Performances to Go On Up to Opening Night —Seating Plans Completed.

Ensemble rehearsals for "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," the Shakespeare masque written by Percy MacKaye as a culmination of the tercentenary celebration, began last night at the City College Stadium, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where the masque will be played for five performances next week, beginning on Tuesday.

For the first time all of the 1,500 participants went through their parts together, and Joseph Urban, who is doing the staging, had a chance to see the working out of his light effects. These are on a much larger scale than has been attempted before; therefore the light rehearsals are a very important part of the preparations for the opening.

All of the participants, from the prominent professionals who are contributing their services to the young men and women whose regular occupations are in shops and factories, were kept late last night going over parts of the masque again and again. The ensemble rehearsals will be held every night right up to the opening. On Monday night a dress rehearsal will be held.

While the professionals, including Edith Wynne Matthison, Lionel Braham, John Drew, Howard Kyle, Hedwig Reicher, Gareth Hughes, Robert Mantell, Thomas Wise, David Bispham, Fred Lewis, Fred Eric, Margaret Wycherly, and Thais Lawton, have been at work on the masque proper, the hundreds of college students, business men, schoolboys, girls, and others who have parts in the interludes have been learning their dances and pageant movements in different groups.

The Elizabethan episode, whose patron is the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, is in charge of the New York branch of the English Folk Dance Society, and has been arranged under the supervision of Cecil Sharp of England, the world's authority on folk dances of the British Isles.

The German University League of this city has taken over the Germanic episode, and Miss Hedwig Reicher has been directing it.

Sixty young men, chosen as perfect physical specimens, have been picked from among many applicants from Columbia University and the Public Schools Athletic League for the Greek episode.

The Washington Square Players have taken charge of the Spanish and Italian episodes, and the French episode is under the patronage of the Alliance Française under Lucien Bonheur. The final pageant, representing the creative forces of the theatre, is under the auspices of the American Institute of Arts and Letters.

Several hundred voices, selected from the members of several choral societies, have been rehearsing for two months under Louis Koemmenich's direction. Mr. Koemmenich will also direct the picked symphony orchestra of eighty pieces, which will play Arthur Farwell's music.

To make the music effective Mr. Urban has hit upon a plan of placing the orchestra, which is quite revolutionary, but which, rehearsals have shown, solves the problem of acoustics, in the huge open playhouse. He has built a covered structure directly over the gables of the centre stage, in which the orchestra and chorus sit during the performance hidden from the spectators. It is the first time that an orchestra has been constructed over a stage.

The participants and others who have had a share in the work of planning the masque attended a reception in the stadium yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mrs. Ian Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Dr. George F. Kunz, Miss Annette Kellerman, Mrs. Simeon Ford, and Dr. Sidney Mezes. Most of the principals were there also.

Tickets for the masque are on sale at McBride's, Tyson's, and all the principal department store and hotel ticket agencies. The prices of the tickets range from 25 cents to $2. Boxes, accommodating six persons, are being sold at $25 and $50.

The dates for the masque have been chosen for a time when the almanac shows the least danger of bad weather. To provide for any rainy nights, however, a system of rain checks, which are attached to the tickets, has been devised. Each performance has its number, and if any performance must be postponed, an extra one, numbered correspondingly, will be given some evening in the following week. The announcement of postponed performances will be made in the newspapers and the rain checks will hold good as tickets, exactly as at the original performance.

The amphitheatre occupies two whole city blocks, bounded by Amsterdam and Convent Avenues and 136th and 138th Streets. There are eight entrances, and on each ticket the location of the entrance nearest the seat is marked. The aisles are broad and ample exits are numerous and clearly marked.

Lighting arrangements for seating the audience have been carefully planned. All the equipment for handling large crowds has been provided, such as rest and retiring rooms, "first aid" rooms, and a complete apparatus for fire prevention, conforming with all police regulations.

The capacity of the stadium has been increased from 6,000 to 18,000 by duplicating the crescent-shaped stadium so as to make a complete oval 320 feet wide by 500 feet long. Joseph Urban planned this construction. Within the oval is the "ground circle" 150 feet in diameter, where the interludes will be acted.

Directly surrounding this huge ring, which is to be covered with canvas painted yellow to represent the "yellow sands," are the 214 boxes. Behind them are some of the cheaper seats, while the $1 and $2 seats are high up on the stadium.

PLAY CORIOLANUS IN OPEN AIR.

Boys of Riverdale Country School Give Red Cross Benefit.

The first open-air performance in the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration was given yesterday in the woods near Riverdale-on-Hudson by the Relief Society of the Riverdale Country School for the benefit of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the American Red Cross.

About forty boys of the school gave the play Coriolanus for the second time in four years, and the audience of 200 was greatly pleased with the presentation. Many persons remarked upon the attention and care the young actors gave to their lines. Not a word or a cue was forgotten by any boy.

Frank Hackett, headmaster of the school, who directed the play, said he thought Coriolanus had been last presented by professionals here in 1886, when Tommaso Salvini gave it in the Metropolitan Opera House. Although Sir Henry Irving had attempted to stage the play in London in 1901 the project failed, Mr. Hackett said.

The play presented yesterday was cut from five acts to three so that it was finished in less than two hours.

As a "stage," Mr. Hackett selected a flat space at the foot of a knoll. It had a background of trees and rocks and afforded ample space for the battles and places for the fugitives to take refuge. Another knoll rose at the rear of the small amphitheatre, and there were slight elevations on the sides also.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Professor and Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming H. Revell, Mrs. George Gray Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beers, Professor and Mrs. Henry Crampton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ganz.

SHAKESPEARE OAKS COMING.

To be Planted in Rock Garden in Central Park.

The citizens' effort to preserve the Rock Garden in Central Park is meeting with success. A committee has been formed to raise the funds necessary to defray expenses for the Summer, and the former director, Dr. Southwick, has been employed to supervise the work. As an appropriate addition to the garden this Shakespeare tercentenary year, application was made through Ambassador Page to the Mayor of Stratford for some "Shakespeare oaks" to plant in Central Park. Recently Dr. George F. Kunz, who is actively interested in the garden plans, received two personal letters from Mr. Page, which say in part:

"The present Mayor of Stratford, Mr. Flower, happens to be a gentleman whom I know very well, and he is really pleased at your decision to plant oaks from Stratford in Central Park in commemoration of the tercentenary. It is a great pleasure to serve you in this pleasing thought of yours.

"I had the pleasure to see Mr. Archibald Flower, the Mayor of Stratford, the other day, and he tells me that he has selected two Warwickshire oaks which grow within a few yards of Shakespeare's house. Mr. Flower was very much pleased at your request, and he has taken great interest in the matter."

The oaks will be sent over this year.

TURN OUT LIGHTS ON HOPP.

"World Aflame" in Darkness After Demand Made to Pay Stage Hands.

Julius Hopp, who has often been identified with amusement enterprises the majority of which have made a special appeal to the masses, called up THE TIMES at 12:30 o'clock this morning and said in an excited voice that he had a tremendous and frightful story to tell. Mr. Hopp said that in the midst of a dress rehearsal of his pageant drama, "The World Aflame," at the Manhattan Opera House, Mr. Miller, the house manager, came to him and said that if money to pay the stage hands tomorrow night was not forthcoming, he would order them to turn out the lights and quit the theatre.

Mr. Hopp said that while Mr. Miller spoke there were persons in the audience watching the rehearsal who had agreed to finance the project, but that in spite of this the lights were turned out and the stagehands departed. Mr. Hopp said the company then formed itself into a committee of the whole and appointed a sub-committee of five to take legal steps to protect the players from the loss incurred by the action. The company, which is headed by Adolf Link, is co-operative, Mr. Hopp said.

The play was advertised for production Monday night, but Mr. Hopp said the interruption would necessitate a postponement.

CALL POLICE TO COLUMBIA.

Almost a Riot Over Election of a Student Board.

A near-riot that brought the police marked the second day's balloting in the new election for a Student Board at Columbia yesterday.

Shortly before noon 150 students, including athletic leaders and several candidates, gathered outside of the School of Journalism to seize Milton Weinhandler, who has denounced the Student Board because it ordered a new election, following evidences of fraud by members of the School of Journalism in the first election.

Weinhandler has declared that the election was adjudged void because two of the men elected were Jews. Angered at the taunts of Weinhandler, the leaders of the crowd gathered to seize him.

A call for the police from a friend of Weinhandler brought three men from the Thirty-sixth Precinct in a hurry. By the time they had arrived Dr. Talcott Williams and Dean Frederick Paul Keppel had been notified, and they quickly dispersed the students.

WAITE RESTLESS IN TOMBS.

Observers Expect No Breakdown at Poisoner's Trial Monday.

Awaiting his trial on Monday Dr. Arthur Warren Waite passed several restless hours in his cell in the Tombs yesterday. There was no sign of a breakdown, however, and attendants in the Tombs who have observed him closely say he is prepared to go to trial without the slightest manifestation of fear.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, one of the alienists for the defense, visited the District Attorney's office yesterday and examined a number of letters written by Waite. These will be put in evidence at the trial to show the operations of the dentist's mind when he was planning to poison his father-in-law, John E. Peck.

$3,864 FOR LOCKE POTTERY.

A Sunderland Tobacco Jar ("The Sailors' Departure") Sold for $26.

The Locke sale of pottery, &c., was continued at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing $2,039 and making a total of $3,864 for the two days. A pair of old Leeds ware flower pots and saucers, with cottage views and landscapes in purple lustre on a yellow ground, No. 424 of the catalogue, went to A. Kornderfer for $27.50; an old Sunderland lustre pottery tobacco jar, No. 447, ("The Sailor's Departure,") in purple lustre for decoration, with a verse, went to E. Allee for $26, and the same buyer paid $36 for No. 507, an old Sunderland copper lustre pitcher.

An old Staffordshire silver lustre teapot and sugar bowl, decorated with spiral flutings, No. 465, went to G. R. Dyer for $23, and to Dyer went also No. 524, "The Weary Soldier," an old Staffordshire pottery cottage ornament in colors and gilt, for $26.

An old Staffordshire silver lustre teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer, with raised silversmith's design, No. 475, went to W. D. Brekker for $36, and Mr. Brekker paid $25 for No. 497, a Staffordshire copper lustre pitcher and coffee pot, and for No. 562, a Wedgewood Portland vase in black and white jasper, he gave $40. To A. Rudert, agent, went No. 512, an old silver lustre coffee pot, for $21, and No. 567, an old Wedgewood potter teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, and two cups, decorated in sepia, for $40.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

School of Fine Arts Awards.

The New York School of Fine and Applied Arts announces the following awards: Scholarships in the Men's Life Class, the Women's Life Class, the General Painting Class, the Life Class, and Illustration Class have gone to W. B. Inlach, Elizabeth Longaker, Nellie S. Fleet, Robert G. Barritt, and Alice J. Lord. The honor instructors in the Department of Interior Architecture and Decoration are Miriam Smyth, Anne Wagner, and Edith Bryce. The first-year scholarship goes to Miriam Hillman, the second year to Janet Adamson, and the third year to Dorothy Dawes. In costume design the honor instructor is Sylvia Knowles, the scholarship goes to Pauline Kinkead, and in the Department of Poster and Illustrative Advertising the honor instructor is Karl Grant, and the scholarship goes to Alabano Brenton. In the Normal Training Department the honor instructor is Dorothy Arnold, and the scholarship goes to Louise Everhardy.

German War Movies for Red Cross.

Motion pictures of the German, Turkish, and Bulgarian Armies in action all the way from Flanders to the Dardanelles will be shown for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre this afternoon. The pictures were taken with the assistance of the German Imperial Staff, and every phase of the war was recorded by them. The pictures of the Turkish and Bulgarian Armies are said to be especially interesting. The proceeds from the exhibition will go to the Deutschwehr, a Red Cross organization, for the relief of the civil population of Germany and its allies.

THE LAMBS OFFER THEIR MAY GAMBOL

Every Other Actor in Town in the Big Cast at the Metropolitan.

A SHAKESPEARE MASQUE

Frank Tinney's Othello a Bright Spot in Long, Uninspired Vaudeville Bill.

The Lambs, who gambol every now and then behind closed doors on their private green, gambol publicly once a year, and this celebrated theatrical event took place last evening before a large and unenthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan Opera House.

If you yearn for a sight of most of the prominent actors in town—actors ranging all the way from Frank Tinney to Robert Mantell—assembled in one enormous vaudeville bill that lasts till long after midnight, why, go to the Gambol. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening at the Metropolitan—two performances, that is—and it will be given again Monday evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

It is curious that the Lambs, most multitudinous of all the green-room clubs and numbering in its membership many of the ablest men of the theatre, should not bestir themselves to turn out a brighter and more continuously entertaining program than the one offered to the eager public last evening. It had its bright spots, however, and there is room only for an account of some of these.

John L. Golden, Roi Cooper Megrue, and Frank Craven, for instance, wrote a diverting satire after the pattern of the old moralities called "Evermusical-play," wherein Scenery is overbearing, Old Laughs persistent, and Lyric and Melody remain far apart most of the evening.

It is in Times Square at midnight, (with Brooklyn Bridge and the Polo Grounds seen in the middle distance,) that Lyric learns his beloved melody is really very old, having been turned out at one time or another by every composer. She had even been recognized in Peer Gynt's suite. Awful scandal. Awful joke. The sentence of death imposed by Judge Public is averted by the kindly aid of a stranger called Interpolation, who rushes in at the last with a doubly sure number called "Mother and the Flag."

The only one-act play on view is "The Model," an effective piece by the late Byron Ongley. The scene is a studio in Paris, the time the night of Good Friday, and the climax comes when a roomful of blasphemous wastrels are confronted in an abruptly lighted room with the figure of a model so vividly suggestive of the figure of Christ that three of the spectators are struck down by the shock.

Nat Goodwin tells some stories and perpetrates the ancient jest of pretending to give some impersonations really given by other players. Seven popular cartoonists draw like mad, and, by way of a finale, bring down the house by offering to draw any cartoon to order, and then, in response to shouts for Bryan, George Cohan, Villa, Diamond Jim, and the like, drawing Roosevelt over and over again.

The finale of the program, which comes so late that all good theatres are closed and the actors playing in town have a chance to appear, is a genial travesty on any night at the Lambs' Club, and calls into service everybody from John Drew to John Daly Murphy.

The Lambs did not overlook the extra interest in Shakespeare this year and, not to be outdone by any mere Percy MacKaye, they have their own Shakespearean masque, a small riot in the Forest of Arden, where the bard himself goes to meet his children once again, and finds them up to all manner of tricks. The principal characters of nine of the plays are assembled there; and in the shade of melancholy boughs give a minstrel show with Tom Wise's Falstaff as interlocutor. Hamlet sings the "To be or not to be" to ragtime. Barney Bernard's Shylock trembles for his pound of flesh when he sees how lean an Antonio is playing opposite him, and Effingham Pinto as Desdemona is choked with great relish by Mr. Tinney. Tinney gathered in the laughter last night with his "When Desdemona Eloped with a Coon" and the warmest applause of the evening went to Craig Campbell, who, as Festo, sang "Who is Sylvia?"

FRIARS' FROLIC SALE, $25,435

Lillian Russell Sells at Second Auction—A Record in Premiums.

A second auction sale of seats for the Friars' Frolic, to be given a week from tomorrow night at the New Amsterdam, held yesterday in the Astor Theatre, added $3,700 in premiums to the amount realized at the sale of Tuesday. This makes a total of $25,435 in premiums for the seats for a single performance, said to be a record for such events.

Lillian Russell, William Collier, and George M. Cohan were the auctioneers. Marcus Loew paid $600 for the box originally bought by a group of club members and turned back to the club to be sold again. Miss Russell paid $110 for two balcony seats, Louis Mann $100 for a single seat in the second balcony, while Irving Berlin gave a premium of $20 for each of a row of balcony seats.

Morris Vaudeville for the Park.

William Morris has completed arrangements with Lawrence Anhalt, lessee of the Park Theatre, by which he will conduct the theatre as a vaudeville house. Except for a brief musical comedy engagement the Park has been given over to pictures this season. Mr. Morris will open the Park in Bridgeport next week as a vaudeville theatre, and has signed contracts in other cities for theatres which will become part of a variety circuit to be booked by him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Through the Ages," the play from the Polish produced recently at the Garrick in Philadelphia by the Loyalty Producing Company, will end its engagement there tonight and will be presented again in September in Boston.

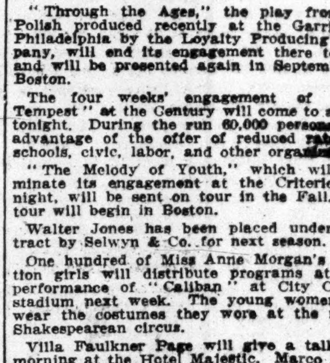
The four weeks' engagement of "The Tempest" at the Century will come to an end tonight. During the run 60,000 persons took advantage of the offer of reduced rates for schools, civic, labor, and other organizations.

"The Melody of Youth," which will terminate its engagement at the Criterion tonight, will be sent on tour in the Fall. The tour will begin in Boston.

Walter Jones has been placed under contract by Selwyn & Co. for next season.

One hundred of Miss Anne Morgan's vacation girls will distribute programs at each performance of "Caliban" at City College stadium next week. The young women will wear the costumes they wore at the recent Shakespearean circus.

Villa Faulkner Page will give a talk this morning at the Hotel Majestic. Marco Pallo, 'cellist, will play with Mrs. Florence Jewel at the piano.



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PEER 2⅛ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

ACTORS AID DUBLIN WIDOWS.

Brandon Tynan's Entertainment at the Criterion Nets $2,000.

The first of a series of entertainments for the benefit of the women who were made widows and the children who were made orphans by the rebellion in Dublin was given yesterday afternoon in the Criterion Theatre. It was organized by Brandon Tynan, who appeared with his company in the second act of his comedy, "The Melody of Youth," and in the trial scene of his earlier drama, "Robert Emmet."

Jack Hazzard and Fred Niblo served as announcers, introducing the artists, most of whom were Irish-born or of Irish descent. Wilton Lackaye gave some recitations, Andrew Mack sang, Barney Bernard told stories, and Donald Brian sang. Victor Herbert played a melody he had written for some lyrics of his grandfather, Samuel Lover, and Grace Breen sang the lyrics. William Harrigan appeared in one of his famous father's costumes and sang "Dad's Dinner Pail," and William J. Kelly sang Irish songs and told stories. George M. Cohan was to have appeared, and when he found he could not he sent a check for $100 for a seat. Then Eddie Foy and all the little Foys gave their amusing specialty.

The house was sold out and about $2,000 was realized for the relief fund. The second entertainment of the series will be a concert by John McCormack at the Century next Tuesday night, while next Saturday night there will be a concert in Carnegie Hall, at which Victor Herbert, Mme. Gadski, Otto Goritz, and the Glee Club of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will take part.

THE GREAT MUSICAL SPECTACLE
THOMAS DIXON VICTOR HERBERT
THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY THEATRE
TUES. JUNE 6TH

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. RIO GRANDE LAST TIMES 2

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES THE HEART OF WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & WED. at 2. LAST TIMES of Elsie FERGUSON Lyn HARDING J. L'Estrange and TREE IN SIR HERBERT TREE'S Production of SHAKESPEARE'S Merchant of Venice. May 25 "Merry Wives of Windsor"

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Broadway, 43d St. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" A comic opera "zippy as its name."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Margaret ANGLIN — Holbrook BLINN A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. TODAY 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. Brandon Tynan's Romantic Irish Comedy, THE MELODY OF YOUTH

CENTURY Eves. 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Last Time Tonight SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

MATINEE TODAY BUY SEATS EARLY
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lambs ALL STAR Gambol
Last Time Tonight The Million Dollar Show
Owing to the length of the performance, curtain will rise promptly at 2 o'clock matinee and 8 o'clock evening performance.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

Hippodrome
Mat. Every Day HIP HIP HOORAY SOUSA 100 Wonders
Sensational Ice Ballet
World's Biggest Show at Lowest Prices.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—Julian L'Estrange, "Girl with Green Eyes" Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. HUGH NORTON & CO., Futuristic Fantasies; Corvo; Weber, Dolan & Frazer and others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE Now Open

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. Willard Mack & Co., Nora Bayes, "Bride Shop," Violet Dale, Ernest R. Ball, 16 Navassar Girls, Mullen & Coogan, etc.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15—25—50c. H. B. Warner in a Triangle Picture, "The Market of Vain Desire." Orchestra of 35 Soloists. KEYSTONE COMEDY.

Strand B'way & 47 St. NOON to 11:30 P. M. HAZEL DAWN in "THE FEUD GIRL." Strand Orch. Soloists. Nxt. W'k—Mae Murray in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs"

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT DETROIT.

The speech of Mr. ROOSEVELT at Detroit yesterday was a great public service. It is singularly free, considering the stormy temperament of its author, from partisan bitterness or tendency, from any other passion than that of a deep and sincere Americanism. The criticism of the Administration is incidental, necessary from the speaker's point of view, more restrained and temperate than he made at Chicago on April 29. Of "old-line" Republican iniquity, not a word. The language is plain, direct, forcible, bare of ornament. The steady sentences follow one another in an orderly and impressive march. The reader feels that Mr. ROOSEVELT, however keen his pleasure in the game of politics, divests himself of partisan politics.

He sees his country resting unconcerned on the edge of incalculable disaster. He sees its citizens not a unit in patriotism, in loyalty and allegiance. He sees diffused over regions where the stern traditions of pioneering are not yet old history the sleeping sickness of pacifism, a fatal sloth, an incredible blindness. He sees Congress unwilling to provide adequate national defense on sea or land. He sees men of his party, especially in the Middle West, proposing as fit candidates for President the pacifist in whose capital he spoke and men abased beneath the hyphenate. He sees a part of his party devoid of any higher purpose than to win the election and the offices, taking thought of "availability" and not of sound Americanism, desiring the nomination of a tame and inoffensive candidate, duly ticketed with the German-American label, the opportune selection of a party "united" for votes alone.

Whatever Mr. ROOSEVELT's ambition, he now treads the path of honor and duty, not prophesying smooth things or preaching conciliation and compromise. He rises to a nobler dignity than office can give. Not to Republicans, not to Democrats, to Americans he preaches the gospel by which States are saved, courage, manliness, national self-defense, an undiluted national patriotism.

In HENRY FORD's city Mr. ROOSEVELT showed that the pacifism of today, like that of other cardinal periods of our history, means the surrender of American rights; that the wage workers and farmers whom Mr. FORD's crude optimism has infected are subject, so long as the nation remains unprotected, to the constant danger of alien assault; that there is no secure hope of domestic betterment while this Republic sprawls helpless before a world in which military weakness invites the encroachment of disciplined strength. We must prepare for war so as to shun war, so as to be ready for it, if it must come, with coordinated industry and resources, with the co-operation of civil, military, and naval efficiency.

It is the people's fault if the country is not put into a condition of sure and sufficient preparedness. They cannot shift the blame to Congress or the Executive. They are the rulers. Their fate is in their own hands. If they will preparedness, they will get it. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in his most prosperous time of incomparable popularity, has never deserved so well the respect of his countrymen as now when he seeks to rouse them to national self-preservation. The task is enormous on account of ignorance, false teachings, the perilous American trust in luck, the habit of wasting the public money in local largesse, long immunity from invasion, the lingering provincialism of a people whose domain and internal interests are so great that they have not yet waked up to their new position in the world, or, even in the agony of nations oversea, realized their danger and their duty.

Now, as when in 1896 some of the Republican leaders were trying to be gold and silver men at once, courage cuts the knot and wins. "There is no "use in saying that we will fit ourselves a little, but not much." The way to prepare is to prepare amply. The politicians who have no heart for preparedness, whose public lives are vowed to "pork" and "pie" and petty district ends, will provide for effective preparedness only when they are kicked into it by the people.

No other voice has been so persuasive and compelling as Mr. ROOSEVELT's. Never has it been heard for a cause of such vital and far-reaching moment. Preparedness and undivided Americanism are one. There is no meal in Mr. ROOSEVELT's mouth:

> **As part of the work of preparedness, as part of the work of Americanism, and of nationalization, we must set our faces like flint against any effort to divide our people along the lines of creed or of national origin. The politico-racial hyphen is the breeder of moral treason. One of the most sinister developments of the last twenty-two months has been the fact that a section of the professional German-Americans has joined the pacifists in the effort to keep America helpless, while this same section of German-Americans is lauding German militarism to the skies and apologizing for every manifestation of that militarism, even when it is ruthlessly used against the welfare of the weak.**

Buffeting all hyphenated Americanism, upholding a common united patriotism, the common safety, this speech is sound and strong, and mighty good reading. In a supposed province of pacifism Mr. ROOSEVELT has spoken the American doctrine. Shall the nation be one in Americanism? Shall it be prepared to defend itself? Mr. ROOSEVELT's national influence and power, devoted to these transcendent national questions, are mightier than the cabals of politicians or the artificial enthusiasm of a convention could bestow. The nomination at Chicago is beyond his hope. He has found and grasped a greater opportunity of service to the nation.

LIGHT AT LAST.

Archbishop WHATELY and Mme. DE MAINTENON were agreed that the truth is bound to come out. The lady took a more advanced position than the prelate, for she insisted that sooner or later everything was bound to come out. We have felt confident that the truth about Mr. Justice HUGHES's views on current public questions would come out—sooner or later. Our confidence has been justified. We infer that Mr. HUGHES is a pacifist. The conclusion is not based on direct information or authority, it rests on inference and probability. How can he be anything but a pacifist when our neighbor The Evening Post has suddenly become enthusiastic about his nomination, desires it ardently, and commends him to the Republican Convention and to the people in praises that swell with eloquence and palpitate with sincerity?

When a Socialist paper puts forward a candidate it is a fair inference that the man chosen is not a representative of the greed of capitalism. When a Prohibitionist paper picks a candidate we are justified in assuming that he is not a hard drinker. We may feel certain, indeed, that he abhors rum in all its forms. So when The Evening Post declares that Mr. HUGHES is a candidate "upon whom "Republicans and Progressives in "their present mood of being as "heroic as they dare might easily "unite"; when it says that he "has "mightily impressed himself upon the "country as a man of austere honesty "and trenchant intellect, of constructive ability, with a marked gift "for moral leadership and effective "campaigning," we feel that we have before us the outpourings of a heart throbbing with the desire for Mr. HUGHES's nomination. But that heart would never throb for a man who believed in a big army and a big navy, for a champion of adequate preparation for national defense. How The Evening Post found it out we do not know, but if it has not been shamefully imposed upon, Mr. HUGHES is a pacifist.

There is confirmation of this view in our neighbor's allusion to the fact that the Justice "has been happily "aloof from the party controversies "of the past four years," that he "had neither to fight nor to run away at Armageddon." Of course not. He would not have been there at all. That he was on the Supreme Bench is an all-sufficient reason for his absence from the bloody field; but if The Post is not deceived he would have been somewhere else from inclination. He is a man of peace.

Whether The Post's disclosure of the pacific quality and tendencies of its candidate will improve his chances of securing the Republican nomination at Chicago is open to dreadful doubt. Mr. ROOSEVELT is exhorting his countrymen to make ready for national defense. He believes in a big navy and big army. Although his own nomination is now out of the question, he is resolved that the Republican Convention shall, in its platform and in its candidate, respond to the people's demand for adequate preparedness. If the convention should prepare a pacifist platform and place upon it a candidate advocating nonresistance, it can easily be imagined what the Colonel would do. It would be equally easy to foretell the end of the adventure in November.

As we understand it, the Republicans are not entering upon the campaign as an opportunity for vocal and athletic exercise; they are sitting up nights trying to choose a candidate who will have some chance to win the election; they are having a hard time of it. For a mere repetition of the experience of 1912 they have no desire. Friends of Justice HUGHES, if they really want to see him nominated, will stir themselves to tear off the pacifist label which The Post has affixed.

HENSLEY AND KITCHIN'S NAVY.

When and where are the battle cruisers and scout cruisers authorized in the naval bill to be built? That is the important question now. According to the latest accessible reports of the Navy Department, work has not yet been begun at the New York Navy Yard and at Mare Island, in San Francisco Bay, on the two superdreadnoughts authorized in March, 1915. Is the building of all or any of the new warships to wait upon the launching of those long-delayed vessels, or are reasonable bids from private builders to be accepted? Whatever those bids may be, the cost of the ships in the end will be smaller than the cost of Government construction. With the destroyers and submarines authorized within the last two years the progress is still very slow. If the sentimentalists of the Naval Committee had devoted the time they wasted on plans for an era of peace, the advent of which they are quite powerless to hasten, to practical considerations relating to the much-needed development of the navy they would have rendered a better service to their country.

As it is they have botched their job by providing for too few capital ships, too few destroyers and submarines, and have made no provisions for getting ships built quickly. They have deliberately cut the very modest estimate of Secretary DANIELS, which was avowedly a minimum. They have tentatively provided for the increase of personnel by the enlistment of 7,000 fewer men than the most moderate of the experienced naval officers think necessary. To make a good beginning toward putting our navy in order, 25,000 rather than 23,000 enlisted men are needed, while the bill provides for only 16,500, of whom 3,000 are for the Marine Corps. When the new dreadnoughts are afloat men will still be lacking for the battleships laid up in navy yards, all of which should be placed in commission and assigned, if not needed in the Atlantic Fleet, for service on the Pacific. Not a single capital ship is now in the Pacific Fleet or the Asiatic Fleet.

Of the proposed Board of Strategy there is not a word in the preliminary report. The elimination of that provision, if it has been accomplished, will have the approval of the politicians who would place the navy yards in civilian control, making political job of the superintendencies, and employ civilian educators to take charge at West Point and Annapolis. It is a deplorable fact that the naval program decided upon is utterly inadequate. It is no better than the military bill and is a poor result of five months of deliberation of men who want the country to think they have its interests at heart. We have heard but one expression of opinion from the important centres of this country in regard to the navy, and that is that it should be ample for the protection of the country in size and efficiency. Thorough efficiency it can never have until its purely military operations are controlled by experienced naval officers. A General Staff is essential. There is talk now of adding two dreadnoughts to the list of ships authorized by the committee. But the bill as it stands bears the approval of eminent Mr. HENSLEY of Missouri and has the support of Mr. KITCHIN of North Carolina. It seems that what HENSLEY and KITCHIN want the American people must accept.

PAYING DOWN FOR WAR.

In the House of Commons on Thursday two competent authorities, one of them a member of the Government, uttered a warning against underestimating the economic strength of Germany or counting more upon its weakness than upon England's strength, and, at the same time, M. RIBOT, the French Minister of Finance, presented to the Chamber of Deputies his new tax proposals, which, as the financial critic of the Temps observes, mark the beginning of a new financirl policy, namely, the policy of paying the utmost possible proportion of the war's cost out of current income, instead of borrowing. At first all the belligerents had recourse exclusively to loans. Almost no attempt was made to get anything toward the war's cost from current income. There wasn't time, and, besides, it seemed probable that the war would be short, on account of its incredible cost. It could be thought of only in capital terms, as a calamity. But the longer it lasts and the more it costs the greater the necessity for reducing its terms to a working basis, instead of treating it as an uncontrollable affair.

In both England and France war taxes have enormously increased, and will doubtless be further increased in order that a larger ratio of the total war expenditures may be paid out of pocket. In Great Britain, where at first the whole cost was met by loans, one-fifth of it now is met by taxation. Germany is further behind, relying less upon taxes and more upon loans, but she has at last begun to pay interest on loans out of war taxes, instead of paying it out of the proceeds of new loans, as at first. But even in Germany war taxes must rise, and as they do so, there and elsewhere, the people will feel the strain of paying for war as they go. That is always much harder than the other way. It is easier to lend your Government money on its war loans than to give it money out of hand. One way leads certain insolvency; the other way lies hope, not financial hope only, but something a great deal more. If people in all the belligerent countries could feel actually in their own pockets the immediate cost of the war instead of putting the bulk of it into the form of a debt to be discharged in the future, it might make a great difference, even emotionally.

At any rate, financial wisdom in England and France is now adjusting itself to the idea of war as a business that may go on. Like any other business, it has its overhead charges, its operating costs, its profit and loss, and its unnecessary waste. Next we shall hear of Europe wanting, or developing, efficiency experts able to point out ways in which war may be more cheaply produced. Economies are very possible. In fact, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer will be disappointed if the cost of producing German attrition be not somewhat curtailed in the current year. In his recent budget speech he said: "We are "reaching the measure of our whole "expansion and we may reasonably "look for economies which were difficult if not impossible under con"ditions of early stress."

By the end of the second year the war will have cost all around approximately $45,000,000,000. All but a small proportion of that enormous amount has been raised by war loans. Capital cannot continue to be borrowed at that rate for war purposes. If the contest continues there will have to be less borrowing and more taxing, more for the living and less for the unborn to pay, and that will mean putting war itself on diminished rations.

THE POET OF NEW JERSEY.

The Hon. JAMES EDGAR MARTINE, whose term as a Senator in Congress from New Jersey ends on March 4, 1917, is entirely willing to be re-elected. He has unfailing good nature, an orotund temperament, an engaging simplicity of mind and manners. His larynx has long been at the service of his party. BRYAN or WILSON, it is all the same to him. The plain farmer of Plainfield never grudges the contents of his word-bin to his fellow-citizens. On mere routine trifles of statesmanship, on industrial, commercial, financial, economic, international matters, he may not carry any more weight than is to be expected of an artless child of the primary—in his case, the unofficial or impromptu primary—but as an orator and a poet he is true to New Jersey, even if New Jersey be not wholly true to him.

Mr. MARTINE's panegyric of New Jersey in the Senate the other day will doubtless be franked to his proud constituents, "a throbbing population," as he calls them. Why should a sympathetic throb be denied to dwellers outside of the Jersey Pale? "We are "favored with glorious climatic condi"tions," said Orator MARTINE; "our "territory is ramified by a superb road "system, beautiful and happy homes "dot our hills and dales, all combining "to make a most charming land"scape," where every prospect pleases and only "skeets" are vil. Then the gathered music in Poet MARTINE's midst rushed out canorously:

> All of thine azured mountains soar,
> Jerseyland, my Jerseyland!
> Hill top and vale, low lying plain,
> Thy pines, thy pines, thy streams with murmuring strain,
> These never will let thy beauty wane.
> Jerseyland, my Jerseyland.

And so on for two more grand, sweet stanzas. It is good to see mountains and Mr. MARTINE soar, to know that the Jersey plains still lie low. The Senate was moved. Tears flowed down the cheeks of WORKS of California. But what does a son of song in the Senate Chamber? There are other statesmen than Mr. MARTINE, possibly better fitted for prosaic duties than he, who might represent New Jersey in the Senate. He is as much admired by Republicans as by Democrats. Why shouldn't both parties in the Legislature establish the post of Poet Laureate for him? The State of FRENEAU and VAN DYKE can well afford to keep a versesmith. He could hymn as well in Plainfield: "The clang of our "anvils, the buzz and hum of our "mills, sing the tune of industry, lib"erty, prosperity, and happiness," and somebody in his place in the Senate could attend to the trivial subject of the public business. Throbbing New Jersey needs at home her most tumultuous and chronic throbber.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Facing the Future with Calm. For seven months, now, New York must contemplate the coming here of "Billy" SUNDAY, and then for three more months it is to have him and his peculiar form of oratory presented daily for its attention. The prospect is not one thoroughly pleasing to all contemplators of it, but those who view it with something less than satisfaction will have, before the acrobat revivalist arrives, a sufficiency of time in which to resign themselves—as all should, always—to the irremediable and the unavoidable. So doing, they will find, when the performances begin, that their sufferings are by no means beyond their bearing.

And, of course, the coming of Mr. SUNDAY, here as elsewhere, will not be regarded by everybody as an affliction. In New York, as in other cities, there are many people who sincerely believe in the efficacy and the beneficence of his work. Some of his admirers possess minds to which appeals such as his are perfectly well adapted—minds which only such appeals as his can directly reach and strongly move. To their possessors his services are probably well worth the large amounts of money he will take good care to demand and get. Others, of those who are now preparing the way for his campaign, presumably take no personal interest in his exhortations, but approve of them as a police measure—as a means of keeping the lower classes quiet, of turning their thoughts away from inconvenient problems of the here and now, and of leading them into paths of respectability and virtue, which if not thus influenced they would be likely to miss. These supporters of Mr. SUNDAY will also have their reward.

Not a few of the regular clergy have protested that the reformations effected by Mr. SUNDAY have the unsubstantiality and the impermanence commonly characterizing the products of emotional excitement, but as many representatives of "the cloth," speaking with perhaps as much authority, have commended him and his works, and the weight of the available evidence seems to support the contention that the towns where he "preaches" are on the whole bettered by his exertions. If that be so, it is not the only instance of reaching desirable ends by means that by the critical are described as obnoxious.

Embargoes as Seen by a Victim. Great Britain's blockade of trade with Germany will find few more effective and convincing defenders than is the Virginian whose letter appeared on this page yesterday. To the German protests against and denunciations of a measure which has already brought hardship upon a great civilian population—a policy of which the designed, though probably unattainable, end is to make surrender the alternative of starvation — our correspondent answered that he and his people went through just such an experience, suffered to the very limit of endurance from precisely such deprivations as have been imposed on the Germans by the British, and made at last the cruel choice which the Germans think should not be forced upon them. Yet he and his do not deny that the shutting off from the Confederacy of supplies to the full extent of the Union Government's power was legitimate warfare.

His position, of course, is sound, and it is even more inconsistent for Germany to complain about an embargo on food, hospital appliances, and the like, than it would be for a Southerner to do it, for Germany's submarine campaign, as has often been avowed—and very hopefully in the beginning—was designed and pursued with the one end in view of "starving out England." The scheme, if wicked or barbarous, is no less wicked or barbarous when it fails than when it attains a measure of success. It is one that every nation at war with another would carry out if it could, and in coolly and mercilessly resorting to which our own is far from having been alone.

And Besides There Is "Pacificism"! Among the innumerable troubles of these tempestuous days there is one, minor, indeed, but a source of constant irritation. It results from the bringing upon us all, neutrals as well as partials and would-be belligerents, we know by whom, of the frequent necessity to write and speak the difficult word "pacifist."

Was it not enough that the wearers of that name, by their constant preaching of peace as if it were a thing always and necessarily desirable, have tempted not a few hitherto quite decent and respectable people into almost hating that once almost unanimously admired condition? No, unsatisfied with having done for peace what one of our esteemed contemporaries has been charged with doing for virtue—made it obnoxious—these ruthless persons had to force into common use a word that everybody stumbles over and almost everybody at least half the time mispronounces!

"Pa-cif-ist," with the accent on the penult, after the analogy of the name of the frequently raging Pacific Ocean, is presumably right, if there must be pacifists, but ever the temptation arises, and ever do all except the sturdiest succumb, to shift the accent back a syllable and call the wretches either "passifists" or even "passivists." A few turn for relief to "pacificist" and find it not, for that is a word not safely to be attempted by anybody without a net stretched beneath the performer of the arduous feat.

The Colonel usually solves the difficulty by using words which, though ugly and short, are delightfully easy on the tongue, but the rest of us can't be Colonels in linguistics any more than otherwise.

The City's Employment Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter signed "Jean Wilson" was published by you on May 12, stating that the writer had asked for a position at our bureau and had been told there was none. The writer is not registered at our bureau or any of its branches. I inclose a bulletin sent by us to the newspapers and posted on 180 bulletin boards throughout the city on that day listing thirty-one varieties of male help wanted and twelve varieties of female help wanted at wages up to $22 a week. This includes only the places which we had not been able to fill on the 10th and 11th. The total number of persons wanted for these positions ran into the hundreds. We could have placed an indefinite number of unskilled persons at labor with a living wage and a very large number of persons at heavy labor at 25 cents per hour. In fact, we did place eighty-four persons on May 11 and 526 persons during the previous week. We cannot make positions or keep a variety of places waiting for Jean Wilsons to come in and pick up just when and what they want, where they want it, and at what wage they want it, but people who are patient enough to wait their turn are given careful consideration. Not only is an effort made to place them in positions available, but if there is nothing available which would utilize their special training and skill an individual effort is made to develop an opportunity for the person according to his or her ability.

WALTER E. KRUESI,
Superintendent Public Employment Bureau.
New York, May 17, 1916.

THE GHOST.

I found a path that led me down
Across old meadowlands
All lovely as the beckoning
Of my mother's hands,

Children's feet, a-frolic there,
Broke the daisy's stem—
How I longed to touch once more
Green earth with them!
But no flower stirred at all
Where my steps would fall.

I found a path that led me on
Beneath old trees of Spring
That made once more a white, still place
For Love's homecoming.

Youths and maidens wandered there,
Heedless all of me.
In my loneliness the flower
Of the old pear tree—
To their hands so softly blown—
Fell on me like stone!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

THE ILL-DISTRIBUTED NEW YORK MILITIA.

How the New Law Would Work Under Conditions in This State—Very Variable Ratios of National Guardsmen to the Population.

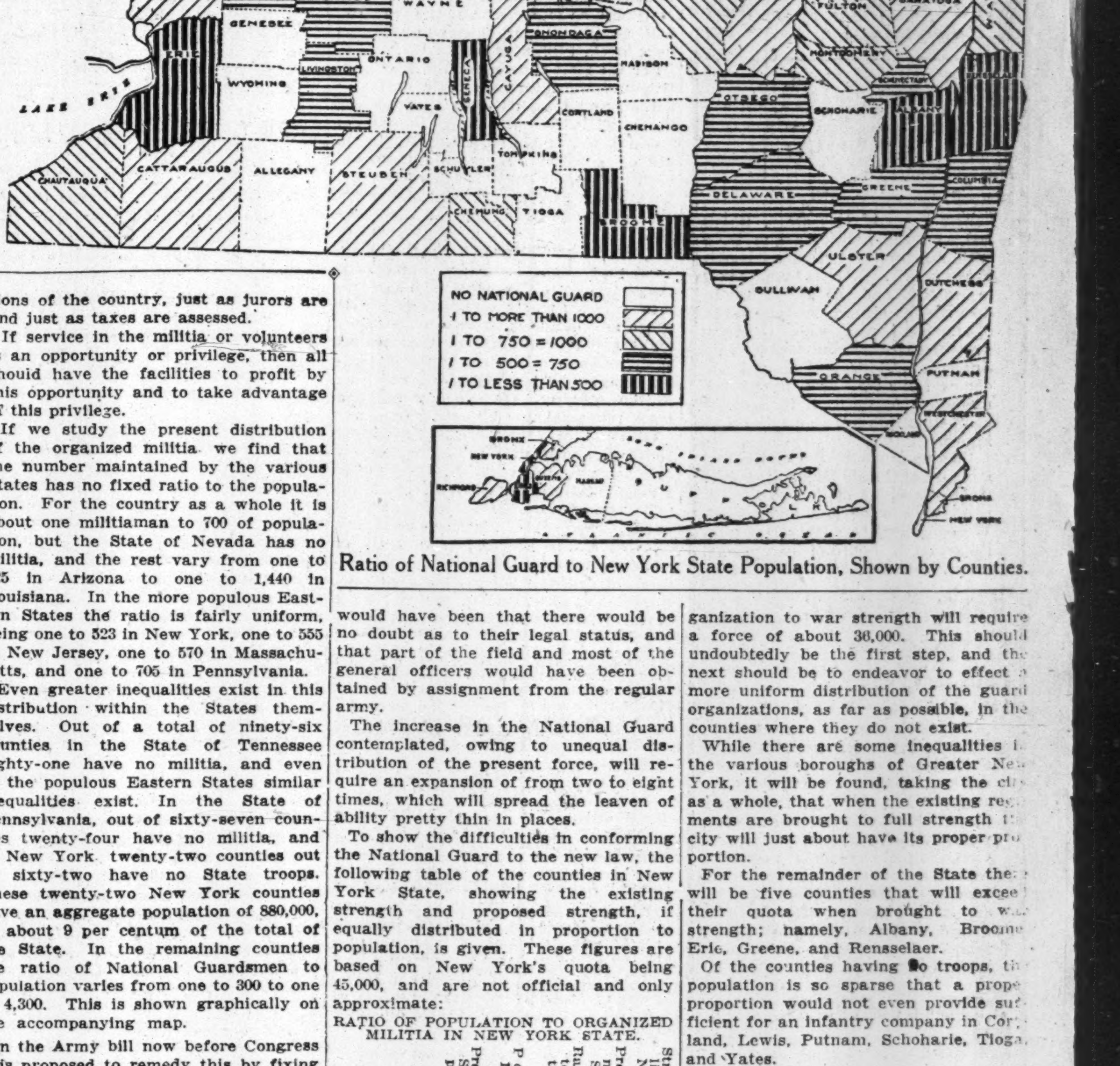
By GEORGE DUNCAN SNYDER,
First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, National Guard of New York.

New York, May 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the new Army bill, which is about to become a law, places reliance on an army of citizen soldiers to form one of the elements of the country's defense, such soldiers, whether organized by the States or by the Federal Government, should be uniformly distributed throughout the country in proportion to the population.

If training and service with such troops form one of the duties and obligations of citizenship, such as the payment of taxes and jury duty, the numbers performing such military duty should be uniformly drawn from all sec-



Ratio of National Guard to New York State Population, Shown by Counties.

tions of the country, just as jurors are and just as taxes are assessed.

If service in the militia or volunteers is an opportunity or privilege, then all should have the facilities to profit by this opportunity and to take advantage of this privilege.

If we study the present distribution of the organized militia we find that the number maintained by the various States has no fixed ratio to the population. For the country as a whole it is about one militiaman to 700 of population, but the State of Nevada has no militia, and the rest vary from one to 225 in Arizona to one to 1,440 in Louisiana. In the more populous Eastern States the ratio is fairly uniform, being one to 523 in New York, one to 555 in New Jersey, one to 570 in Massachusetts, and one to 705 in Pennsylvania.

Even greater inequalities exist in this distribution within the States themselves. Out of a total of ninety-six counties in the State of Tennessee eighty-one have no militia, and even in the populous Eastern States similar inequalities exist. In the State of Pennsylvania, out of sixty-seven counties twenty-four have no militia, and in New York twenty-two counties out of sixty-two have no State troops. These twenty-two New York counties have an aggregate population of 880,000, or about 9 per centum of the total of the State. In the remaining counties the ratio of National Guardsmen to population varies from one to 300 to one to 4,300. This is shown graphically on the accompanying map.

In the Army bill now before Congress it is proposed to remedy this by fixing the strength of the National Guard of the States in proportion to their Representatives in Congress. At the same time the Senate bill proposed to authorize the creation of a volunteer army the size of which in the various States is also in proportion to Congressional representation. This has been defeated by the House, owing to the alleged lobby of the National Guard.

Much of the opposition to the volunteer measure by the National Guard was based on a fear that the two forces could not exist side by side and that the National Guard would have to compete for recruits with this new force.

In view of the unequal distribution of the National Guard a fair compromise might have been effected by, instead of specifying the ratio of the National Guard and the volunteers separately, fixing a ratio for the two forces combined. The volunteers would then be strongest where the National Guard was weakest, and vice versa.

In justice to the National Guard it would seem that legislation should have been enacted that would enable the existing organizations, many of which have a long history and traditions, to have been built up to war strength and developed to their maximum of efficiency, but more than this is contemplated by the new law, as the National Guard is to be increased from a present strength of about 130,000 to a maximum strength of 457,000, and after recruiting the present units to full strength about an equal number of units will have to be created.

In view of the constitutional limitations on the use of the militia and the difficulty of obtaining competent officers, residing at proper points, to undertake the organization and training of these new units, it is not likely that they will give the country what it needs, and that a more dependable force could have been more quickly obtained by Federal volunteers.

The great advantage of the volunteers would have been that there would be no doubt as to their legal status, and that part of the field and most of the general officers would have been obtained by assignment from the regular army.

The increase in the National Guard contemplated, owing to unequal distribution of the present force, will require an expansion of from two to eight times, which will spread the leaven of ability pretty thin in places.

To show the difficulties in conforming the National Guard to the new law, the following table of the counties in New York State, showing the existing strength and proposed strength, if equally distributed in proportion to population, is given. These figures are based on New York's quota being 45,000, and are not official and only approximate:

RATIO OF POPULATION TO ORGANIZED MILITIA IN NEW YORK STATE.

County.	Present Peace Strength, Approximate...	Population 1915......	Ratio Pop'n to One Militiaman......	Present Regiments at War Strength...	Strength of Militia Under New Law...
Albany	466	183,418	394	1,046	835
Allegany ...	...	40,216	...	...	187
Bronx	842	612,492	1,790	550	2,850
Broome	263	90,641	337	492	423
Cattaraugus.	62	71,443	1,150	153	333
Cayuga	65	65,741	1,010	153	306
Chautauqua.	61	116,787	1,740	153	540
Chemung ...	77	58,977	768	153	275
Chenango ...	..	36,648	...	...	171
Clinton	..	47,561	...	...	322
Columbia ...	87	44,111	508	153	306
Cortland	..	30,074	...	...	140
Delaware ...	61	45,995	750	153	214
Dutchess ...	63	91,704	1,450	153	428
Erie	1,175	567,347	482	4,035	2,640
Essex	..	32,401	...	...	152
Franklin	72	46,181	640	153	216
Fulton	60	45,626	760	153	212
Genesee	..	40,707	...	...	200
Greene	59	30,091	510	153	142
Hamilton ...	..	4,491	...	...	209
Herkimer ...	64	64,112	1,000	153	300
Jefferson ...	67	81,149	1,210	153	379
Kings	3,822	1,803,191	472	8,688	8,430
Lewis	..	25,947	...	...	121
Livingston...	55	39,887	725	103	186
Madison	..	41,742	...	...	194
Monroe	388	315,858	810	725	1,470
Montgomery.	79	61,030	775	153	285
Nassau	..	116,845	...	...	540
New York...	6,606	2,103,206	319	13,894	9,830
Niagara	74	108,540	1,460	153	505
Oneida	185	167,331	905	409	780
Onondaga ..	300	213,405	710	516	990
Ontario	..	54,625	...	...	255
Orange	193	119,118	615	459	990
Orleans	59	33,919	575	153	158
Oswego	67	75,929	1,130	153	354
Otsego	66	48,530	725	153	227
Putnam	..	12,767	...	...	59
Queens	91	395,651	4,330	153	1,840
Rensselaer...	303	116,571	373	691	542
Richmond ..	60	98,281	1,630	103	458
Rockland ...	..	46,913	...	...	219
St. Lawrence	61	90,291	1,480	153	423
Saratoga ...	46	71,190	1,550	153	332
Schenectady.	150	98,625	655	306	460
Schoharie....	..	23,016	...	...	107
Schuyler	..	13,954	...	...	65
Seneca	62	25,249	413	153	118
Steuben	52	83,630	1,600	153	390
Suffolk	..	105,733	...	...	490
Sullivan	..	38,189	...	...	176
Tioga	..	25,549	...	...	119
Tompkins ...	..	36,535	...	...	171
Ulster	81	85,367	1,150	153	397
Warren	69	32,977	480	153	153
Washington..	50	46,933	935	153	318
Wayne	..	54,306	...	...	253
Westchester.	187	321,613	1,710	459	1,550
Wyoming ...	..	33,028	...	...	155
Yates	..	18,841	...	...	88
	16,254	9,654,391	593	36,301	45,000

It will be seen from this table that the present strength is about 16,000, and that the bringing of the existing organization to war strength will require a force of about 36,000. This should undoubtedly be the first step, and the next should be to endeavor to effect a more uniform distribution of the guard organizations, as far as possible, in the counties where they do not exist.

While there are some inequalities in the various boroughs of Greater New York, it will be found, taking the city as a whole, that when the existing regiments are brought to full strength the city will just about have its proper proportion.

For the remainder of the State there will be five counties that will exceed their quota when brought to war strength; namely, Albany, Broome, Erie, Greene, and Rensselaer.

Of the counties having no troops, the population is so sparse that a proper proportion would not even provide sufficient for an infantry company in Cortland, Lewis, Putnam, Schoharie, Tioga, and Yates.

After bringing the existing guard to war strength, about 9,000 more troops will be necessary to bring New York's quota to 45,000 men. The aim should be, as far as possible, to organize these at localities where the proper proportion of troops does not now exist. But the problem is a difficult one, as competent officers to organize these units must be found in the proper location. Due regard must be given to obtaining the proper proportion of artillery, cavalry, infantry, and special troops, and to their combination with the regular army and the militia of other States into tactical armies.

GEORGE D. SNYDER.

A Test of Loyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a break comes between the United States and Germany now, or later, how is the loyalty of American-born Germans and other foreign-born residents toward this country to be tested and proved? As an American citizen who served two years in the rebellion in a Massachusetts volunteer regiment, speaking for myself—and I trust thousands of veteran soldiers—I suggest a partial reply to my own question, namely, that the Congress enact a law providing that all native born and other citizens of the United States and all other foreign-born persons then in this country not able satisfactorily to prove that they are here temporarily and properly be compelled to take the "oath of allegiance" to the United States, substantially the same oath that is required in the army and navy and Government civil service. No American citizen ought to hesitate to take such an oath, and any other resident who refused to do so would stamp himself as disloyal to this country. Such men should be put in detention camps and not be allowed to leave the country until the war is over. These camps should be laid out in every State, guarded by the militia of the State, to which might be added a force of men too old for active military service.

J. S. L.,
Late Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1862-1864.
Boston, May 18, 1916.

CLASSROOM NEUTRALITY.

The Student's Case Against Professors Who Teach Opinions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting comment on my recent letter concerning the right of professors to speak about the war seems to me to weigh the relative importance of my arguments incorrectly. The fact that a professor cannot be responsible for the accuracy and the morality of his opinions on the war is, I consider, a minor argument against his speaking on the subject in the classroom.

What you, on the other hand, call a "minor contention" is my main point, and briefly stated amounts to this, that professors should not take up time in classes to talk on any subject which is not directly connected with the work. That subject may be the war or it may be the culture of Angora cats, but in either case a discussion is equally out of place. Your example of the mathematics professor talking about Gallipoli is amusing, to be sure; but it is almost beside the question because of its absurd improbability. Let us take a more reasonable example: An English literature class in considering a work which has a real bearing on the present war. In such a case it is the professor's unquestionable right and duty to draw on the war for illustrations of the kind of tendency and current of thought which has influenced the work the class is studying; but it is equally his duty not to expatiate on the ethics of the same war, on the rights and wrongs of German submarine warfare or English military methods. Such discussion is wrong (as I pointed out) because the students in that course are primarily interested in literature itself, not in modern history. A professor of English here recently said that in his courses he frequently introduced the war as illustrative of this or that tendency, and that he usually expressed, at such times, his opinions about the warring nations. As individual men, possessing a natural interest in current events, the class were undoubtedly curious to learn his attitude toward the European nations, but as a class in literature they had absolutely no interest in his discussion of current politics. Recent talks with other college men here at Harvard convince me that I express undergraduate opinion when I say that the average student prefers to let war topics alone while he is attending classes, imbibing information and opinions on that subject from outside sources, and devoting all his attention in class to the subject in hand. As I have said before, it is not a question of whether the student should be interested in the war, but of whether he should mix the war with his studies. The whole argument in our case thus hangs on the point that students do not want to hear discussions of the war in the classroom.

Such being the case, there is no proper time or season to discuss war ethics in college classes. All the tact and discretion in the world will not obliterate the injustice of the professor's taking up the student's time with his personal opinions on the war. The war as a medium of illustrative material for almost every college course is a godsend and should be used as such, but the war as an opportunity for a professor to air and unburden his own private convictions about this or that nation is a bane of college work.

H. T. DAVIS.
Harvard College, May 18, 1916.

Montclair's First Irishman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The notice that Peter Lynch was the first native Irishman to settle in Montclair is incorrect. My grandfather, Thomas Levy, landed in West Bloomfield in 1832, taking a house on Bloomfield Avenue, between Elm and Hartley Streets, moving in 1849 to what was then known as Old Road, (now Glenridge Avenue.) This was some years before Mr. Lynch. My grandfather settled in Montclair the year Mr. Lynch was born.

ELMER A. LEVY.
New York, May 12, 1916.

STARVING GONDOLIERS.

Will Americans Remember Their Venetian Canal Friends?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the present tragic times it is very difficult, if not indeed impossible, to keep pace with the many and pressing calls for help we get from Europe. Yet there are some, I am sure, in the United States who will respond to an appeal which has just come from Venice, a desperate appeal made on behalf of the Venetian gondoliers, who since the outbreak of the great world war have found their occupation gone and are menaced at this moment with starvation.

In happier days the beautiful Dream City lived by the patronage of foreign tourists. Among them there were thousands of Americans, whose patronage was a great asset of the gondoliers. For nearly two years past, however, Venice has been deprived of its chief sources of income. Few foreigners have visited its lanes and waterways. The gondoliers have felt the pinch of want and hunger more than most other Venetians. Will not those fortunate Americans who have so often floated down the Grand Canal go to the succor of the men to whom they largely owed the pleasure and romance they found in the most beautiful of European cities?

The need is urgent and extreme. It will grow greater. To meet it a relief fund should be organized. Meanwhile all who may wish to help the gondoliers can send money (preferably by personal checks) to Mrs. Louise T. Brown, wife of the well-known American artist, Walter F. Brown, of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Brown could be addressed at the Palazzo da Mula, San Vio, Venice, which for nearly twenty years has been her home. The receipt of all remittances will be promptly and thankfully acknowledged.

CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.
New York, May 9, 1916.

CITY GIVES $5,900,000 FOR MORE SCHOOLS

Appropriation by the Board of Estimate Expected to Relieve Part-Time Situation.

AFFECTS 150,000 CHILDREN

The Sum of $5,100,000 for New Buildings—The Rest for Alteration and Equipment of Old Ones.

The Board of Estimate voted unanimously yesterday to appropriate $5,900,239 to be used by the Board of Education for altering and equipping old buildings, acquiring new sites, constructing new buildings and making additions to old ones. The object is to abolish part-time and double-session classes and to get rid of unsatisfactory and emergency class rooms. Oversized classes are to be reduced, so that each pupil will have the maximum of opportunity and plans will be laid to meet the expected growth in population.

The appropriation was made on a joint report of the Committees of Education and the Corporate Stock Budget. The report was the result of co-operation between those committees of the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education in working out a plan for reorganization of the city's school system that would permanently solve the part-time and overcrowding problem and, at the same time, not exceed the city's finincial ability.

The appropriation of $5,900,239 was $1,104,027 in excess of the amount requested by the Board of Education, the excess being due to the fact that larger buildings than were requested were provided for Public Schools 29 and 135, Brooklyn, and funds were provided for an extra building in Brownsville.

The appropriation includes $794,017 for additions to the Newtown High School in Elmhurst and the Bryant High School in Long Island City. It also includes $4,002,195 to provide funds to complete the reorganization in the Bronx, including one new building; to reorganize the schools on the upper east side of Manhattan, between 97th and 113th Streets; to relieve congestion in the Williamsburg, the Greenpoint, and the Brownsville sections of Brooklyn; to replace old Public School 29, at Columbia and Amity Streets; to construct a new building to relieve Public School 135, in the Rugby district of that borough, and to provide additional accommodations for Public School 6 in Long Island City.

150,000 Children Affected.

The present appropriation, together with $807,260 appropriated last year for Districts 25 and 26, the Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn, will affect schools which will accommodate 150,000 children. It will provide full-time privileges for 26,948 children, or 71 per cent. of those now on part time; it will take 29,547, or 34 per cent., of those on double session off double session, and will provide additional capacity for 30,914 children, which can be used for the reduction of over-sized classes, for high school purposes, for growth, and for abandoning 275 unsatisfactory classrooms.

"The passing of this appropriation will eliminate 69 per cent. of the part-time and a very large percentage of the double-session classes," said Mayor Mitchel after the measure had passed.

Controller Prendergast went further and declared the present appropriation was only the first installment of an all-embracing plan to provide a full day's schooling for every child throughout the entire city.

"The plan," he said, "is based upon the assumption that part-time conditions in the elementary schools are to be eliminated through the reorganization of a duplicate school plan—that is, a plan under which two duplicate school organizations will occupy the same building at the same time, one using the regular classrooms, while the other utilizes the auditorium, the gymnasium, the playground, the library, the laboratories, and the other so-called extra facilities.

"The traditional policy of providing a seat for every child broke down in 1914 when the Board of Superintendents demanded an immediate appropriation of $40,000,000 for new school buildings and sites. To have kept on in that direction was to lead the city into vast expenditures without any possibility of solving the problem. There was but one alternative, and it is indicated with sure hand in the present report. The Board of Estimate proposes not only an appropriation of $6,000,000 at this time, but $6,000,000 for each of the ensuing two years, with a view to carrying the work to a satisfactory conclusion."

Duplicate Classes Opposed.

During the meeting a delegation of twenty-five members—men and women—of the organization opposed to the Gary plan arrived. They demanded a hearing. The Mayor told them the matter in hand had been disposed of. He left the room, and then President Dowling told the delegation that the appropriation had nothing to do with the Gary plan, explaining the purposes to which the money was to be put.

The protesting parents were not to be quieted. One woman wanted to know whether any of the Board of Estimate had children in the duplicate schools. She said a majority of the people did not want duplicate schools, and that the board ought to heed their voice. Mr. Dowling asked the deputation whether they wanted money for the schools, whereupon they said in chorus that they did not want a cent for duplicate classes.

"Every child in the Bronx is an ignoramus since the duplicate schools came!" a man shouted.

The discussion only ended under the pounding of the gavel and Mr. Dowling's repeated order to call the next number.

In December, 1914, the Board of Education asked for $6,471,739 for school buildings, but the request was withdrawn and another for $4,796,212 made. This sum was increased to the present grant by the Board of Estimate on the recommendation of its Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

President Willcox of the Board of Education said that of the total $5,900,239 appropriated the sum of $5,100,000 was for elementary schools. The present school buildings afford adequate accommodations for only about 75 per cent. of the elementary school registration.

The School Board's Plan.

To provide, he said, for accommodation on the basis of a reserved seat for the exclusive use of each child would involve an expenditure for new buildings of at least $42,000,000. Even this amount would make no provision for future growth of the school population, which would require a further expenditure of perhaps $10,000,000 a year.

More than 100,000 of the children, he declared, registered on Sept. 30, 1915, in the elementary schools were in double-organization classes. This plan, he said, had been adopted by the Superintendents in the past, not as an ideal plan, but as the best possible arrangement under existing conditions. Workshops, auditoriums, gymnasiums, science laboratories, and playgrounds were an imperative need, he added, in any form of double organization for the use of children while not in the classrooms. Indeed, the value of such facilities in any school was now so generally recognized, he asserted, that it would probably be conceded that a well-organized duplicate school with these advantages was a better school than a single organization school which lacked such advantages, for congested schools must be equipped for the best possible form of double organization by providing suitable forms of occupation for pupils who are not occupied in the class rooms.

$4,222,060 for New Buildings.

It was upon this theory, he added, that the Education Board had proposed such physical alterations and additions as would fit the congested and overcrowded schools for the best possible form of double organization.

These physical changes, however, constitute only a small part of the program for adequate accommodations throughout the city. Only $369,892 appropriated is for such alterations, and only $310,270 is for new equipment, while $4,222,060 is for new buildings and sites.

All the new buildings will be adapted to a duplicate organization and will thus give far greater relief to the congested districts than would be possible under a single organization.

In conclusion Mr. Willcox said: "These physical changes do not necessarily involve the adoption of the so-called 'Gary plan,' and the Board of Education is not committing itself in regard to any prescribed form of duplicate organization and administration. On the contrary, it is entirely free to approve and adopt such form of organization as the Board of Superintendents shall find best adapted to the needs and conditions of the city.

A sub-committee of the Board of Superintendents, consisting of Dr. Straubenmuller, Mr. Edson, and Mr. McAndrew, has just been appointed by the Acting City Superintendent to supervise and direct the organization and administration of the duplicate schools. Features of the "Gary plan," which are found suitable, probably will be adopted, while those found unsuitable will be discarded, and the duplicate school finally evolved may confidently be expected to provide far greater advantages for our children than they now enjoy."

MISS GILDER MARRIES.

Late Editor's Daughter Weds D. D. K. McGrew—Mother Ill at Ceremony

The marriage of Dallas D. K. McGrew, a son of the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew and Mrs. McGrew of Silver Spring, Md., and Miss Dorothea de Kay Gilder, a daughter of the late Richard Watson Gilder, and of Mrs. Gilder, took place yesterday at the apartment of the bride's mother, 24 Gramercy Park, and was quiet owing to the illness of the bride's mother. The bridegroom's father performed the ceremony.

The decorations were lilacs and dogwood with other Spring flowers, and the bride, whose brother, Rodman Gilder, gave her in marriage, wore a cream white satin gown with a long skirt and a train forming a part of it, entirely covered with maltese lace. The corsage was lace and the long tulle sleeves were shirred at the elbows. The veil of old family lace was held by a band of white satin ribbon and orange blossoms. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Rosamond de Kay Gilder, her sister, was gowned in a soft old rose-colored silk frock veiled with rose chiffon, and carried pink roses, and Miss Francesca de Kay Gilder, also a sister, the bridesmaid, was in a similar robe, but in soft blue tones, and carried blue delphineum. Irwin Cornell was Mr. McGrew's best man. There weee no ushers. None except relatives were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception in another apartment for relatives and a few close friends.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mrs. George Harrison McGrew, Mrs. Everett Kimball, James McGrew, Mrs. Rodman Gilder, George de K. Gilder, and the bride's mother.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. McGrew will live in this city. Mrs. McGrew's father, Richard Watson Gilder, for many years the editor of The Century, was one of the most widely known editors and writers of his day. The engagement was announced only a few days ago.

MISS VAN ZILE ENGAGED.

Author's Daughter Is to Wed Donald L. Greenleaf, Civil Engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile of this city announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Harriet Lee Van Zile, to Donald Leal Greenleaf of New York and Ashland, Ky. Mr. Greenleaf is the only son of James Leal Greenleaf, a noted landscape architect, and formerly a member of the Faculty of Columbia University. Mr. Greenleaf was graduated from Williams College in 1912, and from the Columbia School of Mines as Civil Engineer in 1915, and is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity.

Miss Van Zile is a sister of Mrs. Gerald A. Cunningham, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, rector of Zion Episcopal Church at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., and of Mrs. Walter F. Scott of Birmingham, Ala. No date has been announced for the marriage.

Mr. Van Zile is a well known author. His books include both poetry and prose. Among them are the novels "The Last of the Van Slacks," "A Magnetic Man," "The Manhattaners," "Kings in Adversity," and also "The Dreamers and other Poems." Miss Van Zile's mother was before her marriage Miss Mary Morgan Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn.

Gile-Ryce Wedding on June 3.

The marriage of Miss Anne Bunce Ryce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Chester Ryce, formerly of Hartford, Conn., to Clement Moses Gile of Boston, Mass., will take place on Saturday, June 3, at the Chapel of St. Boniface of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Gile's father, Professor Gile of Colorado Springs, the wedding will be quiet. Miss Ryce will be attended by her sister, Mary Low. George Washington Patterson 3d of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be the best man.

Mr. Gile is a graduate of Yale of the Class of 1914, and was a pitcher on the University nine.

After a wedding trip the couple will live in Cambridge, Mass.

Thurber-Browning Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Browning of 768 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine S. Browning, to Alfred E. Thurber, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Thurber of New York. The wedding is to take place in the early Autumn. Miss Browning, who came out a year or two ago, is a sister of Mrs. George S. Dickinson of Châtenay, Irvington, N. Y., and of Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Gracemere, Tarrytown, N. Y. She also has a young sister, not yet out, Miss Nathalie H. Browning. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Hull Browning, and a cousin of Miss Thérèse D. Browning, and William C. Browning.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool) — Norman Angell, J. C. Baldwin, Jr.; C. L. Bevan, H. Becker, John Buchanan, G. D. Blair, Jr.; Professor A. H. Reginald Buller, E. A. V. Capern, Mrs. N. L. Dennis, H. P. Church, Miss Blanche Cooke, E. G. Currin, Mrs. N. L. Dennis, Miss A. A. Dewer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Douglas, A. E. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Freemen, P. G. Gow, Cecil G. Gow, Harry Hull, Miss Louise M. Iselin, A. F. Jepson, Miss Mary King, Miss Frances Laing, Dr. W. F. Lucas, Miss Helen Mack, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marling, Mrs. W. E. Milner, Mrs. G. W. Murray, Miss Mary Murray, A. E. Ogilvie, W. M. J. Rice, L. Sloane Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. J. Russell, Arthur L. Sifton, Mrs. M. H. Sifton, L. M. Snowden, Rev. Arthur Taylor, J. L. Thorndike, M. Warriner, Miss Elsie Winch, C. R. Woods, Rev. H. B. Workman, D. D.

ANDANIA, (London via Falmouth)—Miss F. Alcroft, Miss Vera A. Allan, Miss Frances R. Barlow, Mrs. Theresa Baylis, Miss Florence M. Brooks, Miss Alice M. Brown, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dr. Frederick J. Caldwell, Miss Miriam W. Church, L. Clayton, Miss E. B. Davis, Miss F. S. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Dickens, Mrs. Dickens, Miss Helen F. Dunn, Miss L. E. Ficke, Dr. T. A. Foster, Albert Gosling, Miss G. E. Haley, Miss Marian L. Hamblin, Miss Irene Hyland, Mrs. E. Jeffery, Dr. Norman E. Keith, Dr. Ralph C. Matson, David Millington, Miss Ann E. Murray, Dr. G. B. Packard, Jr., Miss Jessie I. Sears, Miss Mary K. Taylor, Herbert H. White, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Miss Mary I. Wright.

DUCA D'AOSTA, (Genoa)—M. Henken, J. W. Valerin, Dr. L. S. Michela, Mrs. L. Bucca, L. Gallandt, J. R. Williams, Howard H. Hall, Mrs. Anna Rosso, Mrs. Maria Mariani.

Tourists for South America.

Some of the tourists booked to sail today on the Pastores for Central and South America are:

S. E. Farwell, A. T. Allensworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. McCready, Mrs. K. Kingsford, Miss Alice Kingsford, C. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Shearman, W. Wallace, E. E. Learn, W. B. Coates, Leo Weil, Walter Sutter, Miss C. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brownlee, J. B. Penniston, and Miss Marion Teague.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla.)—A. J. Black, Mrs. J. E. Chase, M. N. Daily, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis, A. J. Black, Mrs. R. E. Holmes, C. E. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Patterson, Jr., and Miss Magdalena Palacios.

SARATOGA, (Havana.)—George A. Just, Jr., Mrs. Just, Captain A. Leonard, Ernesto Calvo, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hernandez, Manuel S. Campa, Joseph E. Vidal.

CLUB WOMEN TO SIT IN A BOWERED HALL

Seventh Regiment Armory Being Transformed for Biennial Convention.

PEACOCKS, FLAGS, FLOWERS

Private Entrances Arranged for Officers—Platform to Hold 600 and Thousands More on Floor.

The club women have discovered an entirely new line of work to take up for the Biennial Convention which opens officially next Wednesday evening in the Seventh Regiment Armory. They will have to get, as they said yesterday, "poor little Arizona a coat."

The coat is really a coat-of-arms. In decorating the big drill hall of the armory, which work Mrs. Elmer Black has in charge, the announcement was made that Arizona is lacking in that necessary decorative adjunct. As there are to be women from every State in the Union present, the coat-of-arms of each one is to be tucked in among the greenery of the hall. So far no one can find that Arizona has yet adopted one. The club women in convention will see if they can send the Arizona women back to the somewhat fewer than 200,000 inhabitants of their State with at least a brand new suggestion.

Peacocks and Pine Trees.

Two peacocks and 300 pine trees are among the latest announced decorations which Mrs. Black promises for the armory. What will be the convention hall proper is somewhat smaller than the regulation armory floor. It has been inclosed with simulated stone walls and this leaves a broad inclosed promenade outside, which will be outlined with the pine trees. Walking on the rubber-covered floors beneath the pines the delegates will almost believe there is mossy ground under their feet. Mrs. Black thought of calling this beautiful promenade "Venice," but the pine trees didn't fit into that scheme and she did not see how she could comfortably introduce gondolas. The peacocks, birds of wisdom, are to perch on either side of the platform above the heads of the officers.

The committee has had to do its own scene painting for the convention. It was suggested that scenery from the Metropolitan Opera House be borrowed, but with the 238-foot length of the platform there was nothing from the biggest theatre or opera house that would fit, it was said. The New York women preparing for the convention dote on figures, and there are to be 2,800 square feet of scenic painting, and it is most effectively done. Billy Sunday's sounding board is to help out the decorative as well as the acoustic effect.

Platform to Seat 600.

There will be 600 people on the platform, which rounds out bay window-like at the front to make a special seat of honor for the General Federation President, and each speaker in turn will come out and stand by her side. Other special arrangements have been made for the President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker. She will have an upper floor office and retiring room at the armory, and a window opening from the pine-lined promenade is to be removed, and from this a staircase will be arranged with velvet steps, and this will give her a private entrance and egress. The Directors will also have a semi-private entrance from the outside at the Lexington Avenue end of the armory so that in their activities in making the wheels of the convention go round smoothly they will be able to slip in and out with no difficulty.

The floor-seating capacity is said to be 5,000 at the armory and the gallery accommodates 3,000. The restaurant will allow 445 people to sit down at once and the tea rooms 75 each.

There will be flags at the end of the convention hall facing the entrance, those of the United States, the State and the city with a big white peace flag. The great arched ceiling is draped with blue and the walls around the side will be covered with green vines and on either end of the platform will be a formal garden with gravel walks and growing flowers. The eight flower market tents, four on either side of the broad steps leading up to the armory on the Park Avenue side will give a gay setting to the outside of the building, blending with the green, which is beautiful at that point, in the centre of the avenue.

LONE HUSBAND CLUB FORMED.

"Misery Loves Company," Say Convention Delegate Escorts.

The Lone Husband Club was formed yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Majestic by L. C. Planck of Austin, Texas, who came to New York with his wife, who is a delegate to the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. Planck was wandering around the lobby, when he met several other forlorn-looking men who seemed to have nothing to do and no place to go. They gazed at each other sorrowfully. Finally Mr. Planck approached one fellow-sufferer.

"Your wife is a delegate to the convention, I suppose?" he queried.

"Yes, you got me right, stranger," replied the one accosted, who was J. N. Bayne of Sharon, Penn.

"Well, misery loves company," said Mr. Planck, and right there a great idea was born. It was suggested that a club be formed. Several other lonely husbands were brought into the conference, and all adjourned to the café to effect an organization.

Mr. Bayne was sent out as a scout to the Waldorf, Plaza, Astor, and other hotels, where women delegates are staying, to hunt other lonely husbands. He collected about twenty, and all were enthusiastic about the idea. It is expected that the Lone Husband's Club will be heard from next week.

Hunter, '19, Gives Amateur Circus.

The Class of 1919 of Hunter College gave an amateur circus yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium for the benefit of the athletic field. The performance was replete with clowns, the customary "bearded lady" and fat man, and a menagerie of "wild animals," who performed all kinds of tricks for the audience.

The members of the committee in charge of the circus were Misses Hortense Levi, Geneva Caldwell, "Jerry" Cordingly, Angela Herber, Cecilia Clark, and Dorothy Murdock.

Hebrew Sheltering Arms Festival.

The Hebrew Sheltering Arms League, an auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, will hold a strawberry festival this evening in Palm Garden for the benefit of the Building Fund of the Immigrant Aid Society. Judge Leon Sanders, the President, and the Directors of the society will attend in a body, and there will be professional talent to entertain those present.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hostess.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained last evening with a dinner and dance at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue. The dinner guests were chiefly married couples, but many of the younger and unmarried girls and men came in later for dancing and supper at midnight, there being about 100 in all.

Phi Epsilon Pi Holds Initiation.

The Alpha Chapter of the Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity of the College of the City of New York held an initiation last night at the Hotel Majestic.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN DEAD.

Past President General of D. A. R. Was Also a Colonial Dame.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—Mrs. Emily N. R. McLean, wife of Donald McLean, a former Appraiser of the Port of New York, and Past President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died late today at a hospital here in her fifty-eighth year. She was brought to the hospital on April 1 from Norfolk, Va., where she had been visiting her brother-in-law, Rear Admiral McLean, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Among the relatives at the bedside when the end came were Mrs. McLean's husband, her two daughters, Mrs. John de B. W. Gardiner and Mrs. Edward Gill Wylie, both of New York, and her son-in-law, John de B. W. Gardiner of New York, and six sisters and a brother, Albert Ritchie of New York. Her burial will take place in Frederick, Md., next Monday.

Mrs. McLean was born in Prospect Hall, the home of her parents, the late Judge and Mrs. John Ritchie, in Frederick, Md. She came of distinguished ancestry and was graduated from Frederick Seminary, now the Women's College, later taking post-graduate courses there in languages, history, and mathematics. In 1883 she married Donald McLean, a member of the Bar of New York City.

Mrs. McLean was a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and before being elected President General in 1905 was Regent of the New York Chapter for ten years. Mrs. McLean was a candidate for President General on three occasions before she was elected.

While in office there was a bitter fight between the followers of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois, candidate for President General, and the supporters of Mrs. McLean, which was waged over certain features of the building of Continental Hall in Washington. Mrs. McLean brought this project to a successful conclusion before she left office in 1909. The hall was built entirely by women as a memorial to the heroes and heroines of the American Revolution, and a fund established for lectures on American history there was named the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund.

In addition to being a past President General of the D. A. R., Mrs. McLean was a member of the Colonial Dames of America and many other organizations. She lived for many years in Lenox Avenue, in Harlem, New York City, and her home was one of the landmarks of that portion of the city.

One of Mrs. McLean's daughters is Mrs. J. B. W. Gardiner of this city.

CLINTON H. BLAKE DEAD.

President of Citizens' Bank of Englewood Prominent in City's Affairs.

Clinton H. Blake, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, N. J., and for many years prominent there, died yesterday morning at his home in that city, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Brooklyn, and for more than fifty years was active in the dry goods industry, having started with the old firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. of this city at the age of 15.

Mr. Blake later became partner in several other firms and retired from the senior partnership of Sawyer & Blake a year ago. In addition to being President of the Citizens' National Bank he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Englewood Free Public Library, a former President of the Englewood Club, Secretary and Treasurer of the Englewood Lyceum Company, a member and former officer of the Englewood Field Club, a former member of the Common Council, President of the Englewood Republican Club, and for several years Chairman of the City Charter Committee at the time Englewood was incorporated as a city. Mr. Blake was also a member of the Union League and Merchants' Clubs of this city.

He left a widow, a daughter, and a son, Clinton H. Blake, Jr., Mayor of Englewood.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMMA GREGORY, wife of Charles W. Gregory, died on Thursday at her home, 556 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-seventh year. Besides her husband she left two daughters.

THOMAS MACKLIN, a dealer in sawdust, with a plant in Sackett Street, Brooklyn, for more than fifty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 375 Third Street, that borough, from Bright's disease. Mr. Macklin was formerly a contracting stevedore, and during the civil war was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was for forty-five years an active member of the St. Agnes Temperance Society. A son and a daughter survive him.

JAMES RYAN, formerly prominent in Democratic politics in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 172 Bergen Street, from pneumonia.

Mrs. CATHERINE COLE WAX, wife of Conrad J. Wax, who is employed as a special officer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Wednesday at her home, 108 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. CLARA V. GIFFORD, wife of Isaac J. Gifford, in the real estate business in Brooklyn and formerly County Judge of Rensselaer County, N. Y., died on Wednesday at her home, 156 Prospect Park West. She was a daughter of the late Joseph W. and Lydia W. Wittenberg, and was born in Washington, D. C.

DAVIS ORUM YOUNG, a member of the Jersey City Club, the Bethel Lodge of Masons, and the Essex Troopers, died at his home, 716 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in his twenty-ninth year. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARIE SULTAN, a daughter of the late Henry Eisemann, a builder, and wife of Charles Sultan, a retired oil merchant, is dead at her home, 79 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

AUGUSTUS WHITE, formerly a member of the firm of William A. White & Sons, real estate broker at 46 Cedar Street, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Simpson, in East Orange, N. J., on Thursday. He was 73 years old and served in the civil war with the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn Volunteers. His wife and daughter survive him.

JACOB AUTENRIETH, 82 years old, a retired hotel proprietor of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 31 Patchen Avenue, where he had lived for nearly sixty years. Mr. Autenrieth was a native of Switzerland, and was one of the oldest members of the St. Paul's German Lutheran Church.

J. EMERY HARRIMAN, civil engineer and inventor, who was formerly associated with Cornelius Vanderbilt as consulting engineer, died on Thursday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his forty-ninth year.

WILLIAM J. KELLY, for seven years Clerk of the Criminal Court of Jersey City, died yesterday in a sanitarium in Shoreham, L. I., in his thirty-first year.

CUTHBERT W. JEWELL, formerly a lawyer here, died on Wednesday in Atlantic City, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

JAMES C. DUFFY, Assistant Treasurer of the National Silk Dyeing Association, was found dead yesterday morning on Broadway, in Paterson, N. J., where he lived at 559 Broadway. He was 50 years old.

JOHN REALY, owner for twenty-eight years of a restaurant on Sea Side Avenue, Rockaway Beach, died Thursday at his home there in his forty-ninth year.

EDWARD L. TRUSLOW died suddenly on Thursday night while walking in the garden of his home in Summit, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year. He was formerly a member of the firm of Truslow & Fulle, car builders of this city.

WILLIAM J. CONVELL, a resident of Tewksbury Township, dropped dead yesterday while working in the garden of the Rev. E. H. Bronson, in Califon, N. J. He was in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. DEBORAH VEALEY, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Abner Toland, died on Thursday night at the home of her daughter in Sussex, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. MARGARET BAYLEY, widow of Alfred Bayley, died on Thursday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Ely of East Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MAUD FREEMAN LLOYD, a writer on kennel topics and the wife of Freeman Lloyd, war correspondent and judge at dog shows, died yesterday at her home, 57 West Tenth Street, in her fifty-first year. She was born in Ireland and held the tennis championship of that country for many years.

ARTHUR O'NEILL, a former Freeholder of Middlesex County and a member of the last Board of Aldermen of New Brunswick, N. J., where he was also a former Overseer of the Poor, died yesterday at his home there.

Mrs. PRISCILLA C. DODD, aged 83, widow of General Levi A. Dodd, and the only woman who witnessed the hanging of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865, when the latter was found guilty as one of the plotters of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, died in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Sergeant CHARLES M. BEER, who was for a number of years electrical instructor at Fort Totten, died Thursday in Washington, D. C., in his fifty-sixth year. He was a native of Germany, and served thirty years in the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army.

FRANK E. SEAGRAVE, 78, builder of the first street railway line in Toledo, Ohio, died there yesterday. Several other railroads in Ohio and other States were built by him, one of the most important being the Toledo & Indiana.

MORGENTHAU SEEKS AID FOR ARMENIANS

Says They and Needy Moslems in Turkey Will Starve Next Winter Unless Helped.

AMERICA'S CHARITY SMALL

Ex-Ambassador Resigned His Place Partly in Order to be Free to Reveal Conditions.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of 70 Fifth Avenue, gave out an interview with Henry Morgenthau, last night, announcing at the same time that one of the main reasons why Mr. Morgenthau resigned as Ambassador to Turkey was his "great desire to make known to the people of the United States some of the conditions in the Turkish Empire, especially as those conditions affect the Armenians." Here is the interview with the retiring Ambassador:

"In my childhood I cried over 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and wept at the way the negroes were sold into slavery. Later on I read 'Evangeline' and my heart went out to the poor woman and her lover; but all of these things are nothing compared to what went on in Turkey under my own eyes. I do not want to give too many harrowing pictures and it will not be wise for me to go much into details, but I will say that I have been requested to state that most of the stories that have reached the United States are founded on facts.

"The Armenians were living just as quietly and peacefully as possible, in friendship and close contact with their Turkish associates, when suddenly they were picked out to be deported. It was then that my heart bled for them. I had been given the privilege of dispensing charity without stint and with full authority on behalf of the English, Russian, French, and Italian nations—even the Serbians had sent me money and Russia and Italy permitted me to help the poor Montenegrins in my charge. Suddenly, without available funds, I was confronted with the terrific problem of the destitute Armenians. Can you conceive how I felt? It was then that I sent an appeal to the Secretary of State for help and the response came promptly.

"If the people of the United States could only see the distress as I have seen it. If they could see the gaunt, little figures of children, the little orphans brought to Constantinople by friendly Turkish officers, the need of prompt aid would be fully realized. There were two children I shall never forget who had lost their parents, and, nearly dead, were mere skeletons covered over by skin. There were women who came into Constantinople whose condition I cannot describe, women who had to become Moslems in order to save their lives and reach the city.

"If I dared repeat the tales I have heard, sworn to and signed, they would make men and women weep and every one would see the need of sympathy and help. I wish I had the power to picture an Armenian refugee encampment and to tell how an American missionary hospital fed from its back door a thousand starving persons a day on an average of 3 cents a person with the $30 a day we gave it.

"There is no use of accusing anybody or finding fault with any one. What this great country should do to show its appreciation of the wonderful blessings that have been showered upon us is for each one of us to make up his mind to do his share. Picture that you are personally responsible for the starvation of one or two persons if you do not give funds to save them. Twenty-five dollars will enable an Armenian family to be established in comparative comfort. I believe every person would be happier to sacrifice something and give $25 for the Armenians.

"The money we have so far received has not been sufficient to help many people, and up to now we have not been in a position to render very effective help. We were not permitted to do it. Now the Turkish Government is consenting to our relieving the distress and suffering. It may be a little indiscreet to say this, but I want to say that unless help is given to the suffering Armenians as well as to the destitute Moslems in Turkey, there will be a fearful amount of starvation next Winter. They have not sufficient seed to plant their crops or animals to plow their soil. There is less than 10 per cent. of the arable land under cultivation.

"The United States with its 100,000,000 people has contributed only the insignificant sum of $30,000,000 to all of suffering humanity abroad. We ought to drop our heads in shame. Our 100,000,000 people, who have average wealth of $1,600, have not given more than 30 cents apiece. Every one who has not contributed ought to be ashamed of himself. These Armenian people are exposed to the weather with very scanty clothing and nothing to eat, with disease rife among them, and hundreds are dying from starvation. We are the only people to whom they can appeal for help today, the only people who dare express their sympathy by actual giving. The people of other nations are afraid and unable to do it.

"We can raise in this country easily $500,000,000. That is only $5 per capita. If we are worth $1,600 each on an average, that is less than one-third of 1 per cent. Let the whole world understand that we are not willing to profit by this war, but we are willing to disregard profit and to be a big brother listening to the needs of the whole world.

"We have been hearing of the brotherhood of men. If we are all brothers, and we are, have we a right to live on in comfort and luxury and allow these people to starve? I do not think we have. I believe that it is our duty, it is our privilege, for each of us to assume the guardianship of as many of the Armenian people as we can. I do not preclude the other countries. They are suffering just as much. I believe the moral force of America will be doubled and trebled if the rest of the world understands that we are ready and willing and anxious to help the suffering masses."

Ambassador Morgenthau is a member of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church, Dr. James L. Barton of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, Dr. Frank Mason North of the Methodist Foreign Mission Board, and other prominent ministers and laymen, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, are members.

NOTED BLIND EDUCATOR DIES

Prof. Stephen Babcock Was with the New York School for 50 Years.

Professor Stephen Babcock, blind himself and an educator of the blind, who was for fifty years connected with the New York School for the Blind, died yesterday at his home, 48 Livingston Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., in his eighty-fourth year.

He was born in Potterhill, R. I., and injured his eyes at the age of 16 so that he became totally blind three years later. Professor Babcock then entered the New York School for the Blind, and after being graduated became a teacher there, later being appointed Principal, and finally professor. He resigned from the school in 1904.

Professor Babcock invented the system of maps used in teaching geography to the blind, and these are used the world over. At one time Grover Cleveland, later President of the United States, was his private secretary.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SANGER.—May 17, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Sanger, a daughter.

Married.

McGREW—GILDER.—On Friday, May 19, at 24 Gramercy Park, by the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, Dorothea de Kay Gilder, daughter of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, to Dallas D. L. McGrew of New York.

Long Island.

ALLEN—EDE.—May 16, Long Island City, Adelia E. Ede to Safarino De W. Allen.

MERMANN—HOPPE.—May 18, Long Island City, Pauline Hoppe to William Mermann.

RAYNOR—ROWEDDER.—May 18, Jamaica, Madeline Rowedder to John D. Raynor.

Newark.

HUNT—RUDOLPH.—May 17, Lillian M. Rudolph to Halsey P. Hunt.

Died

ABBOTT.—Suddenly on Thursday, May 18, 1916, Oscar B. Abbott. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlors, 69 East 125th St., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

BABCOCK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, May 19, 1916, Stephen Babcock, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 48 Livingston Av., Yonkers, Sunday afternoon, May 21, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Westerly, R. I.

BAMMANN.—Sophia, on Wednesday, May 17, at her late residence, 303 West 87th St. Funeral private.

BANTA.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 18, 1916, Margaretta D., widow of John J. Banta, in her 79th year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lefter Lozier, 40 South 10th St., on Monday, May 22, at 2 P. M. Interment at Hackensack Cemetery.

BLAKE.—At his home, Englewood, N. J., Thursday, May 18, 1916, Clinton H. Blake, son of the late Hamlin and Elizabeth Dexter Blake and beloved husband of Mary P. Blake, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, May 21, at 2:30.

BUCKLEY.—At Flushing, N. Y., on May 19, 1916, Mary, widow of John Brooks Buckley, aged 88. Funeral service at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. C. De Bevoise, 209 Amity St., Flushing, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BUTLER.—May 19, in the hospital at Vineland, N. J., of pneumonia, Marian Holden, younger daughter of G. Howard and Frances H. Butler of Westfield, N. J. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

CARROLL.—At the home of his son-in-law, 1,293 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Patrick Carroll, on Friday, May 19, 1916. Funeral at 9:30 Monday, May 22, from 1,293 Carroll St.; thence to St. Ignatius's Church, Carroll St. and Rogers Av. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—On Friday, May 19, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Mable, Mary Jeanette, widow of John F. Clark, and daughter of the late Captain John F. Davis of New York. Funeral private.

COHEN.—Charles, beloved husband of Annie Cohen and beloved father of Harvey J., Sydney S., Philip, Estelle, Benjamin, Grace, Clarence, and Mrs. Maurice S. Konheim, suddenly, Friday, May 19, at 3 A. M., and was buried Friday afternoon in accordance with Orthodox Ritual. Residence, 102 West 119th St., New York City.

DAVIS.—Annie, aged 48 years, beloved wife of Julius Davis, daughter of the late Rachel and Henry Cohn, sister of Mrs. Louis Fiff of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Herman Cohn, Moe, Joe, Abe, and Sam Cohn, passed away on Friday evening, May 19. Services from her late residence, 500 W. 176th St., Sunday, May 21, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at McPelah Cemetery. Dayton, Ohio, papers please copy.

DE RIVERA.—At Pittsburgh, Penn., on May 17, Margherita Siegfried, beloved wife of Joseph H. de Rivera and daughter of the late Dr. Charles A. Siegfried, U. S. N., and Mrs. Siegfried. Funeral at Peoria, Ill.

DESHLER.—On May 17, 1916, Hannah Virginia Deshler, in her 79th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Edward W. Harris, 39 West 76th St., New York City, on Saturday, May 20, at 11 A. M.

DUNNE.—On Thursday, May 18, after a short illness, Emily J., nee Clauberg, beloved wife of John J. Dunne. Funeral services at her late residence, 332 9th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, May 20, at 8 P. M. Funeral private. Interment Maplegrove Cemetery.

FOSTER.—On May 19, 1916, Charles Foster, beloved son of Delia Dugan and George A. Foster. Funeral from his late residence, 161 East 95th St., on Monday, May 22, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Francis De Sales Church, East 96th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HABEN.—Mrs. Annie, Friday, May 19. Funeral Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, 1,009 Kelly St., Bronx.

HOLDEN.—On May 18, George A. Holden, aged 58 years, husband of May A. Steele and son of the late Edwin R. and Emmeline Holden. Funeral services at his late residence, 186 Riverside Drive, on Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Died.

HENDRICKSON.—At Red Bank, N. J., May 16, 1916, Mary Ellen, widow of the late J. Holmes Hendrickson, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clark Holbrook, Prospect Av., Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, May 20, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1:20 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HOLLAND.—On Friday, May 19, 1916, at her late residence, 1,269 Madison Av., Margaret Holland, widow of Daniel Holland. Funeral on May 22 at Aconomowoc, Wis. Chicago papers please copy.

HUBER.—Roy, aged 28. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 11 o'clock.

JAMISON.—James Gough. The Maryland Society of New York announces with deep regret the death on May 16 of James Gough Jamison, a member of the society. Members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services on Saturday, May 20, at Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Av. and 96th St., at 10 o'clock. CARROLL SPRIGG, Secretary.

LLOYD.—Mrs. F. Freeman, on May 19, at 57 West 10th St., New York, Maud Ethel Beatrice Finch, daughter of the late Richard Smith, J. P., Blossomport, Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, and wife of F. Freeman Lloyd.

McLEAN.—Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, beloved wife of Donald McLean, after a long illness, entered into eternal rest at Baltimore, Md., Friday, May 19, 1916. Interment at Frederick, Md., Monday, May 22, at 2 P. M.

MAXWELL.—David A., suddenly, at his home, 2,226 Valentine Av., Bronx, on May 19. Funeral services Sunday, May 21, at 4 P. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

MAYER.—John G. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St.,) Frank Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 1:30.

MUNIZ.—Louis Scott, son of Louis G. and Mary E. Muniz, late of 504 West 143d. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., from Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam.

NELSON.—On Thursday, May 18, at her home, 35 East 29th St., New York City, Helen Desmond Nelson, eldest daughter of the late William and Helena Ann Nelson. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church Chantry Monday, May 22, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, May 18, 1916, John D. Robinson, in the 84th year of his age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, 114 West 81st St., New York. Funeral services on Sunday, May 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

RYAN.—Friday, May 19, 1916, of pneumonia, James Ryan, beloved husband of Catherine Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 172 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Monday morning, May 22. Requiem mass at St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Sts., Monday morning. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

TRUSLOW.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., May 18, 1916, Edward L. Truslow. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Summit, N. J., on Saturday, May 20, at 11:45 A. M.

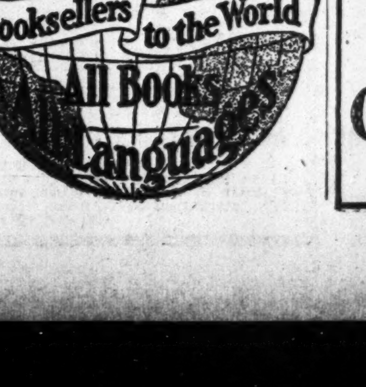
VAN NEST.—George Willett, son of the late Abraham R. Van Nest and Margaret Willett Van Nest, on May 18, 1916, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday, May 20, at the Collegiate Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

WAKELY.—May 19. Edward V., aged 60. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on May 18, 1916, Augustus White, husband of Annie Scrimgeour of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Simpson, 44 Morton Place, East Orange, N. J., Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M. Boston papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

WRIGHT.—Tillie C. Maurer, wife of Peter B. Wright, on Friday, May 19. Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—Bethel Lodge, No. 733, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Davis Orum Young, on Saturday, May 20, 1916, at 8 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 712 East 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Fraternally, STEWART H. MICHALES, Master. ALEXANDER CONNELL, Secretary.



Died.

ADE.—Josephine, 144 East 43d St., May 18, aged 57. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DALY.—Helen M., 206 East 30th St., May 18. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

GRATTAN.—Virginia, May 18, aged 22. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

HADDEN.—William, 450 East 89th St., May 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HANAVAN.—Mary, 746 Greenwich St., May 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HYATT.—Irene, Tottenville, S. I., May 18. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HYSLOP.—John J., 301 West 111th St., May 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KEARINS.—Ann, 400 West 52d St., May 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KEARNS.—John J., 1,914 Wallace Av., Bronx, May 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LUDICKE.—Otto G., 849 Lenox Av., May 17, aged 46.

McKINNEY.—John, 384 East 123d St., May 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEFF.—George, 158 East 85th St., May 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCIOSCIA.—Laura, 193 Barrow St., May 17, aged 4.

SUTHERLAND.—John, 985 Ogden Av., Bronx, May 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—Edwin, 2,751 Kingsbridge Terrace, May 18. Funeral service today.

VITALI.—Matilda, 176 East 85th St., May 18, aged 55.

WHEELER.—Margaret C., 1,232 St. Lawrence Av., May 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WILLEY.—Elizabeth A., 130 West 121st St., May 17.

Brooklyn.

AUTENREITH.—Jacob, May 18, aged 83. Funeral 31 Patchen Av., May 22.

CALLAGHAN.—Michael J., 1,508 Bedford Av., May 19, aged 74.

DOWLING.—George, 1,240 Sterling Place, May 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Loretta R., 536 Carlton Av., May 19. Funeral May 22, 9:30 A. M.

GELTNER.—Emily, 1,939 East 9th St., May 18, aged 46. Funeral service today.

GREGORY.—Charlotte E., 556 Hancock St., May 18, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HAUSSMANN.—William, 299 Himrod St., May 18.

HOFFMAN.—Jacob, 527 Lincoln Place, May 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KEPPLER.—Lester, 310 Bainbridge St., May 17.

KISTNER.—Margaret, 414 Lorimer St., May 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOENIG.—Otto F., 208 Reid Av., May 18, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGEE.—Elizabeth, 227 9th St., May 18, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAHONY.—Elizabeth, 256 Adelphi St., May 18.

MITTENDORF.—John, 220 McDougall St., May 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULHOLLAND.—Margaret, 137 Oakland St., May 17, aged 66.

MURPHY.—Frederick J., 697 Bedford Av., May 17, aged 36.

NYGRAN.—Carl A., 37 East 4th St., May 18, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RADEMACHER.—Henry, 49 Wyona St., May 17, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RODEN.—Robert, 55 Stuyvesant Av., May 17. Funeral today.

SCHILDKNECHT.—Henry, 479 Railroad Av., May 18, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—John J., 280 East 37th St., May 18, aged 52. Funeral May 22.

STEVENS.—William H., 353A Monroe St., May 17, aged 42.

STRONG.—Elizabeth, 240 Wyckoff St., May 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 705 Madison St., May 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SWEENEY.—John F., 431 68th St., May 18. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAILEY.—Sophia, Jersey City, May 17.

BANTA.—Samuel, 959 Garfield Av., Jersey City, May 18. Funeral May 22.

BOLLINGER.—Agnus, 78 North 13th St., Newark, May 18.

COMES.—Albert J., Newark, May 18. Funeral notice later.

CRITCHETT.—Rose, 497 15th Av., Newark, May 17, aged 23.

CUMESTY.—Samuel, 124 Bayview Av., Jersey City, May 18.

DE ROSA.—Luigi, 815 Savoye St., West Hoboken, May 18, aged 78.

DUGAN.—James, 41 Bevan St., Jersey City, May 18.

GEERTZ.—Rosalie, 23 High St., Newark, May 19, aged 63. Funeral notice later.

GORMAN.—William, 253 Newark Av., Jersey City, May 17.

GROSS.—Christian, 574 Hunterdon St., Newark, May 19, aged 75. Funeral May 22.

KLEIN.—Charles, 19 Triton Terrace, Newark, May 17, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LENZ.—Jacob, 178 Howard St., Newark, May 18, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McLEAN.—Mary, 259 South 10th St., Newark, May 19.

MISHLER.—Clara, 243 Beacon Av., Jersey City, May 18, aged 58.

MURDOCK.—Charles H., 38 Wallace Place, Newark, May 18, aged 16.

NAUGHTON.—Michael, 179 Van Horne St., Jersey City, May 17. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

RENDORF.—Marie I., Hoboken, May 18, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Anton, 119 Seymour Av., Newark, May 17, aged 86. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

TRAYNOR.—Ellen, 185 Bank St., Newark, May 18.

TRINTER.—George, 166 Bergen St., Newark, May 17, aged 58. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

VAIL.—Benjamin H., 169 Harrison Av., Jersey City, May 17.

WAGNER.—George, Hoboken, May 18, aged 41.

Long Island.

AUST.—Karl, Ravenswood, Long Island City, May 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BAUMANN.—Maurice, Ridgewood, May 17, aged 71.

EPSTEIN.—Leon, Edgemere, May 18, aged 53.

LANDAU.—Marguerite, Ridgewood Heights, May 16, aged 14.

QUINN.—Joseph, 169 4th St., Long Island City, May 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STRODTHOFF.—George G., Flushing, May 18, aged 36.

VOGEL.—Lena A., Glendale, May 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WAGNER.—John, Ridgewood, May 17, aged 68.

In Memoriam

DOKTOR.—Benjamin C., beloved husband of Esther, and loving father of Sabel, unveiling of monument at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I., on Sunday, May 21, 2 P. M. No cards.

SANFORD.—Sarah A., beloved wife of Charles F. Sanford; died May 20, 1914.

SOLOMON.—Samuel, the unveiling of the headstone of the late Samuel Solomon will take place at Washington Cemetery, Sunday, 2 P. M.

DALY.—Annie C., mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

McCABE.—Alexander, mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 7:15 A. M.

RILEY.—Ella A., mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

UNVEILING.

LINCHITZ.—Relatives and friends: You are invited to the unveiling of the tombstone for Louis Linchitz, Sunday, May 21, 1916, at 1:30 P. M., at Mount Zion Cemetery, at the plot of the Rymalover and Skalater Society. CLARA LINCHITZ.

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FIELDING OF HIGH ORDER

Cullop, Shawkey, and Coveleskie Put on Display, Also Some Fine Artisanship in the Box.

The Yankees and the Detroit Tigers mingled in sixteen innings of the most sensational baseball of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and when darkness put an end to the tilt the score was tied at 2 to 2. The infields of both clubs did the most brilliant of work, two Yankee substitutes, Dan Boone, at third, and Charley Mullen, at first, ripping off a couple of catches which fairly took the crowd's breath away.

Boone's catch was a gem of the rarest kind. It happened in the feverish eleventh inning. Bush cracked a red-hot liner toward third, which was ticketed for two bases if a hit ever was. Boone just climbed on high as if he was going up a step ladder and speared the rampant ball with his gloved hand. Then he tumbled back to mother earth all tied in a knot, but he held on to the ball. Mullen also climbed on high to pull down a drive by Oscar Stanage in the tenth chapter. Another dazzler in the fielding line was Lee Magee's grab of Stanage's smash in the twelfth inning. Magee came in on a gallop and dug the ball right out of the daisies.

The game was productive of gorgeous pitching by Nick Cullop and Bob Shawkey for the home leds and by Harry Coveleskie for the Jungle Terrors. Yesterday's contest was the eighth extra inning affair that has been played on Coogan's lot this year, and in all eight games neither of the New York clubs has been able to pull out a victory.

Attorney Hugh Jennings was on hand yesterday and proved to be surcharged with picturesque chatter, ginger, pepper, tobasco, and numerous other things.

Tyrus Cobb gave the crowd of some 8,000 spectators a happy and delightful afternoon by striking out in the fifth inning. This joy for the natives was second only to the pleasure they experienced when the Yankees' little mite of a catcher, Al Walters, chucked Cobb out in the eighth inning as the Georgia Gem was trying to steal second. Walters caught him by 10 feet and the crowd enjoyed a good laugh.

The Yankees had plenty of opportunities to score in the early innings, but the sensational support which was afforded to Coveleskie in the pinches helped him out of a lot of trouble and kept the local troopers from getting some desirable counters. Bush and Vitt at the left wing of the Detroit infield gave Coveleskie support for which he ought to be thankful when he is an old man. Five double plays decorated the pastime and the crowd got more thrills to the minute than have been noticed around the Polo Grounds in many a day.

Cullop spoiled his own game in the very first inning when he made an error which led directly to Detroit's two runs. After Bush had lined out to Peckinpaugh, Vitt rolled to Cullop, who made a wild toss to Pipp, and the runner was safe. Vitt stole second and Cobb got a pass. Veach went out at first and then Harry Heilman, who has succeeded the veteran, Samuel Crawford, in the right portion of the Tiger outfield, jammed a single to centre which sent Vitt and Cobb home.

The Yanks gathered a run in the fourth. Magee beat out a hit to third and was forced at second by Gedeon. He went to third on Frank Baker's single and scored on Pipp's sacrifice fly.

Leslie Nunamaker bloomed out as the hero of the game in the ninth inning when he came in as a pinch hitter for Wallie Pipp. Gedeon singled in that session and was forced by Baker. Caldwell went in to run for the Trappe slugger. Nunamaker smashed out a single which sent Caldwell to third, whence he scored on Peckinpaugh's sacrifice fly, and tied up the game.

After the ninth, both Bob Shawkey and Coveleskie pitched such fine ball that the batsmen were unable to pry into it. Veach opened the eleventh with a three-bagger, but Shawkey steadied down and pitched himself out of the difficulty. The score:

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	7	0	1	6	6
Vitt,3b	5	1	0	1	4
Cobb,cf	6	1	2	7	1
Veach,lf	6	0	2	4	1
Heilmn,rf1b	6	0	1	4	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Young,2b	6	0	1	8	7
Stanage,c	4	0	0	7	4
D.Baker,c	1	0	0	3	0
Coveleskie,p	6	0	1	0	1
aCrawford	0	0	0	0	0
Harper,rf	1	0	0	0	0
bCavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Totals..53	2	9	48	24	

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	6	0	1	1	0
Magee,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Gedeon,2b	5	1	1	7	6
Baker,3b	3	0	1	2	5
Boone,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	12	0
Mullen,1b	1	0	0	10	0
Peck'pgh,ss	4	0	1	2	2
High,lf	6	0	0	1	0
Walters,c	6	0	2	9	4
Cullop,p	2	0	0	0	1
cBaumann	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	4
dCaldwell	0	1	0	0	0
eNunamak'r	1	0	1	0	0
Totals..47	2	8	48	23	

aBatted for Burns in the twelfth inning.
bBatted for Stanage in the twelfth inning.
cBatted for Cullop in the eighth inning.
dRan for Baker in the ninth inning.
eBatted for Pipp in the ninth inning.
Errors—Young, Peckinpaugh, Walters, Cullop.

Detroit .2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
N. York.0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen base—Vitt. Sacrifice flies—Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Gedeon and Pipp; Boone, Gedeon, and Mullen. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; off Shawkey, 2; off Coveleskie, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 6 hits, no runs, in eight innings; off Shawkey, 3 hits, no runs, in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 2 runs, in sixteen innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Cullop, 3; by Shawkey, 5; by Coveleskie, 7. Wild pitches—Cullop, Coveleskie. Time of game—Three hours. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

ATHLETICS WIN LONG GAME.

Bush Holds White Sox to Three Useless Singles.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago, 1 to 0, in eleven innings today. It was a pitching duel from start to finish, and Bush allowed the White Sox only three hits. With runners on second and first and two out in the eleventh, McInnis, who had twenty put-outs, made a wonderful one-hand catch of Liebold's liner. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	2	0	5
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	20	1
Lajoie,2b	3	0	1	0	5
Walsh,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Pick,3b	3	0	1	0	5
Stellb'er,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Meyer,c	3	0	1	9	1
Schang,c	1	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	4	0	0	1	4
Totals...33	1	8	33	21	

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Murphy,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Schalk,c	5	0	0	6	3
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	4	4
J.Collins,1b	4	0	0	13	2
Jackson,lf	5	0	2	0	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Liebold,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	4	1
McMul'n,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	0	7
aFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Totals...36	0	3	b32	19	

a-Batted for Felsch in ninth inning.
b-Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—E. Collins, Witt, Pick, Bush.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—J. Collins, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte (2,) McInnis (2,) Stellbauer. Double plays—McMullin, J. Collins, E. Collins, and Schalk; Cicotte, Schalk, and J. Collins; Pick, Meyer, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 6; off Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 8 hits, 1 run in 10 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Bush, 7. Umpires — Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:15 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Detroit, 2.
(Sixteen innings; game called, darkness.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	21	9	.700
Washington	18	11	.621
New York	13	12	.520
Boston	13	15	.464
Detroit	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	12	16	.429
Chicago	12	18	.400
St. Louis	10	17	.370

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	14	9	.609
Boston	13	10	.565
Philadelphia	14	11	.560
Chicago	15	14	.517
St. Louis	14	16	.467
New York	11	13	.458
Cincinnati	14	17	.452
Pittsburgh	12	17	.414

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

INDIANS BUSY WITH BATS.

Knock Two of Senators' Pitchers Out of Box and Win by 7 to 1.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Cleveland today took the second game of the series from Washington, 7 to 1. The visitors did all their scoring while batting Boehling and Shaw out of the box and were held safe by Dumont during the last four innings. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Turner,3b	4	1	0	0	1
Speaker,cf	5	2	1	2	0
Roth,rf	3	3	2	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	10	0
Howard,2b	3	0	1	3	3
W'gans,ss	3	0	0	1	7
O'Neill,c	3	1	0	7	1
Morton,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total....33	7	8	27	13	

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Rondeau,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	3	1	2	12	2
Shanks,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Henry,c	1	0	0	4	1
Gharrity,c	2	0	1	5	0
McBride,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Boehling,p	1	0	1	0	2
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	1	0	0	0	0
aJamieson	1	0	1	0	0
bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total....34	1	9	27	15	

a-Batted for Henry in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Dumont in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Shanks, McBride, Dumont.

Cleveland ....0 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—7
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Gandil. Stolen base—Gandil. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Double plays—Boehling, Judge to Henry; McBride, Henry, Judge to Henry; Wambsganss, Howard to Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 1; off Shaw, 2; off Dumont, 1; off Morton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits, 4 runs, in four innings, (none out and one on base in fifth;) off Shaw, 3 hits, 1 run, in two-thirds inning, (two on base;) off Dumont, 1 hit, no runs in four and one-third innings; off Morton, 9 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Boehling, 1; by Morton, 6; by Dumont, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Cahill.

RED SOX YIELD TO BROWNS.

Champions, Unable to Hit Groom, Are Beaten, 5 to 1.

BOSTON, May 19.—Fielder Jones's St. Louis Browns pinned another defeat on the Red Sox today, outplaying them from start to finish. The score was 5 to 1. Groom held the champions to 4 hits, 3 of which were made by Hoblitzel. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Johnson,ss	5	1	2	1	5
Sisler,1b	5	1	2	9	0
Miller,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	2	4	3
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Austin,3b	3	2	1	0	2
Hartley,c	3	0	1	4	1
Groom,p	4	1	2	0	0
Total...35	5	11	27	11	

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Janvrin,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Scott,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	3	10	1
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Barry,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Carrigan,c	2	0	0	6	2
Thomas,c	1	0	1	2	0
Leonard,p	2	0	0	0	1
Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
bRuth	1	0	0	0	0
cShorten	1	0	0	0	0
dCady	1	0	0	0	0
Total....32	1	5	27	14	

a-Batted for Janvrin in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Carrigan in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Leonard in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Shore in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnson, Sisler, Pratt, Janvrin, Leonard.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2—5
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Austin, Groom, Johnston, Thomas. Stolen bases—Pratt, Walker, Groom, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Groom, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 9 hits and 3 runs in eight innings; off Shore, 2 hits and 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Hartley.) Struck out—By Groom, 4; by Leonard, 5; by Shore, 1. Wild pitches—Groom, Shore. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0—5	10	0	
Toronto	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	8	4	

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 2 5 0 0 3 1 0 .—11	11	1	
Providence	1 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—6	9	6	

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 4—9	11	0	
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	2	

Newark at Montreal — Postponed, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	13	2	.867
Richmond	12	5	.706
Baltimore	13	6	.684
Providence	10	6	.625
Montreal	6	9	.400
Buffalo	5	13	.278
Rochester	5	13	.278
Toronto	3	13	.187

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Utica, 0.
Binghamton, 13; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Albany, 4; Troy, 3.
Elmira, 6; Scranton, 2.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 2; Lawrence, 0.
New London, 4; Lowell, 1.
Springfield, 3; Portland, 0.
Bridgeport, 10; Lynn, 7.
New Haven, 5; Worcester, 1.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 2.
Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 0.
New Orleans, 13; Chattanooga, 1.
Birmingham, 7; Memphis, 3.
Nashville, 8; Mobile, 4.

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GIANTS MAINTAIN THEIR RAPID PACE

But McGraw Has to Use Three Pitchers to Subdue Cardinals in 5 to 4 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—Despite the fact that Stroud faltered in the third, Tesreau collapsed in the fifth, and the Cardinals fought like caged lions in three attempts to stage a late rally, the Giants won, 5 to 4, and claimed their ninth straight victory today. Robertson picked today to get his home run, and Fletcher elected to break up the tie in the eighth with a ringing single to left while Robertson was on second.

McGraw's quick conception of the weakening of a twirler was what won the third game of the series for New York. When Smith and Betzel singled in succession in the third, Muggsy took out Stroud. Tesreau relieved the youngster, and pulled his team out of the fire by forcing Bescher to hit into a double play and making Hornsby drop a weak roller to third.

The official scorer was good to the batters, and the score shows three hits on plays that might better have been scored as misplays. McKechnie was the first lucky one. He camped on first to start the third inning, when Corhan juggled his grounder. Rariden followed with a demon double to right, on which Chief Wilson's arm held McKechnie at third. Stroud was called out on strikes. Burns hit one between Miller and Betzel, and McKechnie scored, while Rariden moved up. Then Dave Robertson, who had not made a circuit hit since the series started, advanced to the plate. With one strike and two balls, he hit a high, riflelike liner to right centre, which passed Smith. Rariden and Burns counted ahead of Robertson, who trotted in standing up. Sallee then settled down and fanned Doyle and made Kauff pop to Bescher.

The visitors were unable to get any more off Sallee until the eighth, when Robbie started the inning by ripping off a line single to right. Sallee grabbed Doyle's hit, and, with plenty of time to get the runner at second, tossed to first for the batter. Kauff sent up a foul fly to Miller. The Cardinals chattered like so many blackbirds when the second batter was retired. But Artie Fletcher dampened their hopes with a vicious drive through short for a base, scoring Robbie easily. Although Merkle walked, no further scoring resulted, as McKechnie boosted to Corhan.

The Cards made their first run in the first inning. Smith led off with a single to centre, Betzel sacrificed, and Bescher sent Jack to third with a grounder to Doyle. Hornsby got a hit over third and Smith scored.

The other three came in the fifth. Gonzales singled to right and Sallee walked. Jack Smith tripled against the right-field wall, and the two runners scored. Betzel for the second time drove a Giant pitcher to cover when he scored Smith with a single to centre.

Tesreau, who worked only two innings today, probably will be sent back tomorrow by McGraw to make a clean sweep. Huggins is facing a scarcity of pitchers, owing to a collection of sore arms, and was unable to say who would twirl for the home guards in the final game. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	2	3	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	10	2
McK'nie,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Rariden,c	3	1	2	6	2
Stroud,p	0	0	0	0	2
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	1	0
Perritt,p	2	0	1	1	1
Totals..35	5	11	27	15	

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,cf	5	2	3	2	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	2	1	3
Bescher,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Miller,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Wilson,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Corhan,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	5	2
Sallee,p	2	1	0	0	1
aSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..34	4	12	27	11	

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth.
Error—Perritt.

New York............0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0—5
St. Louis............1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Merkle, Rariden, Wilson. Three-base hit—Smith. Home run—Robertson. Stolen base—Fletcher. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Wilson, Corhan. Double plays—Doyle to Fletcher to Merkle; Corhan to Miller; Corhan to Betzel to Miller. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Perritt, 1; off Sallee, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Stroud, 4 and 1 in 2, (none out in third;) off Tesreau, 4 and 3 in 2, (none out in fifth;) off Perritt, 4 and 0 in 5; off Sallee, 11 and 5 in 8; off Williams, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Stroud, 1; by Perritt, 3; by Sallee, 4. Time—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

PIRATES DEFEAT PHILLIES.

Carey's Home Run in Eighth Inning Decides the Issue.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia by a score of 4 to 2 here today, winning the game in the eighth inning, when Carey knocked a home run after Mamaux had singled. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Barney,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Hinchm'n,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Wagner,ss	3	0	2	3	3
Shultz,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Gibson,c	3	0	0	6	1
Mamaux,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total.....30	4	9	27	10	

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Byrne,3b	4	1	1	2	5
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	4	3
Stock,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Killifer,c	3	0	1	8	1
aGood	1	0	0	0	0
McQuillen,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total.....31	2	6	24	10	

a-Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
Error—Barney.

Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 .—4
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Byrne. Three-base hits—Cravath, Luderus. Home run—Carey. Stolen bases—Johnston, Barney. Double plays—Byrne and Niehoff; Byrne and Luderus; Mamaux, Wagner, and Johnston; Knabe and Johnston. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia. First base on balls—Off McQuillen, 1; off Mamaux, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off McQuillen, 9 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Mamaux, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By McQuillen, 2; by Mamaux, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Union Nine Blanks Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., May 19.—Union College defeated the Hamilton nine here today by a score of 9 to 0. Carl Jenkins's pitching was the feature of the game. Union's star pitcher struck out seventeen men and allowed only two hits. Although he was a little wild at times and got himself into several bad holes, he was able to pull out each time without having any runs scored on him.

Kenney Returned to Giants.

TROY, N. Y., May 19.—Catcher Kenney of the Troy State League baseball team has been returned to the New York Nationals. Jess Buckles, pitcher, has been released to Scranton. Outfielders Breckenridge and Lied have also been released.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 6; St. Paul, 1.
Kansas City, 14; Milwaukee, 5.

DODGERS IN LEAD AGAIN.

Jump on Hendrix and Defeat Cubs by Score of 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Claude Hendrix pitched two-thirds of the first inning today. In that time the Robins climbed back into first place in the pennant race, as the Cubs were unable to overcome the two-run lead slipped to the pacemakers by the big spitball pitcher, the game going against Chicago by the score of 4 to 2.

Vaughn, in the remaining eight and one-third innings, tried to pull the Cubs back, but an earned tally in the fourth eventually won the game, since Vaughn's mates were only able to help him out to the extent of two runs, which came right after the winning tally had been scored. The additional tally in the ninth made victory certain for the Dodgers.

Two doubles and a triple marked the exit of Hendrix, and then it was up to Vaughn to retire the side, which he did by the strikeout route. After that Hippo went along at a pace that had indications of another extra-inning battle, but two singles in the fourth and a double and another single in the ninth brought in the two runs. At that the Dodgers were only able to get a total of five hits off Vaughn. The wild throw by Saier, which cost a run in the early round, came while Hendrix was in the box.

The Cubs batted Smith hard and often, getting ten hits, including a double and a home run. The circuit smash went to Flack in the fourth, and it came with Mann on first. The double was given to Mann in the seventh, but there were two out at the time, and Flack made the third. Incidentally, Mann got another perfect record with the bat, making four hits in that many times at bat. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Myers,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat,lf	3	2	2	3	0
Mowrey,3b	2	0	1	1	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	3	4
O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Meyers,c	4	0	1	6	1
Smith,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total....34	4	8	27	13	

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mann,lf	4	1	4	0	0
Flack,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3d	3	0	0	0	4
Saier,1b	3	0	0	13	0
McC'thy,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Archer,c	4	0	1	8	0
Mulligan,ss	4	0	2	2	3
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3
aDoolan	1	0	0	0	0
Totals..33	2	10	27	12	

aBatted for Vaughn in the ninth inning.
Errors—Saier, Mulligan.

Brooklyn ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4
Chicago ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Meyers, Mowrey, Cutshaw, Mann. Three-base hit—Wheat. Home run—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, (2,) Flack. Double play—Cutshaw and O'Mara. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 10 hits, 2 runs, in 9 innings; of Hendrix, 3 hits, 1 run, in 2-3 inning; off Vaughn, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 8 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Vaughn, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes—Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

REDS BARELY NIP BRAVES.

Triple by Hal Chase and Wingo's Single Win in Ninth.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Cincinnati annexed another close game today, defeating Boston by a score of 3 to 2. The local men won in the ninth. Chase tripled and Griffith and Killifer were purposely passed, filling the bases. Louden then flied to Fitzpatrick, but Wingo's single scored Chase. The score:

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Neale,cf	4	1	0	5	1
Herzog,ss	3	1	1	5	1
Chase,1b	4	1	1	6	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	2	0	0
Killifer,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Louden,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Wingo,c	4	0	3	7	2
Schulz,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total.....30	3	8	27	11	

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'anville,ss	4	1	0	4	0
Evers,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Collins,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Fitzpat'k,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Smith,3b	2	0	2	0	4
Snodg'ss,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	6	3
Ragan,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total....30	2	7	a25	12	

a-One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Wingo.

Cincinnati ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Boston ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Herzog. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Chase, Collins. Stolen bases—Griffith, (2,) Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 5; off Schulz, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 8 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; off Schulz, 7 hits and 2 runs in 9 innigs. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Schulz, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SWARTHMORE WINS EASILY.

Eastern Nine Gets Fewer Hits, but Defeats Michigan, 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., May 19.—Swarthmore easily defeated the University of Michigan in their annual game on Whittier Field today in a long-drawn-out and loosely-played contest by the score of 8 to 3. Swarthmore did not make as many hits as the Ann Arbor boys, but they made them count, and, together with a half-dozen errors by the Westerners, were able to score at will. The score:

MICHIGAN.	R	H	Po	A
Reem,lf	0	1	1	0
Nieman,rf	0	1	1	0
Labadie,cf	1	0	0	0
Brandell,ss	1	1	8	3
Casewell,2b	0	0	1	1
Thomas,3b	1	2	1	6
Dunne,c	0	3	7	0
Newell,1b	0	0	10	2
Andrus,p	0	0	0	1
Robbins,p	0	0	0	0
aWaterhouse	0	0	0	0
bHomacher	0	0	0	0
Total.......	3	8	24	12

SWARTHMORE.	R	H	Po	A
Shoemaker,lf	1	1	2	0
Riffert,rf	1	0	2	0
Carish,c	1	0	4	3
Cornog,2b	0	0	2	4
White,ss	2	2	0	0
Sproul,1b	1	1	9	0
Boughton,3b	1	1	2	1
Brown,cf	1	1	1	0
Ogden,p	0	1	1	1
Corse,p	0	0	1	0
Parry,c	0	0	4	0
Total......	8	7	27	10

a-Batted for Newell in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Robbins in ninth inning.
Errors—Brandell, Casewell, Thomas, Dunne, Newell.

Swarthmore ....0 1 3 0 0 3 0 1 .—8
Michigan ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3

Stolen bases—Reem, (2,) Brown, Shoemaker, (2,) Andrus, White, Riffert, Cornog, Boughton, (2.) Two-base hits—Nieman, Thomas, (2,) White, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Riffert, Shoemaker. Sacrifice hits—Sproul, Shoemaker, Thomas, Carish, Casewell. Double plays—Casewell, Brandell, and Newell; Newell and Dunne. Struck out—By Ogden, 3; by Corse, 5; by Andrus, 1; by Robbins, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ogden, 4; off Corse, 2; off Andrus, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McGowan.

Repeal Sixteen-Player Limit.

CHICAGO, May 19.—American Association club owners, in a special meeting here today, repealed the rule of Feb. 21, 1915, imposing a player limit of sixteen men, and will be governed henceforth only by the rule of the national agreement which puts the limit for Class AA clubs at twenty men. Reawakened interest in the game was given as the reason for the change in a statement given out by President Chivington.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Stadium A. C.—Joe Goodney vs. Teddy Jacobs; Zulu Kid vs. Cowboy Charlie Shands. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Fairmont A. C.—Charley Leonard vs. Paul Edwards; Frankie Notter vs. Augie Ratner. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn — Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid; Allie Nack vs. Young Gardner. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Frankie Delmeyer vs. Mel Coogan. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Chick Simler vs. Jimmy Flynn. Ten rounds.

SMALL FIELDS RUN AT JAMAICA TRACK

Horsemen Dissatisfied with Size of Purses—Close Finishes and Fair Attendance Yesterday.

Limited fields detracted somewhat from the interest in the racing at Jamaica yesterday. But the sunshine brought out a crowd of reasonable proportions. A number of close finishes afforded thrills. Many well-gowned women in the club house and on the lawn added color to the scene, which was lacking on the first day, owing to the chill weather. A contingent of prominent horsemen was present, including members of the Jockey Club and officials and Directors from the other racing associations around New York.

The Nevada, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, was the main attraction on the card. It was a four-horse race, in which Louis Feustel's He Will proved by far the best. An 8 to 5 first choice, the victor breezed home in front of James Butler's Comely by two lengths, with Etruscan, the Greentree Stable entry, third. The quartet of sprinters was sent away to a good start. Davies on Etruscan shot out in front and immediately assumed a two-length lead. He Will was second, closely followed by the filly, with August Belmont's Lord Rock Vale bringing up the rear.

They maintained these positions until the stretch was reached. Then McTaggart called on He Will and the gelding responded with an increase of speed, which resulted in his catching Etruscan fifty yards from the finish and going out in front. Comely then came on with a rush to take the place from Etruscan by two lengths.

Congressman G. W. Loft, a recent recruit to racing, scored his first victory in the opening event for maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds, at five furlongs. Only four youngsters faced the starter, and Julia Leon, the winner, showed a clean pair of heels to the other contenders from the beginning. In doing so, the filly defeated August Belmont's Cockleshell, the favorite, by two lengths, which in turn was three lengths in front of Gifford Cochran's Burlesque.

The first bidding up of the season occurred in the second race, which was a selling affair—as the majority of the events have been the last two days—at a mile and a sixteenth. The winner was Capt. E. B. Cassatt's three-year-old, Sun God, entered for $1,200. The race was started in front of the grandstand. Cliff Haven, who many thought could hardly lose, was in the lead all the way until within a furlong of the finish. But the opening pace was too fast for him, and when Sun God came alongside he could not stave off the challenge, and the winner went ahead to land with something to spare. It was the first winning ride for E. Campbell, who has received his racing education under Simon Healy, Captain Cassatt's trainer.

The bidding started as soon as the horses returned to the judges' stand to report. Sandy McNaughton sent the colt up to $2,000, $100 at a time. He stopped at that figure, and the winner was protected by the owner with the usual $5 over the last bid. Captain Cassatt said after the race that he had no idea the colt was as fast as he turned out to be, and that was the reason why he was placed in a selling race.

J. O. Talbot's old campaigner, Monocacy, just managed to win the mile and sixteenth event for four-year-olds and upward, by a nose. It was the most exciting finish of the day and the winner was in doubt until the judges had placed the numbers on the board. The contender throughout the race was Emil Herz's Devil Fish, who ran a fine race and was cleverly handled by F. Keogh.

H. C. Hallenback's three-year-old colt, My Donnie, did not have to try very hard to take the last race on the program, which was at five and a half furlongs.

According to a number of the horsemen, the small fields in the minor events during the two days of the meeting has been because of the miniature size of the purses. They say that in many instances the purses are larger on the Canadian half-mile tracks than they are at Jamaica. In one case yesterday, the winner of a six furlong race received only $282.50 as the lion's share of a $400 race.

The detectives of Queens plan to arrest men found soliciting or taking bets outside the gates of the Jamaica track. Yesterday when the four men arrested on Thursday were arraigned before Magistrate Kochendorfer in Jamaica the police made charges of disorderly conduct against them. The men pleaded guilty and paid fines of $10 each.

Two arrests were made yesterday afternoon by detectives of Inspector Kelly's staff outside the track gates. The men arrested gave their names as Morris Morrison, 24, salesman, 212 Second Avenue, and Louis Morrison, 27, salesman, 127 Forsythe Street, both of Manhattan. The police allege that they solicited bets. On arraignment today the charge will be disorderly conduct.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:02.
Julialeon, G. W. Loft's br. f., 2 years, 112 pounds, by Helmet-Frances, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out, (E. Haynes)....1
Cockleshell, August Belmont's ch. f., 2, 112, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, out, (E. Haynes)....2
Burlesque, b. f., 2, 112, 16 to 5, 4 to 5, out, (J. Hanover)....3
Precise also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.
Sun God, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Aeronaut-Sunrise, 3 to 1, 2 to 1, out (E. Campbell)....1
Cliff Haven, Crown Stables' ch. g., 4, 106, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out, (J. McTaggart)....2
Good Counsel, H. Neusteter's b. c., 3, 92, 3 to 1, 7 to 10, out, (L. Lyke)....3
Star Gaze also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1916; selling; purse $400; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; six furlongs. Time—1:15.
Estimable, Palace Stable's br. f., 3, 114 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Estimate, 11 to 20, out, (A. Schuttinger)....1
Flag Day, E. F. Cooney's b. g., 3, 108, 5 to 2, 1 to 3, out, (R. Waldron)....2
Ash Can, W. D. Althouse's b. g., 5, 107, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, out, (R. Ball)....3
Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nevada, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12.
He Will, Louis Feustel's b. g., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Heno-Naughty Lady, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (J. McTaggart)....1
Comely, James Butler's br. f., 4, 117, 3 to 2, 2 to 5, out, (J. Loftus)....2
Etruscan, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4, 117, 18 to 5, even, out, (T. Davies)....3
Lord Rock Vale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $400. The winner to be sold at auction for $500. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.
Monocacy, J. O. Talbot's ch. g., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Hamburg-Monadour, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (R. Ball)....1
Devil Fish, Emil Herz's br. c., 4, 115, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (F. Keogh)....2
Luther, N. L. Snelson's b. g., 6, 115, 13 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (J. Butwell)....3
Monmouth and Juliet also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $500. The winner to be sold at auction for $500. Three-year-olds to carry 108 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 115 pounds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.
My Donnie, H. C. Hollenbeck's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Knight of the Thistle-Handzarra, 9 to 2, 3 to 2, 7 to 10, (R. Ball)....1
Voluspa, Mrs. J. Garson's br. f., 4, 105, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, (L. Lyke)....2
Naushon, R. T. Wilson's br. g. a., 115, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart)....3
Chesterton, Brighouse, Thesieres also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, selling; five furlongs.
Aimee T., 103 pounds; Running Shot, 104; Triple Crown, Wistful, 109 each; Old Drury, 94.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.
Vermont, 104 pounds; Illuminator, 99; Sam McMeekin, 116; O'Hara, Gallop, 114 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Texan Heavyweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs.
Secony, 106 pounds; Grasp, 114; Feminist, 117; Bac, 125; Daddy's Choice, 108; Malachite, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—The Kings County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.
Roamer, 133 pounds; The Finn, 120; Prince Henry, 110; Boots, (imp.,) 106; Celandria, 100; Capra, 98; Short Grass, (imp.,) 118; Gainer, 110; Tea Caddy, 95; Flittergold, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, for mares and geldings, selling; six furlongs.
Spring Moss, 107 pounds; Striker, 120; Dervish, 125; Armament, 117; Piquette, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.
Pawhuska, 117 pounds; Perthshire, 112; Glint, Ambrose, Naushon, 117 each; Resistible, 105; Brighouse, 117.

BRYN MAWR WINS AT POLO.

Defeats Devon in Second Round for Second Woodcrest Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., May 19.—Bryn Mawr Polo Club's strong quartet today won the second round of the tournament for the second Woodcrest Cup from the Devon Polo Club four by the score of 15¼ to 12¾. The game, which was played on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, brought in some good polo, especially toward the finish, when the teams were playing neck and neck for a victory. Alfred M. Collins of Bryn Mawr made three goals in the seventh and eighth periods. The line-up and score:

DEVON.	H'cap.	BRYN MAWR.	H'cap.
1—A. J. D. Paul	2	1—A. M. Collins	4
2—W. P. Stewart	3	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—S. C. Mather	3	3—R. E. Strawbridge	5
Back—G. Mather	1	Back—Paul D. Mills	4
Total	9	Total	19

Bryn Mawr penalized one-half a goal for foul crossing by A. M. Collins. Devon penalized one-quarter goal for safety by W. P. Stewart.

Bryn Mawr Polo Club.—Goals earned, 16; awarded by handicap, 0; lost by penalty one-half of a goal. Net score, 15½ goals.

Devon Polo Club.—Goals earned, 3; awarded by handicap, 10; lost by penalty, one-quarter. Net score, 12¾ goals.

Score at Half-time.—Bryn Mawr, 8; Devon, 12. played eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each. Referee—T. L. Harrison, Jr. Timekeeper and scorer—William H. Buckley, Jr.

DARTMOUTH IS VICTOR.

Downs Wesleyan in Slow Game by Score of 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., May 19.—Wesleyan was easily defeated by Dartmouth today 7 to 3. Recent rains made the oval heavy and the infield was exceedingly slow. The game dragged, the only bright spot being a snappy double play by Paine and Thielscher. Holmes started in the box for Dartmouth, but retired after the second in favor of Brumby. Seeholzer, who began pitching for Wesleyan, retired after the fifth and Dubois worked the rest of the game, which went only eight innings by agreement. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Osborn,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Reese,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Murphy,c	3	1	2	6	1
Paine,1b	1	1	1	9	1
Thielscher,ss	2	1	2	3	2
Eskeline,3b	4	1	2	0	1
O'Donnell,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Perkins,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Holmes,p	1	0	0	0	1
Brumby,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total....30	7	11	24	9	

WESLEYAN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapin,c	3	0	1	1	2
Widowes,c	1	0	0	1	0
M'kthaler,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Stockey,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Beeman,3b	4	1	0	0	1
Wilbur,lf	4	0	0	1	0
J'nson,rf,2b	3	1	0	2	2
Becker,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Lawson,ss	3	1	2	2	3
Webb,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Seeholzer,p	2	0	1	0	3
Dubois,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total....30	3	6	21	11	

Errors—Reese, Brumby, Chapin, Markthaler, Beeman, Lawson.

Dartmouth ....3 0 3 0 1 0 0 .—7
Wesleyan ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Murphy, (2,) Eskeline, Brumby. Stolen bases—Perkins, O'Donnell. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Paine, Thielscher, Lawson, Webb. Double play—Paine, Perkins, and Paine. Hits—Off Holmes, 4 in two innings; off Brumby, 2 in six innings; off Seeholzer, 9 in five innings; off Dubois, 2 in two innings. Bases on balls—Off Seeholzer, 2; off Dubois, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Holmes, (Johnson;) by Seeholzer, (Paine.) Struck out—By Brumby, 4; by Doubois, 1. Passed ball—Chapin. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McGauley.

Welsh Suspension to Stand.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—The Wisconsin Boxing Commission has declined to rescind the order suspending Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, from appearing in a Wisconsin ring for four months, as desired by the Athletic Commission of New York. In a letter mailed to the New York Commission today the Wisconsin Commission said Welsh had violated some of its orders each time he appeared in a Wisconsin ring, therefore the suspension must stand.

Four Knockouts in Four Bouts.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem staged a boxing show last night, which was featured by four knockouts in the four bouts comprising the card. In the main bout of ten rounds, Fighting Joe Hyland of the west side disposed of Tom White of Newark in the seventh round with a right hook. In the semi-finals, Batting Martino knocked out Ed. McEntee in one round; Johnny Hilton knocked out Young Zach in two rounds, and Battling Willard knocked out Battling McCormack in thirty-five seconds.

KELLEY SETS MARK IN COLLEGE MEET

Sprinter of Holy Cross Covers 220 Yards in 21 3-5 Seconds in New England Tryouts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Dartmouth College, qualifying twice as many athletes as any other institution in the preliminary events of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association's annual championship meeting today, took a long stride toward retaining its title as leader of the association.

In the rush for points one meet record was broken. Stocky Andrew Kelley of Holy Cross scampered 220 yards to a new mark of 21 3-5 seconds for that distance, and finished looking back. The former mark, 22 seconds, had been shared by C. W. Gram of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and C. A. Rice of University of Maine. Rice, who was a competitor today, won his heats without exerting himself.

Two records were equalled. G. M. Hayes of Williams tied the old 220-yard mark just before it was broken by Kelley. The standard, 10 seconds flat, for the 100-yard dash, was attained by D. W Coakley of Dartmouth in winning one of the trial heats. Five athletes were already bracketed as joint holders of the record.

Dartmouth's number of qualified athletes is twenty-four. The University of Maine, which had been considered a close contender against the Green, has only twelve survivors from the day's trial. Bowdoin is close behind with eleven men still in competition.

Other colleges which obtained representation in the decisive events of tomorrow are: Brown, 9; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 9; Holy Cross, 7; Amherst, 4; Williams, 4; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 4; Wesleyan, 2; Trinity, 2; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1; Tufts, 1; Colby, 1; University of Vermont, 1.

The best marks registered today, with the performers who made them, are as follows:

100-yard dash, 10 seconds—Coakley, Dartmouth.
440-yard run, 51 3-5 seconds—Lagay, Dartmouth.
Shot-put, 43 feet 4¼ inches—Spear, Dartmouth.
120-yard hurdles, 16 seconds—Grady, Dartmouth.
220-yard dash, 21 3-5 seconds—Kelley, Holy Cross.
220-yard hurdle, 25 3-5 seconds—French, Maine.
16-pound hammer throw, 145 feet 9¾ inches—Leadbeater, Bowdoin.
880-yard, 2 minutes 5 seconds—Potter, Wesleyan, and Higgins, Holy Cross.
Pole vault, 10 feet 4 inches—Simpson, Bowdoin; Rectory, Emery, and Johnson, Dartmouth; Lawrason, M. I. T., and Jarvis, Trinity.
High jump, 5 feet 8¾ inches—Palmer, Maine.
Discus throw, 126 feet 7 inches—Spear, Dartmouth.
Broad jump, 22 feet 11 inches—Worthington, Dartmouth.

PENN HAS TRACK TRIALS.

Second-String Men Picked for Intercollegiates—Make Good Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 19.—There were some remarkably good performances in the final trials held on Franklin Field today to decide the second string men, who, together with the recognized stars, will make up Penn's team for the intercollegiate track and field meet at Cambridge May 26-27.

Katz won the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, the first in 0:10 2-5, the latter in 0:22 3-5. Katz defeated Friedman by a good margin in the hundred, and nosed out Wentz in the 220, and thereby earned the right to become Kaufman's running mate in these events.

Buchholz beat Jones in the broad jump with a leap of 21 feet 8 inches, and will be Bertolet's team mate in that event at Cambridge.

Beardwood earned the right to enter the pole vault event along with Sewell and Newstetter, Penn's two stars, by doing 11 feet today.

Tommy Lennon and Jimmy Peese, two crippled stars, were out in togs and jogged up and down the track for a short time. There is a chance that Lennon will be able to compete in the intercollegiate, and if so he will greatly strengthen Penn in the sprints.

CLUB BARS GIBBONS BOUT.

Stadium A. C. Cancels St. Paul Boxer's Match with Smith.

The ten-round bout scheduled by the Stadium Athletic Club for next Tuesday night between Mike Gibbons and Jeff Smith, the Bayonne middleweight, was canceled by the club yesterday because of dissatisfaction over the showing made by the St. Paul boxer against Ted (Kid) Lewis in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. The match was arranged while Billy Gibson was matchmaker of the West Thirty-fourth Street organization, and evidently articles were drawn in such a manner that the engagement could be broken without the loss of forfeits.

The St. Paul boxer left town for his home yesterday, vowing that despite the criticisms he did his best against Lewis. He avers that he tried every minute he was in the ring and he emphatically denied assertions that he was saving himself for the engagement with Smith, who has a reputation for sturdy aggressiveness.

Stadium A. C., Manhattan O. H., Tonight, Goodney vs. Jacobs—Shands vs. Zulu Kid.—Advt.

MARATHON ENTRY IS LARGE.

1,200 Runners, Including Some of the Best, Will Compete Today.

Hannes Kolehmainen, three-time winner of the annual Evening Mail modified marathon race, will again be a starter this afternoon, when a field of 1,200 athletes will compete in this road racing classic. Among his rivals will be Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., who is considered a likely winner this year; Harry McGinn, Charles Pores, Tom Dwyer, Fred Travelena, Joe Organ of Pittsburgh, R. C. Second of Detroit, Hugh Honohan, Gotch Becker, Russell Springsteen, C. Lauth, Dan Henley, O. S. Weeks, and O. Laakso.

The Mohawk A. C. and Bronx Church House, who will fight this year for the $350 team trophy, have entered every available distance runner in their ranks, the Mohawks entering sixty-one entrants and the Bronx Church House eighty.

Teams of five men are coming from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and teams representing New Jersey clubs will compete. According to Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., the course for the race is 12¾ miles, somewhat shorter than it has been for the last three years. Alfred Smith, Sheriff of New York County, will fire the gun which will start what may be the biggest field that has ever participated in a road race in the United States.

READY FOR MILITARY MEET.

Hundreds of Athletes to Compete at Sheepshead Bay.

Hundreds of the athletes of the Military Athletic League are finishing their training for the eighteenth annual games of this organization which are to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway during the Military and Naval Tournament, which will begin today. This will be the first outdoor meet which the league has held, and there is a keen rivalry among the various regiments over the probable victors.

Two of the contending teams which are hopeful of victory are the Seventy-first and the Fourteenth.

Harold Dibbles, manager of the Seventy-first boys, has made great efforts to have his team on edge for these events. He will have Homer Baker in the quarter and half-mile events. Freddy Sefarwie, Frank Hussey, Ed. Sweeney, and Robert Wright are also entered in these contests. After a retirement of several months on account of an operation, Nick Gianakopulos, the Greek, will return to competition. He will take part with Myles McHugh in the half-mile heavy marching order contest.

William Anderson, the M. A. L. champion, will be the entry for the mile, while in the sprint events the Seventy-first will be represented by the former champion, Charley Clark, and Al. De Witt, the Poly Prep athlete, who will make his first start as a member of the M. A. L.

In the four-mile squad hike the Seventy-first has a strong entry which includes Nick Gianakopulos, Hugh Honohan, Vic Voteris, Harry Nye, H. Kyle, and Joe Schleifer.

GADDI DEFEATS KAUFMAN.

Gets Decision in Newark Bout Over 158-Pound National Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 19.—Preliminary bouts were resumed in Newark's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary amateur boxing championships at the Palace ballroom tonight. The bouts brought together the best youths from all over the country.

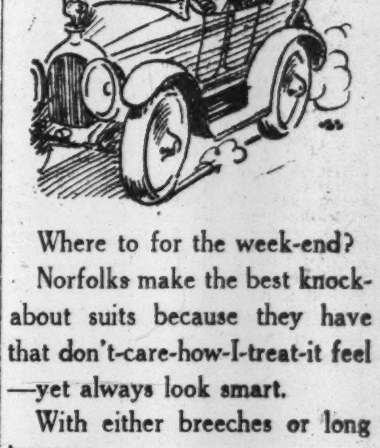
John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club of New York, international champion in the 158-pound class, defeated Adolph Kaufman of the Trinity Club, who is the present national champion. Gaddi received the judges' decision after three rounds of fighting. It was his third bout of the night, as he had previously defeated John Landers in the same class and John Hoffman in the heavyweight class.

Adolph Kaufman so far outclassed his opponent, Anthony Rogers of Newark, in the 158-pound class that the referee stopped the bout after a minute of fighting.

David Astey, another lad from Manhattan, had things all his own way against Charles Malanga of the Central Institute of this city. Astey floored the Newark boy in the second round and had him groggy in the final session.

N. Y. U.-Stevens Track Meet Today.

New York University will conclude its season of track athletics today when the Violet track team is scheduled to meet the Stevens Institute athletes in a dual meet at Ohio Field. New York has done well this season. Besides capturing one of the relay contests at the Pennsylvania annual games, the Violet won the championship of the Middle States intercollegiates.



Where to for the week-end?

Norfolks make the best knock-about suits because they have that don't-care-how-I-treat-it feel—yet always look smart.

With either breeches or long trousers.

Scotch homespuns, Scotch cheviots, Irish Donegals.

When you get there—

Flannel "sport" coats for wear with white or grey flannel trousers.

Knitted golf jackets with breeches to match.

Scotch knit waistcoats with and without sleeves.

Golf caps; golf stockings; golf balls; golf gloves; golf bags; golf clubs.

Handbags and all sorts of luggage.

*"Roadster" dusters in sizes to fit every member of the party.

Cut from changeable silks and serviceable khaki in smart raglan style.

*Registered Trade Mark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — Broadway at Warren — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St. — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

RACING TODAY AT JAMAICA

$2000 KINGS CO. HANDICAP

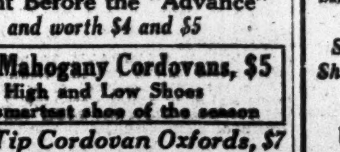
THE TEXAS HANDICAP

AND 4 OTHER STIRRING CONTESTS, BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS DIRECT TO COURSE.
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33rd St. and 7th Ave., and also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 P. M. and at frequent intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave., 3 min. later. East N. Y., 8 min. later. Also reached by trolley.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Shoe Store

Low Shoes $2.97, $3.98



Very Dark Russet, with Rubber Heels
Bought Before the "Advance"
and worth $4 and $5

Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5
High and Low Shoes
The smartest shoe of the season

Wing Tip Cordovan Oxfords, $7
Custom Bootmaker's Charge $10.00

"Patriotism, Preparedness and Peace"

Military, Naval and Aviation

TOURNAMENT

Sheepshead Bay Speedway, May 20 to 27 (Inclusive)

FIRST DAY, MAY 20TH, 2:30 P. M.

AMERICA. (Played by the Amalgamated Bands)

Shelter Tent Pitching
Conical Tent Pitching
One Mile Relay Race, mounted
Selections by Mounted Bands
Army and Red Cross Dogs, trailing and attack upon highwayman
Barn Door Contest, mounted
Border Raid and Surprise Attack, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers and signal corps participating.
Exhibition Drill by the Highlanders, music by the pipers.
The Establishment of a Base
Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Attack
Band Concert
Army and Red Cross Dogs
Field Artillery Hitching and Firing Contest
Music by the Amalgamated Bands
Wall Scaling
100-Yard Rescue Race
Review of the Troops
Salute of the Flag
Daylight Fireworks
Star Spangled Banner by bands and Vocal Chorus.

Incidental to first day's program and not classified because of uncertainty of time, arrival of Aeroplanes from various bases in Cross Country Race. $3,250.00 in Prizes.

EXHIBITS:—

Munitions and Equipments from the European fronts, including more than 100 photographs, Gas Bombs, Vapor Masks, Cross section Trenches, etc., etc.
United States Naval Exhibit from San Francisco and Panama Exposition
Field Hospital
Exhibits of Sanitation Squad
Engineering Corps
Field Kitchen
Wireless and Field Telephones, etc., etc.

This Program subject to change without notice.

NIGHT PROGRAMME:—

Saturday, May 20th, 8:30 P. M.

Searchlight Drills
Night Signalling
Combat exercises, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry participating
Band Concerts
Trench lights used in the foreign fronts
Pyrotechnic Battle Ship and Blow-up Fire
Illumination of the Grounds
Aerial Display.

General Admission, 50c.; Grand Stand (Including Admission), $1.

Seats on Sale at McBride's; Tyson's Ticket Offices; R. H. Macy & Co.; Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1,604 B'way; Hudson Motor Car Co.; Bronx Opera House, 149th St.; in Brooklyn, Abraham & Straus.

Under Auspices United Service Association, 1834 Broadway, N. Y.

MISS BJURSTEDT REACHES FINAL IN TENNIS TOURNEY

MISS BJURSTEDT IS NEAR DEFEAT

In Brilliant, Spectacular Match Mrs. Raymond Gives Tennis Champion Close Battle.

POINT SCORE IS 98 TO 89

Mrs. Raymond's Notable Exhibition Comes After a Three-Set Doubles Contest in the Morning.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt came very nearly being toppled from one of her championship thrones in the semi-final round of the singles event of the women's metropolitan tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. It was Mrs. Edward Raymond, herself a former metropolitan champion, who gave the Norwegian girl the only real struggle that she has had since last Summer, and it was declared by onlookers to be one of the best exhibitions of tennis between women contestants that has been seen in this country. It was a battle of skill, with each of the players at the very top of their game. Miss Bjurstedt managed to gain the upper hand after three sets, the scores being 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Though Mrs. Raymond played excellent tennis there is just a suspicion that she might have reversed the result had she been more careful of her strength in the morning. Before essaying the singles competition against Miss Bjurstedt Mrs. Raymond played a hard three-set doubles contest in which, with Miss Edna Wildey as her partner, she defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss White 6—3, 4—6, 7—5. Mrs. Raymond has played little or no tennis for two years, and there is reason to believe that had she conserved her energy, by abandoning the doubles match, she might have defeated Miss Bjurstedt. Even as it was, it appeared for a set and a half as if the Norwegian was certain to be beaten.

Some idea of how close the play was may be seen from an analysis of the points. In the three sets there was only a difference of nine points between the players, Miss Bjurstedt having accumulated 98, while Mrs. Raymond had 89. Miss Bjurstedt played a strong game, by many considered as good as any that she has ever shown, but her best strokes found Mrs. Raymond always on the alert, and the Norse girl's wonderful forehand drive was many times set at naught. Mrs. Raymond was apparently free from that invisible handicap which usually prevails when the contest is against a champion. Miss Bjurstedt's reputation as the foremost woman tennis player in this country did not upset Mrs. Raymond in the least. She was always cool, placing her strokes with the utmost precision and with fast pace. Many times Miss Bjurstedt was cleanly aced down the side lines or by deep drives to the baseline.

There was not any pronounced difference in the style of the two players. Miss Bjurstedt played from the baselines, and Mrs. Raymond did likewise. Neither attempted, except on rare occasions, the run for the net to volley. There was little of the overhead game, and most of that was done by Mrs. Raymond. Miss Bjurstedt seldom tried for the kill, and did not have the resourcefulness of being able to change pace readily as did Mrs. Raymond. A number of spectacular rallies here and there roused the gallery to keen enthusiasm, for this match had almost the bearing of a final.

The first set gave four deuce games, and they were divided between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Raymond. Miss Bjurstedt forged to the front at the outset, making the score on games 2—1 in her favor. Mrs. Raymond, however, took the next two games and the lead. With the set going against her, Miss Bjurstedt steadied her playing and gathered two games in a row without much of a struggle. After that Mrs. Raymond went along to victory by harvesting three successive games, in which Miss Bjurstedt struggled hard, but to no avail.

In the second set Miss Bjurstedt again managed to gain an advantage of 2—1 on games, but by taking one deuce game and one love game, the latter on her own service, Mrs. Raymond again came to the front. The score then went to 4—3 in her favor, and Miss Bjurstedt, with defeat close, realized that it was necessary to do some fine playing if the match was to go to her. She put more sting in her strokes and coupled it with an uncanny placement ability, nicking the lines so that the ball was fair by only a matter of inches. She took the eighth game at 4—2 on points and followed up this success by winning two love games, which gave her the set.

The real struggle came in the third set, and again it appeared on the returns of the early games that Mrs. Raymond might win. She ran the score of games up to 3—1 in her favor. Two of the games which she won went to deuce, one after it had been 40—0 in favor of Miss Bjurstedt. The point score of this was 7—5, the longest game of the match. Taking these two deuce games seemed to sap Mrs. Raymond's strength, and, although she won one other game, she could not stop the progress of the Norwegian.

The final match in singles will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh as the opponent of Miss Bjurstedt. Miss Guthrie has shown excellent tennis in the present tournament, and it is expected that Miss Bjuerstedt will have a hard struggle to hold her title of metropolitan champion. The summary:

Mrs. Raymond vs. Miss Bjurstedt.

FIRST SET.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt—
5 3 5 2 0 4 4 1 3 2—29—4

Mrs. Edward Raymond—
3 5 3 4 4 0 2 4 5 4—34—6

SECOND SET.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt—
2 4 4 3 0 4 0 4 4 4—29—6

Mrs. Edward Raymond—
4 1 2 5 4 1 4 2 0 0—23—4

THIRD SET.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt—
4 4 5 3 5 4 1 4 6 4—40—6

Mrs. Edward Raymond—
1 6 7 5 3 1 4 0 4 1—32—4

Women's Metropolitan Tennis Championship Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Burstedt defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Third Round—Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss White, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5. Fourth Round—Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Martha Guthrie, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss White and S. E. Davenport defeated Miss Helen Gardiner and J. H. A. Williams, 6—3, 6—2. Second Round—Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Eugene Nolan, 6—1, 6—2.

O'NEALE IN FINAL ROUND.

Gains Bracket by Defeat of Steinkampf in Harlem Tourney.

James S. O'Neale advanced to the final round of the Harlem Tennis Club tournament yesterday by defeating Harry Steinkampf at 6—2, 6—2. He will now meet the winner of the Washburn-Crowley match in the final. With Steinkampf as his partner, O'Neale also won his way through the semi-final round of the doubles event. The summary:

Third Round—L. C. Crowley won from H. W. Foster by default.

Fourth Round—L. C. Crowley defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated Harry Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles.—Semi-final Round—E. M. Phillips and Watson M. Washburn defeated Ingo Hartman and Allan Behr, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; J. S. O'Neale and H. J. Steinkampf defeated E. M. Blumenschein and A. S. Har[illegible], 6—2, 6—4.

PELL AND INMAN VICTORS.

Church and Mathey Also Win in Tuxedo Club Tennis Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 19.—The annual round robin invitation lawn tennis tournament in doubles opened on the Tuxedo Club courts here today with five pairs entered, including some of the crack players of the country. On account of the cold weather the crowd was small. The courts are in ideal condition, and some very fine tennis was witnessed today. Two matches were decided.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Frederick C. Inman of the West Side defeated Alfred S. Dabney and Nathaniel W. Niles, the Boston pair, two sets to one. The Northwestern pair, C. M. Church and Dean Mathey, easily defeated George L. Wrenn and C. F. Watson of New York. Pell and Inman played a very fast game throughout, although they lost the first set to the Bostonians at 6 to 1. They turned the tables in the second, winning easily six love. The third set was an uphill contest for each. Honors were even all the way until five all was called and the New Yorkers winning the last two games and the match. Church and Mathey won easily from Wrenn and Watson. The clay court champions both played in fine form, while Wrenn and Watson looked as though they needed practice.

The point scores follow:

PELL AND INMAN VS. NILES AND DABNEY.

First Set.

Pell and Inman.......4 1 2 4 1 1 2—15—1
Niles and Dabney.....0 4 4 6 4 4 4—26—6

Second Set.

Pell and Inman.........4 4 4 4 5 4—25—6
Niles and Dabney.......0 2 0 0 3 1— 6—0

Third Set.

Pell and Inman....2 1 4 2 7 6 4 2 4 2 4 7—45—7
Niles and Dabney..4 4 0 4 5 4 2 4 2 4 1 5—39—5

CHURCH AND MATHEY VS. WRENN AND WATSON.

First Set.

Church and Mathey.....4 6 4 4 4 8 4 4—38—6
Wrenn and Watson, Jr..1 4 6 1 1 5 2 2—22—2

Second Set.

Church and Mathey.....4 4 1 6 4 7 6 4—36—6
Wrenn and Watson, Jr..6 2 4 4 1 5 4 2—28—2

Tomorrow morning Church and Mathey will meet Malcolm D. Whitman and H. S. Parker, and in the afternoon Pell and Inman will play Whitman and Parker, followed by Niles and Dabney against Wrenn and Watson.

WILLIAMS RETAINS TITLE.

Maynard and Rockwood Victors in New England College Tennis.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The Williams College lawn tennis players again came through as New England intercollegiate champions both in singles and doubles on the Longwood courts today. R. S. Maynard won the singles title, which was expected after yesterday's showing, and later Maynard, with his teammate, R. Rockwood, won the doubles. Maynard, however, had to exert himself in order to win the singles title from R. E. Jones of Wesleyan. The Middletown player got the first set before Maynard started, and although the latter did splendidly in the second and third sets, Jones was strong enough to take the fourth, and the fifth set, which decided the match, was won by Maynard 9—7, after he had stopped several rallies that seemed sure to bring the Wesleyan player through.

In the doubles Woodbridge and Stewart, the Massachusetts Technology team, won the first set, but after that Maynard and Rockwood got going, and five games were all the Tech team counted in the last three sets. The standing of the colleges toward the eight points required to win the championship challenge trophy outright is as follows: Amherst, 5½; Williams, 4½; Wesleyan, 3; Trinity, 1½; Massachusetts Technology, 1, and Dartmouth, ½. The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Championships, Singles.—Final Round—R. S. Maynard of Williams defeated R. E. Jones of Wesleyan, 6—8, 6—0, 6—2, 3—6, 9—7.

Doubles.—Final Round—Maynard and Rockwood of Williams defeated Woodbridge and Stewart of Massachusetts Technology, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

FOSTER WINS AT PELHAM.

Advances to Semi-Finals of Interscholastic Tennis Tourney.

The second round of the Yale interscholastic tournament was played on the courts of the Pelham Country Club yesterday. Herbert W. Foster of Yonkers was one of those to reach the semi-final round. The play will close today, when the semi-finals and final will be contested. The summary:

Second Round, Singles.—R. S. Dubois, Yonkers H. S., defeated R. Owen, Pelham H. S., 6—0, 6—1; J. T. Kemmerer, Pleasantville H. S., defeated W. Osgood, 8—6, 7—5; Herbert W. Forster, Yonkers H. S., defeated H. B. Fisher, Jr., Pelham H. S., 6—3, 6—2; S. Merritt, New Rochelle H. S., defeated F. Conklin, New Rochelle, 6—1, 6—3.

MAJOR VICTOR ON COURTS.

Defeats J. T. Harrison in West Side T. C. Spring Tournament.

Only one match was played yesterday in Class A Division of the men's Spring tournament at the West Side Tennis Club. In this Cedric Major scored a victory in a three-set match over J. T. Harrison, at 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. The summary:

Class A Singles—Second Round.—Cedric Major defeated J. T. Harrison, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Class C Singles—Third Round.—H. P. Farrington defeated W. B. Chamberlain, 6—1, 6—1; P. S. Hildredth defeated E. S. Satterlee, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round.—H. P. Paige defeated G. T. Hill, Jr., 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Doubles, Class B—First Round.—S. P. Henshaw and W. Roberts defeated M. Peabody and A. R. Dunham, 6—2, 6—3; C. G. Heyliman and H. C. Worth defeated M. S. Hagar and H. Swain, 6—3, 6—2; H. T. Henry and R. B. Gatcomb defeated S. H. Bird and H. W. Warner, 6—3, 6—3.

DOG SHOW FOR BLUE CROSS.

Receipts at Nassau County Show Today Will Aid Injured Horses.

Gate receipts at the dog show of the Nassau County Kennel Club, to be held today on the grounds of the Turf and Field Club, Belmont Park, will be donated to the Blue Cross Fund, for the care of horses of all nations injured in the present European conflict.

For this reason an unusually large entry list of dogs, aggregating about 1,500, has been made from some of the most prominent kennels of the East. A special train, direct to the field, will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 9:15 this morning to accommodate exhibitors and spectators.

Blues Win at Polo.

Squadron A polo team played a practice match yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The game was closely contested for the first few periods, but with the beginning of the fifth chukker the Blues took the upper hand and easily defeated the Whites, by 6 goals to 2. The line-up was as follows: Blues—Howard Cram, Dr. Blackwell, Dr. Richards, A. C. Smidt. White—W. B. Eaton, J. F. Johnson, E. C. Eastman, F. Smith.

Novice Games of P. S. A. L. Today.

The customary big entry has been received for the novice track and field and championship relay events of the Public Schools Athletic League, which will be held this afternoon at the P. S. A. L. Field in Flatbush. All of the New York high schools have entered big teams, for these games frequently develop point winners in the senior championships, which follow a week after the novice sports.

Horwell's Kicking Wins Cup.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 19.—Ralph Horwell of Chicago, full back on Harvard's 'Varsity football squad, today won the annual football kicking contest for the Graduates' cup. The award was made on distance, form and accuracy.

TOPPING CONTINUES VICTORIOUS MARCH

Survives on Garden City Links with Dyer, Ward, and White—Lewis and Marston Tumble.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, John Ward, the Garden City veteran, and Gardiner W. White of Flushing are the four survivors in the match play rounds of the first sixteen of the Garden City invitation tournament. White won his place easily, but the other three semi-finalists had to use every club in their respective bags before they could subdue their opponents.

Once again the second sixteen scored the surprise of the day. Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl was beaten in the first round of this division, 5 down and 3 to go, by A. S. Bourne of the National Links. Stranger still, after winning by the comfortable margin of 9 and 8 in the morning, Max Marston, New Jersey State champion and one of the best golfers in the country, was soundly beaten, 4 and 3, in the afternoon round by W. F. Ladd, a promising player from the Rockaway Hunt Club.

The Dyer-Brokaw match in the second round of the first sixteen was the best contest of the day. Driving a hard but poorly directed ball, Dyer was trailing Brokaw up to the home hole, where he squared the match. Going to the nineteenth, the Montclair youngster sent his tee shot into a large and discouragingly deep pit, with Brokaw out on the fair green. Brokaw pitched up a nice approach, and then, from the depths of the earth, Dyer sent up a vigorous shower of sand and pebbles, from the middle of which the ball shot out and landed safely on the green, where the hole was halved. Both men pitched badly across the ravine to the short second green and took 4's, although Dyer rimmed the cup on a long putt for his 3. The golfers were nervous and were showing it plainly. Dyer glared at the unoffending ground and hit it a sharp slap with his putter when he rimmed the cup, while Brokaw wandered back and forward over the tee seeking a spot to which he could safely intrust his tee shot. Dyer won the match on the twenty-first hole, when Brokaw hooked his second shot and fell short of the pin on his third.

Henry J. Topping, former Connecticut State champion and runner-up in the French championship of 1914, is continuing the victorious march which he started on the first day of the Ardsley tournament, where he captured the chief cup. He defeated Dr. C. H. Gardner, the Rhode Island veteran, in the morning round and disposed of E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, in the afternoon. With the morning match dormie 2, Topping drove into the rough, but he took his brassie and sent a long low ball up within putting distance of the pin. After Dr. Gardner had taken 4 strokes and was still further from the hole than Topping, he bowed to the inevitable and shook hands with the tall Greenwich player.

In the afternoon match Barnes jumped into an early lead and was 2 up at the third hole. By the time the turn was reached Topping squared the match. The Greenwich player overapproached the ninth green, but he chipped up well and sank a long putt for a par 4, which so disconcerted Barnes that he missed the easiest of putts for a half. Topping descended into a trench for his drive on the tenth hole and was duly sorry for it, as he barely got out on his second, went over the green on his third, past the pin on his fourth, missed the cup on his fifth, and was presumably in with a 6, while Barnes had an easy 4. Topping again drove into the rough on his next drive and came out with a good second, but Barnes reversed the procedure, being on the fair green with his drive, and deep in the rough on his second. Barnes lost this and the next by missing putts, and then tossed another hole away with his putter on the fifteenth. Topping won the match on the sixteenth, 4 and 2, when Barnes got a short drive, a short second, an overapproach, and an assortment of putts. John M. Ward pulled out with a fighting finish against Van Vleck, being 3 down at the turn. He made the home journey in 35 and completely routed Van Vleck.

First Sixteen.—First Round—E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, defeated G. H. Whigham, Rockaway, 3 and 2; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 3 and 1; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, defeated W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 3 and 2; G. T. Brokaw, Garden City, defeated W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 2 up; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 1 up; John M. Ward, Garden City, defeated A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, 4 and 3; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, defeated Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Garden City, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) Gardiner W. White, Flushing, defeated H. C. Berner, Nassau, 3 and 2. Second Round—Topping defeated Barnes, 4 and 2; Dyer defeated Brokaw, 1 up, (twenty-one holes;) Ward defeated Van Vleck, 2 and 1; White defeated Hunter, 5 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated E. F. Oates, Flushing, 9 and 8; W. F. Ladd, Rockaway, defeated J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; F. H. Webster, Garden City, defeated W. D. Johnson, Garden City, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, defeated C. M. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrew's, 5 and 4; A. S. Bourne, National, defeated R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, 5 and 3; W. J. McConville, Garden City, defeated Ray Twyeffort, Bridgehampton, 8 and 7; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, defeated Seney Plummer, Garden City, 1 up, (nineteen holes;) F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, defeated C. M. Hall, Garden City, by default. Second Round—Ladd defeated Marston, 4 and 3; Herreshoff defeated Webster, 4 and 2; Bourne defeated McConville, 1 up; Kerr defeated Truesdell, 5 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, defeated C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, by default; A. W. Pearce, Rockaway, defeated W. S. Brown, Oakland, 2 and 1; W. W. Pell, Cherry Valley, defeated Samuel Allison, Atlantic City, 4 and 2; J. T. McMahan, Garden City, defeated F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, 6 and 5; J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, defeated L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 1 up; C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, defeated W. R. Simons, Garden City, by default; R. H. Boyd, Flushing, defeated J. S. Griffin, Deal, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. F. Turrell, Morris County, defeated Oscar Woodward, Baltusrol, 4 and 3. Second Round—Randolph defeated Pearce, 3 and 2; Pell defeated McMahan, 4 and 3; Brown defeated McMenamy, 6 and 4; Turrell defeated Boyd, 6 and 5.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—J. I. Blair, Tuxedo, defeated C. L. Tappin, Garden City, 2 and 1; E. A. Lynch, Rockaway, defeated W. H. Johnson, Cherry Valley, 3 and 1; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, defeated J. E. Kelley, Deal, 2 and 1; A. P. Palmer, Fox Hills, defeated J. A. Stillman, National, 4 and 2; L. M. Greer, Garden City, defeated C. H. Bowly, Spring Lake, 3 and 2; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, defeated T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 1 up; C. M. MacHale, Dutchess, defeated D. Rockwell, Great Neck, 2 and 1; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated M. W. Littleton, Garden City, 5 and 3. Second Round—Blair defeated Lynch, 1 up; Palmer defeated Sands, 5 and 4; Greer defeated Stevenson, 4 and 3; Ranney defeated MacHale, 2 and 1.

Fifth Sixteen.—First Round.—A. Embury, Knickerbocker, defeated F. B. McKellar, Cherry Valley, 3 and 1; H. B. Miller, St. Andrew's, defeated C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 4 and 2; D. M. Parks, Garden City, defeated D. Morehouse, Midland, 1 up; R. W. Goelet, Tuxedo, defeated T. A. Morrow, Great Neck, 3 and 1; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, defeated J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 3 and 1; F. S. Keeler, Apawamis, defeated S. R. Smith, Garden City, 2 and 1; G. G. Worthley, Fox Hills, defeated A. Holmes, Wee Burn, by default; D. M. Stewart, Dunwoodie, defeated M. S. Paton, Garden City, 3 and 1. Second Round—Miller defeated Embury, 5 and 4; Goelet defeated Parker, 4 and 3; Keeler defeated Roth, 4 and 3; Stewart defeated Worthley, 1 up.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen.—First Round—Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, defeated G. H. Whigham, Rockaway, by default; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, defeated W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 4 and 2; A. W. Brand, St. Andrew's, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 1 up, (14 holes;) H. C. Berner, Nassau, defeated Percy Pyne, 2d, Garden City, by default.

NAVY CREW IS ATTUNED.

Middy Oarsmen Ready and Fit for Today's Syracuse Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 19.—The Navy oarsmen will tomorrow close their season by meeting the Syracuse 'Varsity and the speedy eight of the Central High School of Philadelphia. The 'Varsity contest will be over the two-mile course, while the Central High-Navy plebe race will go only the Henley route of one mile and fifty-five yards. Both will be rowed over the inner course of the Severn.

Because Syracuse won the junior race from Yale, Harvard, Penn, and Princeton at Philadelphia last week, the sailors are particularly anxious to take them into tow tomorrow. The Syracuse oarsmen have been at Annapolis for the week, and from their showing in practice on the Severn appear likely to be formidable opponents for the sailors. A good race, well fought throughout the course, is expected.

STANFORD WILL NOT ROW.

One Man Barred, Crew Is Not to Compete at Poughkeepsie.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 19.—The Leland Stanford, Jr. 'Varsity crew, which finished second at the Poughkeepsie regatta last year, abandoned its intention today to go East for the June 17 regatta this year, and broke training.

Deficiency in scholarship on the part of one member of the crew was the reason for not making the trip.

RICE MAKES MORE SHIFTS.

Leys Now Stroke in Prospective Lineup for Poughkeepsie.

Another series of changes was made yesterday in the boating of the Columbia 'Varsity crew by Coach Jim Rice, and it is believed the new line-up will be retained for the race in the Poughkeepsie regatta June 17.

Duncan W. Leys, who has been rowing at No. 6 but who went in at No. 2 Thursday, was put in at stroke. Captain W. Norman Bratton, the former stroke, remained at No. 6; R. W. Lahey remained at No. 4, and O. B. Myers returned to No. 2 from the junior shell, where he went Thursday when R. H. Lorenz was promoted as temporary stroke of the first crew. Lorenz took his old position again yesterday.

Since the Childs Cup race last Saturday it has been evident to the large corps of graduate rowing alumni at Columbia that a change was needed. On Wednesday, when the crew put out for the first time this week from the Edgewater boathouse, there was the same boating, but the change came on Thursday. Leys, the new stroke, set the pace for the Columbia freshmen eight last Spring in the regatta and helped to make one of the best first-year crews Columbia has had in several years. The other members of the first crew are: Bow, C. W. Sengstaken; No. 3, R. R. O'Loughlin; No. 5, W. H. Diekmann; No. 7, R. O. Pennell; coxswain, Milton Thomas.

CORNELL FAVORED IN HARVARD RACE

Crimson Crew Has Improved, However, and Coach Is Hopeful—Both Shells on Charles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 19.—The Harvard and Cornell 'Varsity eight-oared crews, as well as the freshman eights, which will meet on the Charles tomorrow, all had long workouts today. The Cornellians, who arrived here this morning, went out on the river soon after reaching town. There was a lot of work on tap for Cornell in its morning session, but early in the afternoon John Hoyle, representing Coach Courtney, simply sent his eight over the course once and let matters rest at that for the time being.

The work laid out for the Harvard crew by Coach Herrick was a half hour's session at practicing starts at a point far up the river.

Both crews will go into tomorrow's race with an eleventh-hour change. Andrus, who has been rowing at No. 4 in the Cornell 'Varsity eight, has an infected hand and his place was taken by Nelms, a man of about the same build, and weighing 180 pounds.

The shift in the Harvard shell was at No. 6, H. Mittendorf, who was a member of the Harvard Henley crew in England two years ago, taking the seat that has been occupied all season by Moseley Taylor. Taylor has been suffering from boils, but, until today, it was thought he would be able to row against the Ithacans.

Cornell's 'Varsity crew is a favorite for tomorrow's big race, while the freshman eights are both unknown quantities. The Cornell 'Varsity is known to be powerful, but Harvard's crew has been going finely of late, and the Crimson feels that it has a chance to win if the Cornell eight shows the least lack of smoothness when hitting the stroke above the thirty-two-to-the-minute mark.

Cornell worked on starts late this afternoon, but did not get away in a fashion that was satisfactory to the coach.

There is no doubt that Harvard has improved greatly since the race with Princeton. Coach Herrick feels that his crew has almost an even chance, and that in any event, the race will not be a runaway. He even thinks that if the Harvard shell gets ahead at the start it will hold the lead throughout the race.

This afternoon several more races were rowed in the Harvard regatta. Newton Darling of Harvard won the senior singles beating, among others, Paul Withington, the new football coach at University of Wisconsin.

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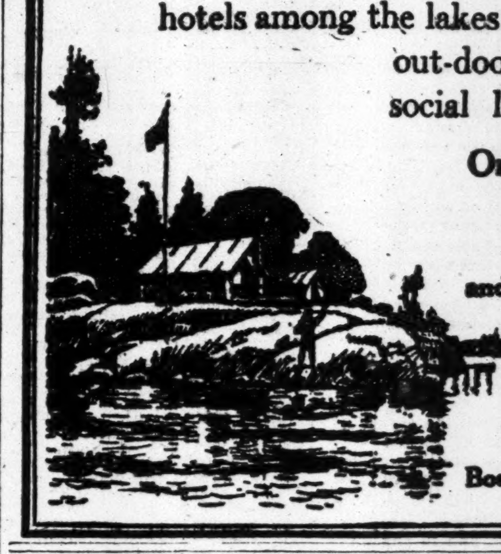

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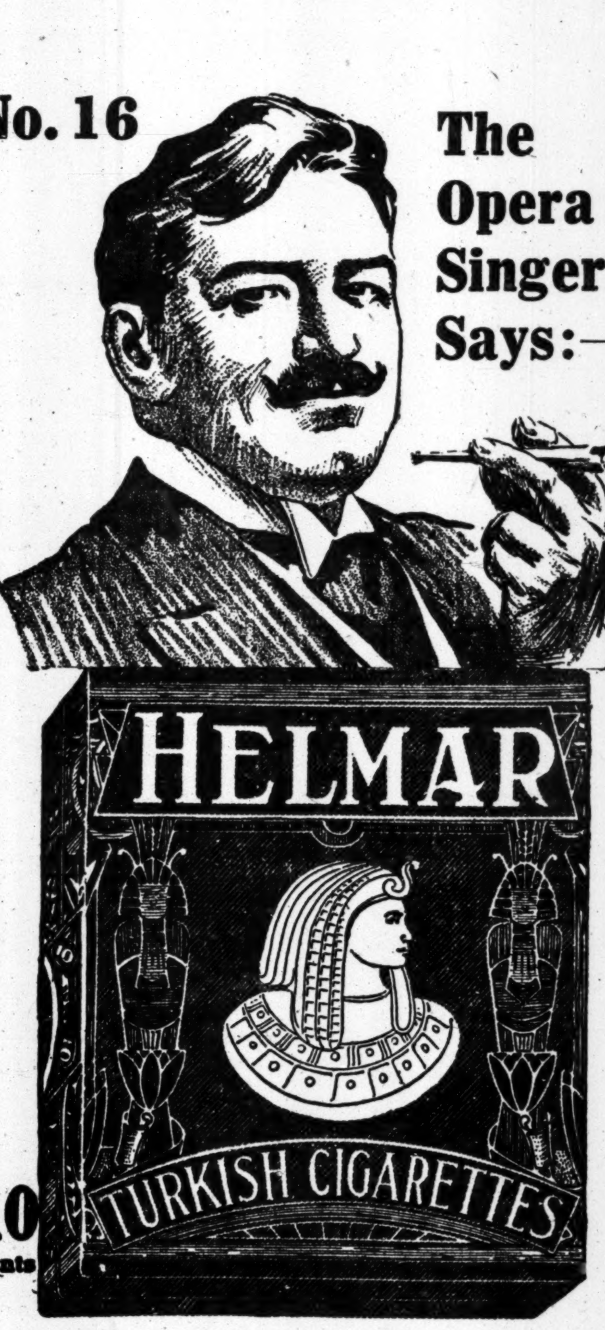

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Capacity, 200; elevation, 1,600 ft.; leading family hotel, with moderate rates; dry, salubrious air; cool nights; 32nd season; no mosquitoes or malaria.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION.

Annual excursions Decoration Day and July 4th, two to four days, $12 up, from New York, including railroad and Pullman tickets and auto run.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Dancing, billiards, bowling, cement and clay tennis courts; ball diamond; champion golf course; riding, driving, good roads for motoring; near Delaware River, where bathing, fishing, canoeing, and all aquatic sports are available; an ideal spot for young and old. Excellent cuisine. Send for booklet.

GARRETT REZEAU TUCKER.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.

There is also for the convenience of motorists *A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant*

Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Forest Hills Inn

Forest Hills, L. I.

15 minutes from Herald Square.

75 Electric Trains Daily.

Rates, $15 Per Week Up

References required. Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

TO LEASE FOR THE SEASON—A beautiful Bungalow on the beach of Long Island Sound, Stamford, Conn.; seven rooms, bath, gas, electric lights; bathing and fishing; refined neighborhood. Address K 23 Times.

The Cambridge

ADVERNE, L. I.

Beach 66th St. (formerly Gaston Av.) Directly on the Ocean. Reservations being made now. Tel. 1110—Hammels. J. Fleischmann, Prop.

BATTERSHALL INN AND FAIRVIEW, SEA CLIFF, Long Island. Commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft.; overlooking water. Rates, $15 and up. Special rates for June. Modern improvements. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

The THOMPSON HOTEL

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

COTTAGE-HOTEL on water, Gravesend Bay.—Boating, bathing; 40 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; home cooking; very reasonable; 22 rooms, nicely furnished. Thomas Lewers, Prop., 186 Bay 26th St., Bensonhurst, N. Y. Telephone Bath Beach 520.

1000 ISLANDS BOOKLET FREE. ADDRESS TRAVEL BUREAU, Grand Central Terminal, New York, or call at New York Central Lines City Ticket Offices.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

NEW YORK.

WHITTIER INN, SUNSET LODGE

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR (Under One Management)

SPECIAL WEEK END RATE **$12 for Two**

From before dinner Saturday until after breakfast Monday.

Make reservations now for accommodations for the season.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel directly on the Ocean Front, With every attraction for the Summer Visitor. Daily Concerts and Dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking the Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Fishing, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.

Will open Saturday, June 17, Under Management of Frank F. Shute, Booking Representative, EDWIN S. TYNG, N. Y. OFFICE, HOTEL BILTMORE.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE

Now open, on the ocean front, near the new Summer Capitol at West End, Long Branch, N. J.

Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service. Special rates to continue during the month of June.

Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.

ERNEST FRIBOURG, Tel. Long Branch 1083. Manager.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, Morris Co., N. J. Select family resort; commuting distance; booklet; $10 weekly and up. J. E. Beerbower.

THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey. Open May 26th. E. E. Spangenberg, Propr.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—30 suites with bath; ballroom; billiards; daily concerts; booklet. I. WOEHR.

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Hotel Dennis ATLANTIC CITY

Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.

Capacity 600 WALTER J. BUZBY

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS · ORCHESTRA · DANCING · EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE

S. Hanstein, Propr.

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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The TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

American Plan European Plan

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT. Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

Leading High-Class, Moderate-Rate Hotel. ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity, 300. Special—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Private baths, elevator, extensive porches, etc.; excellent table. (Evening dinners.) Booklet. J. P. COPE.

SPECIAL MAY AND JUNE RATES.

ISLESWORTH

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW **ESSEX & SUSSEX**

HOTEL AND COTTAGES, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Whole square, directly on the ocean. THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE ATLANTIC COAST. All bathrooms with hot and cold sea water. GOLF—TENNIS—BATHING. WILL OPEN JUNE 10. Under the Personal Management of DAVID B. PLUMER

F. T. Keating, Personal Representative, 389 5th Ave., New York. 'Phone 5835—Murray Hill.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

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Distinctive in Every Respect. Cottages, Hotels. Full information from Charles D. Snyder, Martin D. Murray, R. C. Love, A. Q. Coles.

NEW ENGLAND.

HEATON HALL

Stockbridge, Mass. Berkshire Hills.

This finely appointed hotel will open June 15. The manager, W. G. Havill, will be at the Hotel Flanders, W. 47th St., New York, until May 10. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Pine Grove Springs

Ideally Located in the Pine Belt of Southern New Hampshire at LAKE SPOFFORD

The Summer Home of New York's representative families. Open June 22nd. 9 Hole Golf. Water and land sports. Booking Office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y., 2nd Mezzanine Floor. Tel. Greeley 5700. Extension No. 64. BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.

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Good Golf—now ready. Roads in Excellent Condition. ALLEN T. TREADWAY

SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING

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Watch Hill, R. I. Open early in June. 18-Hole Golf. A. E. DICK, 1180 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Madison Sq. 4748.

MAINE WOODS—Best vacation for building up tired bodies and nerves. Write for booklet, "The Lakes and Woods of Maine." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 190, New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN

FIREPROOF. SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA. Open May 26th

One of the finest 18-hole Golf Links in America, adjacent to the Hotel. Information in Detail Upon Request

ANDREW J. MURPHY & CHARLES V. MURPHY, Mgrs.

An attractive furnished cottage for rent

THE NEW KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Now open. Only high-class, modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates; booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

MOUNT POCONO, PENNA. The Finest Resort Hotel in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Rooms with bath. FREE GARAGE. Magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. Special Spring rates. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,) Greens Farms, Conn. For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

SUMMER CAMPS.

CAMP CADAHO for boys. Gardner Lake, Conn., 9 weeks for $100. For pamphlets address M. LIGHT, Hoboken Academy, Hoboken, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold EIGHTEEN CASES EACH CONTAINING TWENTY-FOUR HALF-GALLON CANS, 16 CASES EACH CONTAINING 12 ONE-GALLON CANS, AND 9 CASES EACH CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT QUARTER-GALLON CANS OF OIL.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 29, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 9, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
200 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
25 Continental Insurance
200 Du Pont Powder Deb.
200 Eastern Steel Com.
5 Freeport Texas Co.
40 Glens Falls Insurance
100 Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 National Surety
50 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Semet Solvay
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
200 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
25 Chatham & Phenix National Bank
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 East. Penn. Rys. Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Germania Insurance
25 German American Insurance
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niagara Insurance
200 Pacific Coast Com.
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar Pfd.
25 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
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Steel & Radiation Ltd. of Canada
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$100 PAR VALUE
Closing $38½ bid, $40½ asked
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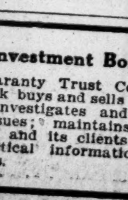
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Accepts Deposits and Pays Interest on them

Investment Bonds
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Very Active Trading, Reading Leading—Reasons for Railroads Assuming Leadership.

While Reading was again the centre of market interest yesterday, the trading in many other issues as well was on a broad scale, and the total for the session exceeded all recent experience. The railroads remained the leaders, but numerous industrials were bought in considerable quantity.

The stories about Reading were the same as those which had gained circulation the previous day. Opinion was still divided between accepting the rumors of an impending distribution or recapitalization and rejecting them in favor of the theory that what was going on in Reading was nothing more than one of the market movements of the sort made familiar by many past experiences in the same stock. There were very good reasons for believing, whatever the truth of the conflicting theories on this score, that the buying by prominent interests which the Street has been discussing occurred not during this rise but a long time prior to it, if indeed all of it did occur. Some of it did take place, there is authoritative ground for believing.

The scale of the dealings in the railroad stocks, the prominence which they have assumed after having for so long taken second place to the industrials, and the fact that these changes have come about without any evidence of a large public participation in the trading up to this time, suggest to the Wall Street mind that a concerted effort to improve the market position of railroad stocks and possibly to improve their popularity with the investing and speculating public at lasge has been under way. Several times in recent months the market has furnished evidence of such an effort being made, but on no previous occasion were the reasons for believing that such an undertaking was under way so convincing nor the results attained so pronounced.

The financial community finds the motive for such an effort chiefly in the need of facilitating the absorption of foreign liquidation of American railroad securities, in the desire to make easier the carrying through of railroad reorganizations now under way, and in the wish to facilitate the financing of other railroad requirements. These are looked upon as the chief motives, but the movement itself would be impracticable were it not that underlying conditions themselves are so favorable. The ability of Reading to do better by its stockholders than it has yet done is generally recognized. Were that not so the predictions of special distributions, so often made and not until now fulfilled, would not be so readily believed. As for the railroads at large, their extraordinarily good earnings have become a matter of country-wide discussion, though the market fruits of this discussion up to the beginning of this movement had been relatively meagre.

The earnings themselves, however, are none the less subtantial for that reason, and the rise in the prices of railroad stocks has had the very solid support of record gross and net earnings. The effect of these just now is heightened, so far as an important group of Eastern railroad shares is concerned, namely, the anthracite issues, of which Reading, of course, is one of the most prominent, by the fact that the threatened strike of the miners has been avoided. The terms of settlement, taken in connection with the rise in the price of anthracite, will, it is believed, at least bring no loss in earnings to the coal mining companies and their associated railroads.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Sixty days ....2@2¾
Ninety days ....2@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.
60 days....2¾@3 | 6 months....3 @3¼
90 days....3 | 8 months....3½@3¾
4 months....3 @3¼ | 10 months....3½@3¾
5 months....3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days ....2½@3
4 to 6 months ....3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ....3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76\frac{1}{16}$	4.75\frac{15}{16}$	$4.76	
Cables	4.76$\frac{11}{16}$	4.76⅝	4.76$\frac{11}{16}$	+ .00$\frac{1}{16}$
Paris—				
Demand	5.91¾	5.92	5.92	..
Cables	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	+ .00⅜
Berlin—				+ .00½
Demand	77.12½	77.00	77.12½	+ .25
Cables	77.25	77.12½	77.25	+ .25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8685	London	4.76	4.76$\frac{11}{16}$
5.1825	Paris	5.92	5.91¼
95.28	Berlin	77.12½	77.25
20.20	Austria	13.45	13.50
26.70	Scandinavia	30.70	30.80
19.20	Spain	19.70	19.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.21¼	5.20½
19.225	Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19	Holland	41.56¼	41.68¾
5.1826	Italy	6.32½	6.31½
31.45	Russia	30.75	30.85
	China—		
....	Hongkong	53.37½	53.87½
....	Shanghai	77.50	77.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.14	42.18
32.40	Rio	23.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $453,600,070; balance, $21,013,233; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $882,138.

Domestic Exchanges.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 36⅛d, off ⅛d; in New York, 75½c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 58½@61½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,262,362
Same day last year	389,698
Year to date	67,485,748
Same period last year	48,408,823
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.97 + .27
Same day last year	67.67 + .75

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅜	22½	500	Alaska Gold Mines	22½	22½	22¼	22½	−⅛
9	9¼	100	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
27½	28	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¼	28¾	28	28	...
82	82½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	−½
69	69¾	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69¾	69	69	+½
97	98¾	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98½	98½	98	98	−¾
73¾	74	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	74⅞	74	74	−¾
56½	56⅝	6,800	Am. Can	57¼	57¾	56¼	56½	−1¼
110½	111½	200	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	−1
60⅝	61¼	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	61¼	60¾	61	...
158	159	500	Am. Coal Products	157	158⅛	157	158⅛	−⅝
116	117	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	−⅛
52½	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	+½
125	130	100	Am. Express	128½	128½	128½	128½	+1
9⅛	9½	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	−¼
50⅜	50¾	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	51	50½	50½	−½
28	28¼	500	Am. Ice Securities	28	28¼	28	28	−¼
22½	23	150	Am. Linseed	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+⅞
48½	49½	500	Am. Linseed pf	49	49	49	49	−1
70½	71	11,500	Am. Locomotive	72¼	72¾	70⅝	70⅝	−⅞
7½	8¼	400	Am. Malt	8⅞	8⅞	8	8	−½
36½	37	500	Am. Malt pf	37	37	36¾	36¾	−¼
99⅜	99½	8,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99¼	100¼	99	99¼	...
86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+⅞
148	153	200	Am. Snuff	148	148⅛	148	148⅛	+⅛
52½	53½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	53½	53½	53	53	...
112½	113½	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	114	114	112⅝	113	−1
128⅝	128¾	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	128¾	128⅝	128¾	+⅛
198	200½	300	Am. Tobacco	200	200	200	200	−1
45½	46	500	Am. Woolen	46½	46½	45½	46	+¼
98⅛	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	−½
18¼	19	200	Am. Writing P. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	−½
87½	88	6,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	90	90	86½	87¾	−2¼
85¾	85⅞	52,700	Anaconda Copper	84⅞	86⅝	84½	85⅞	+1⅝
104⅝	104⅞	7,650	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	105½	104½	104⅞	+½
100⅞	101	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
112	112⅞	200	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	112	112	−1½
86⅝	87	10,100	Baldwin Loco	87⅝	89	86½	87¾	...
92⅛	92¼	26,450	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	93½	91½	92⅞	+1¼
75½	75¾	1,600	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	...
2¼	2⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−¼
440	445	100	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	445	+2
86¾	87	1,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¾	87⅞	86¾	87⅛	+½
93½	94	10,100	Butte & Superior	94¾	94¾	91⅞	93⅞	−¼
176	177	4,600	Canadian Pacific	177	177⅞	176¼	176½	−¼
54	54½	6,600	Central Leather Co	53¾	55	53¾	54¼	+½
111½	112	100	Central Leather pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
140	141	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	141	141	141	141	...
96	96½	2,100	Chandler Motors	97½	97½	95¼	96½	−½
63½	63⅝	10,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	64½	63½	63½	+⅛
14⅛	14¼	4,200	Chi. Great Western	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+½
38¼	38½	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38⅞	38	38¼	+½
97½	97¾	10,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97½	98⅛	97¼	97½	+¼
129⅝	129¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+⅜
129¾	130	300	Chi. & Northwest	130¾	130¾	129¾	129¾	−¼
19⅝	19⅞	5,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅞	20⅜	19¾	19¾	...
21½	21¾	900	Chile Copper	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+½
54	54¼	1,700	Chino Copper	53⅞	54¾	53⅞	54	+⅜
81½	82	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	81⅞	80	81⅞	+⅞
72	74½	700	Cluett, Peabody Co	73¾	74⅜	73¾	73¾	...
43	43½	2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	43	43½	42¾	43½	+½
29⅞	30	300	Col. & Southern	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+½
137½	138	2,400	Consolidated Gas	137	138⅝	137	138¼	+1¾
94	95	5,900	Continental Can	95½	96½	94	94½	+½
110½	112	100	Continental Can pf	112	112	112	112	...
19⅝	19⅞	1,800	Corn Products Ref	20	20	19½	19¾	+⅛
94	95	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	−⅜
83¾	84	20,900	Crucible Steel	85⅛	86	83½	84	−1¼
116½	116¾	50	Crucible Steel pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
153	153¾	500	Del. & Hudson	155	155	154	154	+½
215	220	300	Del., Lack. & West	220	220	220	220	−5
14	14¼	300	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14¼	14	14	+¼
26¼	27	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	26⅝	27	26	26	...
133	133½	25	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	...
51¾	52⅛	10,400	Distillers' Secur	53½	53⅝	51½	52	−1
27½	27¾	500	Dome Mines	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	...
62½	65	100	Elec. Storage Bat	65	65	65	65	+⅜
39¾	39⅞	139,400	Erie	38⅞	40⅞	38⅞	39¾	+1⅛
55	55⅛	12,800	Erie 1st pf	54¾	55⅞	54⅝	55	+½
46¾	47½	200	Erie 2d pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
19	19⅞	100	Federal Min. & S	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	−½
42	42⅞	400	Federal M. & S. pf	41	42¾	41	42	−⅞
315	320	20	General Chemical	316	316	316	316	...
173	173¼	2,700	General Electric	174	174⅝	173	173½	+½
116¼	117¼	300	General Motors pf	117	117	117	117	+¾
76⅞	77	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+⅛
115	115⅛	500	Goodrich pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	...
90	91	300	Granby Consol	90	91¾	90	91¾	+1¾
122	122½	5,500	Great Northern pf	120¾	122⅞	120¾	122	+¾
41½	41⅞	2,425	G. N. certs. ore prop	41	41¾	40¾	41⅝	+⅜
47⅜	48¼	100	Greene-Cananea	48	48	48	48	...
75¼	75½	300	Gulf States Steel	75¼	75⅝	75	75⅝	+¼
96	97½	200	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	96	96	96	96	+½
77	77½	300	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	76½	77	76½	77	+¼
128½	131	20	H'stake Mining x d	130	130	130	130	...
104	104½	8,600	Illinois Central	102¾	106	102¾	104	+1½
46	46½	8,500	Inspiration Copper	45⅛	46¼	45⅛	46	+¾
18¼	18⅝	15,500	Interboro Consol	17¼	19¼	17¼	18½	+1½
75½	76¼	2,700	Interboro Con. pf	75	76⅞	75	76	+1
17	17½	200	Int. Agricultural	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅝	−1⅜
55	56	500	Int. Agricultural pf	55⅛	55⅛	55	55	−⅛
111½	113½	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	113	113	113	113	+¼
81¼	84	400	Int. Harv. Corp	83	83¼	82	82	−½
25⅛	25⅝	7,125	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25	25⅞	25	25⅛	−⅛
91⅞	92	24,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	92⅞	93⅜	91½	91⅞	...
46	46½	3,900	Int. Nickel	46¾	46¾	46	46½	−¼
10½	11	200	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅛
27¼	27½	5,400	Kansas City South	27⅛	27½	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
60½	61¼	500	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	...
80	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	83	83	83	83	...
74	74½	400	Kelly Spring Tire	74	74⅛	74	74⅛	−¼
55¾	55⅞	114,100	Kennecott Copper	55¾	56⅝	55⅝	55¾	+¾
4½	6	300	Keokuk & Des M	4	5	4	5	...
70	70½	300	Lackawanna Steel	70	70	70	70	−½
106	106½	100	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	+½
13	14	600	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	...
34	38	800	Lake Erie & W. pf	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
80¾	81	28,200	Lehigh Valley	80¾	82½	80¼	81	+1
47	47½	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	48¾	48¾	46¾	46¾	−1⅜
119	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	−⅛
29	31	400	Long Island	30	30½	30	30½	+½
208	220	1,500	Lorillard (P.) Co	210⅛	215⅛	210⅛	211	+3
129	129¾	300	Louis. & Nash	130¼	130⅜	129⅜	129⅜	−1
86	87	200	Mackay Cos	86⅛	86⅛	86	86	+⅛
68	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+½
65	66½	300	Manhat. Shirt x d	66⅝	67	66	66	+½
65	66½	50	Do., odd lot	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	...
85⅝	86	9,400	Maxwell Motors	87	87¾	84	85½	−1⅜
88½	89	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	89	87½	88	−½
57½	58	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	59	59	57⅜	57¾	−1
64¾	67	3,500	May Dept. Stores	63½	65	63½	64⅞	+2⅜
108⅜	108⅝	21,600	Mexican Petroleum	108⅞	110	108¼	108⅝	...
36⅜	36½	3,400	Miami Copper	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36½	...
120½	121½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	121	121	121	121	+⅛
4	4½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	...
10½	11¾	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11	11¾	11	11¾	+1¼
6½	6¾	4,400	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+½
6¼	6½	3,200	Do., trust rcts	5¾	6¾	5¾	6⅝	+¾
78	79	200	Montana Power	78¾	78⅞	78¾	78⅞	+⅞
120⅛	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121½	121½	121½	121½	+⅜
67⅝	67⅞	200	Nat. Lead Co	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	−⅜
6	7¾	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
17⅝	17¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	...
133	134	300	N. Y. Air Brake	134	134	133	133	−1¼
106¾	107	29,285	N. Y. Central	107	107¾	106½	106⅞	+⅜
41	42	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41	41	41	41	+1
62¼	62½	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	63	62	62½	+⅜
28¼	28½	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	28½	29¼	28½	28½	+¼
20	23¼	100	Norfolk Southern	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
125⅞	126⅜	7,950	Norfolk & Western	126¼	126½	125¾	126	...
69	69½	200	North American	69	69½	69	69½	+½
114	114½	5,100	Northern Pacific	113¾	114¾	113¾	114⅛	+⅜
9¼	9⅜	1,100	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅜
..	..	400	Pacific Mail rights	1	1	1	1	−⅛
34	35	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	35	34	35	+1
57⅝	57¾	8,862	Penn. R. R	57⅞	58	57⅞	57⅝	+⅛
10¾	11½	200	Peoria & Eastern	10¾	11	10¾	11	...
41	41½	100	Philadelphia Co	41½	41½	41½	41½	+½
80	83	600	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	+1
27¾	28	1,050	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+1⅝
104¼	105	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	104½	104	104½	+1
46	47	600	Pressed Steel Car	47⅜	47⅜	46½	47	...
131¾	132¾	600	Public Service N. J	130½	131½	130½	131½	...
161½	163	200	Pullman Co	161½	162	161½	162	+1⅛
41¾	42⅛	800	Railway Steel Sp	42	42⅞	42	42	+1
23⅜	23⅝	4,500	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+⅝
102⅞	103	244,400	Reading	100	106½	99¾	103	+3⅜
43	44½	100	Reading 1st pf	44	44	44	44	−½
47	50	2,700	Reading 2d pf	51½	52	47½	47½	−4
48¾	49	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	48½	49	48⅛	48⅞	+⅝
111¼	111½	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111½	111	111⅜	+½
15½	16	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	16	16	16	16	+⅞
4	6	100	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	+½
7	9	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7	7	7	7	+2
6	7	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+1
17½	19½	1,100	St. Louis Southw	18½	20	18	20	+3
40½	43	200	St. L. Southw. pf	41	41½	41	41½	+1
17¼	17½	800	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
39½	40	1,500	Seab. Air Line pf	40¼	41	39⅞	40½	+1½
184	186	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	184	184	184	+1½
32½	33	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	33	32½	33	...
54½	55	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+¼
99½	99¾	16,200	Southern Pacific	99⅛	100¼	99⅛	99¾	+¾
205	210	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	205	205	205	205	−7
205	210	30	Do., odd lot	202	202	202	202	...
23¾	24	25,000	Southern Railway	23¾	24¼	23⅝	24	+½
67⅞	68⅛	1,300	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68¾	67⅞	67⅝	−½
136⅛	136½	8,100	Studebaker Co. x d	139¼	139½	135	135¾	−3
109	112	100	Studeb. Co. pf. x d	111	111	111	111	+1½
46½	46¾	700	Tennessee Copper	47⅛	49⅛	46½	47	...
190	193	200	Texas Co	193	193	193	193	+1
12	12¼	4,800	Texas & Pacific	11¼	12½	11¼	12	+¾
62	62⅞	1,700	Third Avenue	62	62½	62	62	+½
97	98	200	Twin City R. T	97⅜	97½	97⅜	97½	+¼
96	99	300	Underwood Typew	98	98	98	98	+⅛
5¾	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	...
138⅛	138⅜	25,500	Union Pacific	137⅜	139⅜	137¼	138¼	+1¼
82½	82¾	300	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
58	60	700	United Cigar Mfrs	58⅛	58⅛	58	58	−1¾
94	94½	100	United Cigar Stores	94½	94½	94½	94½	−½
159	160	2,100	United Fruit Co	161½	161½	159½	159½	−1⅜
21	22	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	−1¼
31	32½	200	U. S. Express x d	32½	32½	31½	31½	−1
156¾	157½	16,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	157	159¼	155¼	157	+⅛
54¾	55	1,400	U. S. Rubber	55½	55½	54⅝	54¾	...
109	109⅞	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	109¾	−¼
76¼	77	2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	76¾	76¾	76	76¾	+¾
85⅛	85¼	90,000	U. S. Steel	84⅜	85⅞	84⅜	85⅛	+⅜
116½	116¾	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	116⅝	116⅞	116½	116¾	...
80¾	81¼	5,810	Utah Copper	80¾	82	80½	81	+⅝
17	18	400	Utah Securities	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	+⅜
42	43	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43⅜	43	43⅜	+1⅛
48	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¼
15	15¼	4,200	Wabash	15	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
48¼	48⅝	8,600	Wabash pf. A	48¼	48⅞	48	48¼	+¼
28	28¼	3,600	Wabash pf. B	28	28⅜	27¾	28	...
32½	32¾	11,600	Western Maryland	32	33½	31⅞	32½	+1
45	48	400	West. Maryland pf	47⅝	47¾	47	47	+1
94	94½	900	Western Union Tel	95	95⅛	94	94	−½
62	62¼	9,800	Westingh. E. & M	62½	62⅝	61¾	62¼	−¼
13½	14½	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	14	14	14	14	−½
256	260	1,650	Willys-Overland	260	260	255	255	−3
106	107	300	Willys-Overland pf	106¼	106¼	106	106	−½
133¾	135	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	135	135	135	135	+⅝

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Speculation in Reading.

Reading had another hilarious day, with nearly a quarter of a million shares changing hands, a new high mark set at 106½, and a net gain of 3⅜ points. The market was obliged to absorb large blocks of stocks in realizing sales, and in the afternoon the stock lost 3½ points of its early gain, closing at 103. At the same time Reading second preferred, though counted on to profit handsomely from a melon cutting, developed weakness and closed with a net loss of 3½ points on the day. The management had nothing to say about the reports of increases in dividend, segregation, and extra distribution. Some of the experienced operators who sold acted on the old theory that, whatever the basis for the reports, there was more money in fluctuations than in segregations. Among them were several of the old operators who in the days before the war habitually traded in Reading, choosing it as a stock denoting the general trend, and customarily moving more rapidly than the others. Disappointment among these traders will be keen if and when the big extra disbursement is made. To them the extra disbursement will signify the killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

An Explanation Appears.

A man whose prominence in financial matters, particularly those centring around the floor of the Stock Exchange, entitles his opinions to a considerable degree of respect, said yesterday that the surprising move in Reading had nothing whatever to do with any plans of the management, and that it came as a surprise to the several gentlemen who have been most often named as being the powers behind Reading. He said that a very important trader, not a member of the Exchange, but making his office with a member, had accumulated a large block of Reading before the public became interested, and had sold 45,000 shares of it above 95. Inquiry developed the fact that the house used as this man's headquarters had been a heavy buyer of Reading up to 90.

Torpor in the Munitions List.

There was little fresh buying of stocks in the war order department. Brokers were almost unanimous in advising their customers to go into the rails, pointing to the tape as proof enough of the returning popularity of old speculative favorites, and there was considerable selling of the war stocks for reinvestment in the rails and well-seasoned industrials. It was also argued from the Thompson Committee's disclosures that profits on new contracts might not be as profitable as many of those made when the price limits set by buyers could be obtained by the bidders. The proposed tax on munitions was another deterrent to bullish speculation.

Marine Reorganization.

H. A. Sanderson, President of the International Mercantile Marine, sails for England today with the terms of reorganization, operation, and management of the company still undecided. It was reported that the plan of the preferred stockholders' committee had been modified so that the amount of notes to be sold to raise money to apply on the defaulted interest and principal would be less than $10,000,000, and the sale price higher than 96. But this was a detail in comparison with the difficulty experienced by the committees in selecting a Board of Directors and arranging for operation of the reorganization company. On these important points the committees were not much nearer an agreement than on Mr. Sanderson's arrival Sunday. It was even suggested that Mr. Sanderson might find it necessary to confer with British authorities before an agreement could be reached.

Oil Dividends Impart Cheer to Market.

Sentiment regarding the oil stocks has been in a confused state for several days, owing to reports that gasoline prices were shading off in some sections of the country. Yesterday the dullness of the market was relieved, however, through announcement of an extra dividend of $3 for the quarter by the South Penn Oil Company, and by large declarations by several other former members of the Standard Oil Company. In these traders found direct evidences of prosperity, which worked to throw off for the day the influence of doubts engendered by the gasoline stories. As to gasoline and oil, the day brought news of price irregularity for the former and of a rise in a particular grade of crude petroleum by the Ohio Oil Company. In a common term of the Street the two developments constituted a "pair off," and the advancing tendency of oil stock prices seemed to show that one had, indeed, nullified the other in respect to their effect on sentiment.

"A Voice from the Tomb."

Many wise traders in stocks yesterday sought information where they could as to "what the market meant." They referred to the persistent strength of the railroad shares, whose sudden expansion surprised them. It might be safe to say, even, that speculators inured to extraordinary movements in the industrial list were shocked to see Reading cutting up like a "war bride" and several other issues skipping about in lively fashion. "To see a market like this," said one gray-haired trader, "is like hearing a voice from the tomb."

Big Trading in Stocks.

Many traders have maintained since the reopening of the Stock Exchange after the 1914 shut-down that there could not be a real bull market until the railroad shares crowded the war order stocks aside and assumed the leadership. There has been no dispute as to the right to lead in the last two days of the Reading market. Yesterday's dealings totaled 1,262,362 shares, which proved the most active session since the culmination of the industrial boom last Fall. That reached its maximum on Oct. 29 with total transactions amounting to 1,370,000 shares. Yesterday's big day was the third so far in 1916 on which the sales have exceeded a million shares. The first was Jan. 3, the opening business day of this year, and the second March 14. Such a market as yesterday produces tends to check itself as prices rise, for the reason that the volume of foreign selling increases very rapidly as activity and strength offer opportunity for liquidating the mobilized securities.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.00	50.00	49.00	50.00
Lead	7.20	7.35	7.20	7.40
Spelter	15.25	....	15.25	....
Antimony	29.00	30.00	29.00	30.00
Quicksilver	$88.00	....	$90.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	138	0	0	143	0	0
Copper, futures	136	0	0	141	0	0
Tin, spot	197	5	0	197	5	0
Tin, futures	197	10	0	197	10	0
Spelter	95	0	0	95	0	0
Lead	31	10	0	31	12	6

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 19	$5,238,500
Same day last year	2,086,500
Year to date	421,192,450
Same period last year	325,866,200
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.19 + .05
Same day last year	82.85 ..

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.19 Apr. 23
Same period last year	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 13

Anglo-French 5s
5,000....95¾
78,000....95⅞
6,000....95¾
500....96
66,000....95¾
500....96
840,000....95⅝
500....95⅞
1,000....95¾
500....95⅞
4,000....95¾
30,000....95⅝
5,000....95⅝
35,000....95¾
2,000....95⅝
500....96
311,000....95¾
Chinese Ry 5s
2,000....71½
City of Tokio 5s
2,000....77⅝
7,000....77½
1,000....77⅝
Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921
5,000....99⅞
121,000....99⅝
1926
20,000....99¾
2,000....99⅝
10,000....99⅝
9,000....99⅝
8,000....99⅝
7,000....99¾
2,000....99¾
2,000....99⅝
11,000....99⅝
1931
87,000....100
16,000....100⅛
Japan Govt 4½s, sterling loan
10,000....84¾
German stamp
1,000....80¾
2d series, German stamp
1,000....79
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
2,000....99⅞
18,000....100
N Y City 4s, 1958
3,000....100
4½s, 1960
16,000....102¼
1,000....102⅛
4½s, 1963
11,000....107¼
5,000....107⅝
Alb & Susq 3½s
3,000....86½
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
2,000....97¼
1,000....97
15,000....97⅛
conv 5s
5,000....102
Am Hide & L 6s
10,000....104
1,000....104¼
10,000....104
Am Ice Secur 6s
4,000....85¼
3,000....86
Am Sm Secur 6s
1,000....108¾
Am T & T col 4s
4,000....92
conv 4½s
500....107
Am Wr Paper 5s
1,000....78
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000....93⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000....93
1,000....92⅞
2,000....92⅞
5,000....93
500....92½
10,000....93
adj 4s
1,000....85¼
stamped
1,000....85⅞
cv 4s, 1955
1,000....104½
cv 4s, 1960
1,000....104⅛
1,000....104¾
5,000....104⅝
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s
7,000....97¼
Atl C L, L & N col 4s
7,000....86
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
5,000....93
conv 4½s
83,000....95⅞
1,500....95⅝
59,000....95⅞
1,000....95⅝
25,000....95⅝
17,000....96
temp ref 5s
20,000....100⅝
6,000....100⅝
P, L E & W Va 4s
20,000....87⅝
P J & M 3½s
5,000....91⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
1,000....104
9,000....104⅛
3,000....104
1st & ref 5s
1,000....101⅝
Bkl R Tr gold 5s
1,000....103
5s, 1918
5,000....101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
5,000....98¾
Can South con 5s, Series A
6,000....104
Car, C & Ohio 6s
5,000....92¾
Cent Leather 5s
11,000....101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
14,000....89⅝
1,000....89⅝
Ches & O con 5s
5,000....105¼
1,000....104⅞
gen 4½s
7,000....91¼
conv 4½s
5,000....85⅜
18,000....85¾
5,000....85½
C, B & Q gen 4s
13,000....92¾
joint 4s
2,000....98½
1,000....98⅜
16,000....98¼
3,000....98⅜
1,000....98¾
15,000....98⅜
Ill Div 4s
1,000....95¼
Neb ext 4s
5,000....98⅜
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
4,000....106¼
1,000....106⅝
Chi Gt West 4s
11,000....71
Chi, M & St Paul temp 4s, 1925
15,000....94⅜
15,000....94⅜
conv 4½s
20,000....100⅜
31,000....100⅞
15,000....101
6,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅞
gen 4½s
1,000....101¼
cv 5s, Ser B
1,000....107
10,000....107¼
8,000....107⅜
1,000....107½
500....107
1,000....107⅜
500....107
2,000....107¼
refund 4½s
1,000....94
10,000....94¼
4,000....94
C & P Wn. 5s
5,000....103½
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s
5,000....85¼
Chic, R I & P Ry ref 4s
28,000....75
11,000....75¼
46,000....75½
1,000....75¼
9,000....75⅛
53,000....75
deb 5s
3,000....57¾
59,000....58
10,000....58¼
7,000....58⅛
18,000....58⅜
85,000....58
Chi, St P M & O deb 5s
18,000....101½
Chile Copper 7s
5,000....129⅞
5,000....130
13,000....129⅞
Clev C. C. & St L gen 4s
2,000....80
Clev Sh Line 4½s
3,000....100¾
Col Mid 1st 4s, ctfs of dep
5,000....10½
5,000....10⅝
10,000....10⅝
5,000....10⅞
15,000....10⅞
5,000....11
1,000....11⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
4,000....90¾
7,000....91
Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s
8,000....84
48,000....84¼
80,000....84⅛
3,000....84⅛
1,000....85
Cuban-Am. Sug co ltr 6s
1,000....102½
Cumberland Tel 5s
4,000....100¼
7,000....100¼
Con Gas cnv 6s
2,000....124
Del & Hudson deb 4s 1916
3,000....100
Del & Hudson conv 5s
40,000....107⅞
27,000....108
10,000....107⅞
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
23,000....68
1,000....68⅝
15,000....68¾
19,000....69
Den & RG con 4s
10,000....78¾
Det City Gas 5s
1,000....101½
Det United Ry con 4½s
1,000....81¼
22,000....81½
Dis Sec Corp 5s
8,000....77
5,000s30f....76¾
5,000....76⅞
1,000....76⅞
1,000....76⅞
11,000....76⅞
East Tenn V & G con 6s
1,000....105⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s
54,000....74
1,000....74½
1,000....74⅜
1,000....74⅞
Erie Pa col tr 4s
5,000s20f....89¼
Erie conv 4s, ser A
10,000....70¾
5,000....70⅝
5,000....70¾
series B
2,000....77⅜
3,000....77½
25,000....78
Erie temp cv 4s series D
15,000....87¼
121,000....87⅝
5,000....87⅞
40,000....87⅞
15,000....87⅝
5,000....87⅞
25,000....87⅝
22,000....87⅝
1,000....87⅞
1,000....88
30,000....88⅛
15,000....88⅜
10,000....88½
5,000....88¼
5,000....88¼
1,000....88⅛
9,000....88⅛
12,000....88⅛
60,000....88
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000....104½
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, ser A
1,000....70½
adj inc 5s
1,000....28
Ill Cent ref 4s
5,000....89¼
Ill Cent & Chic St. L & N O jt 5s, ser A
4,000....100¾
Ill Steel 4½s
2,000....91
2,000....90¾
1,000....91
4,000....91⅛
Indiana Steel 5s
7,000....103
2,000....102⅞
2,000....103
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000....73⅝
2,000....73½
3,000....73⅜
4,000....74
1,000....74¼
1,000....74⅜
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
6,000....98½
2,000....98⅝
12,000....98½
10,000....98⅜
Int Agr Corp col tr 5s
8,000....77
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s, ctfs of dep
10,000....102
5,000....102⅛
20,000....102
5,000....102⅛
5,000....102⅛
15,000....102
10,000....102¼
15,000....102¼
1,000....102⅜
59,000....102¼
5,000....102⅜
Inter Paper 6s
5,000....102
Kans & M 2d 5s
2,000....98
K C Ft S & M 4s
10,000....77
10,000....77¼
9,000....77⅝
6,000....77⅞
Kan City So 3s
1,000....70
Kan City So 5s
10,000....92
Lacka Steel 5s, 1923
6,000....99⅜
12,000....99⅝
1950
4,000....93
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
1,000....101½
Laclede Gas Lt of St. L ref& ex5s
1,000....101¼
4,000....101
L S & M So 4s, 1928
2,000....95
1931
2,000....94¾
Louis & N unif 4s
1,000....94⅝
10,000....94¼
St L Div 3s
3,000....63½
N O & M 1st 6s
2,000....115
M & St L con 5s
6,000....89
M, S Ste M & Atl 4s
1,000....97¼
Mo, K & E 1st 5s
5,000....79
10,000....78½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000....76
15,000....76⅛
5,000....76⅛
ext 5s
4,000....46
Mo Pac 5s, 1929, Guar Tr ctfs, stamped
1,000....88
4s
3,000....47
Tr Co ctfs
2,000....46½
1,000....47
1,000....45
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000....96⅜
Nash, Ch & St L 1st con 5s
1,000....106⅛
National Tube 5s
5,000....101¼
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
5,000....103¼
6,000....103
N Y Cent deb 6s
45,000....114¼
46,000....114¼
50,000....114⅛
30,000....114⅜
2,000....114⅛
20,000....114⅜
10,000....114⅞
1,000....114
gen 3½s
19,000....82⅜
6,000....82⅜
5,000....82⅜
3,000....82⅞
10,000....82⅛
6,000....82⅛
registered
2,000....82⅜
3,000....82⅛
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
15,000....94⅝
10,000....94⅞
4,000....94⅝
L S col 3½s
3,000....76
N Y, Chi & St L deb 4s
2,000....84
N Y Com R R gtd 4½s
5,000....99½
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
8,000....104⅝
pur money 4s
7,000....85¼
N Y, NH & H conv deb 6s
3,000....112½
30,000....112¼
non-cv deb 3½s, 1954
6,000....70
N Y Rys ref 4s
6,000....78⅛
5,000....78¼
adj 5s
1,000....51½
N Y, Susq & W gen 5s
1,000....77
N Y Tel 4½s
5,000....98¼
3,000....98⅛
N Y, W & B 4½s
2,000....75
Norf & W cv 4½s
30,000....124⅝
20,000....124⅞
10,000....125
20,000....124¾
15,000....124½
25,000....124¼
56,000....124½
con 4s
10,000....93¼
5,000....93¼
6,000....93
North Pacific 4s
10,000....92¼
500....92⅛
3,000....92⅝
3s
6,000....66¾
Or R & N con 4s
5,000....91⅞
Or Short Line gtd ref 4s
11,000....92
17,000....91⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
5,000....100⅛
2,000....100⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s temp ctfs
7,000....101⅝
2,000....101½
Peo & East 1st 4s
9,000....66
10,000....68
23,000....70
1,000....71
Prov Sec Co deb 4s
1,000....70
Pub S Corp s f 5s
13,000....92
2,000....92½
1,000....92⅝
Reading gen 4s
1,000....94¼
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
10,000....98½
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
1,000....75
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
10,000....100¼
St L & S F R R gen 5s
1,000....59½
Tr Co ctfs
10,000....59⅛
18,000....60
24,000....60¼
stamped
2,000....57
11,000....57½
ref 4s, ctfs of deposit
4,000....77
7,000....76⅜
stamped
10,000....70½
15,000....70⅝
39,000....70⅝
prior lien 4s, Series A, w i
10,000....69
5,000....68⅝
16,000....68⅝
8,000....68⅝
adj 6s, w i
20,000....74⅝
7,000....74⅞
21,000....74⅝
10,000....74⅝
41,000....74⅝
Income 6s, w i
2,000....39⅛
3,000....39
25,000....39⅛
10,000....39⅝
St L South Wn con 4s
5,000....62¼
St Paul M & M 4½s
4,000....103⅛
San An & A P 4s
2,000....65¼
Seaboard Air L ref 4s
5,000....69
adj 5s
5,000....67½
3,000....67⅝
So Pac conv 4s
7,000....88
4,000....87⅝
25,000....88
3,000....88⅛
70,000....88
So Pac conv 5s
1,000....104⅝
10,000....104⅝
5,000....104⅞
14,000....105
20,000....105⅛
4,000....105⅛
11,000....105⅛
5,000....105⅛
500....105⅛
50,000....105⅜
1,000....105⅜
52,000....105⅜
23,000....105⅜
2,000....105
25,000....105⅛
75,000....105
So Pac 1st ref 4s
24,000....90⅜
8,000....90⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000....101½
Southn Ry gen 4s
3,000....71⅞
5,000....71⅝
21,000....71⅞
11,000....71⅞
Mem div4½s-5s
5,000....100
Stand Gas & El conv 6s
1,000....102¼
Tenn Coal I & R Tenn div 6s
1,000....101¼
Tex Co conv 6s
4,000....104⅞
Tex & Ok 1st 5s
5,000te....50
Third Av ref 4s
11,000....81⅝
Third Av adj 5s
37,000....79⅞
20,000....79½
10,000....79⅝
Tol St L & Wn 4s
2,000....55
Un Pac 1st 4s
10,000....96½
United R Rs of San Fr 4s
4,000....36
U S Rubber 6s
9,000....103
U S Sm Ref & M conv 6% notes
3,000....112
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
8,000....105⅜
33,000....105⅜
4,000....105⅜
12,000....105⅜
1,000....105⅜
8,000....105⅜
registered
500....105
Va.-Car C 1st 5s
1,000....99
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
15,000....97⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000....103½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....98⅜
Wab P Ter 1st 4s Cent tr ctfs full paid
19,000....33⅝
10,000....34¼
10,000....34¼
20,000....34⅛
30,000....34¼
5,000....35
5,000....35⅛
5,000....35⅝
6,000....36
Wn Maryland 4s
1,000....78
West Un fund & real est 4½s
2,000....95
West Shore 4s
2,000....91½
Wis Cen gen 4s
4,000....85⅝
1,000....85⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99⅜	100⅛
2s, c, 1930	99⅜	..
3s, r, 1918	101½	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	110⅜	..
4s, c, 1925	111⅛	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99⅜	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99⅜	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	103	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	130	140
Ad Rumely	18¾	20
Do pf	39	40½
Am B Sug pf	96	96¾
Am B S & Fdy	99¾	102
Do pf	156	188
Am C & F pf	117	120
Am Coal	25	..
Am Cot O pf	100	101
Am Lo pf	101¼	102
Am Sm pf, A	94¼	94½
Am S & R pf	112¾	113¾
Am Sn pf	103½	110
Am S Ref pf	117½	120
A T & C	65	67
A Tob pf	106½	107½
Ann Arbor	30	..
Do pf	..	60
Assets R	2¼	4½
Assoc Oil	66¼	67½
Bald L pf	108¼	110
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf	..	80
Beth S pf	135	140
B Un G	127	130
Brown Sh	58	60
Do pf	101	102½
Bruns T	8¼	9
B, R & P	91	100
Do pf	111	115
But'k Co	27¼	30
Bush Ter	..	113
Burns Br	72	80
Can So	58½	60
Cal Pet	22¼	23
Do pf	49¼	51¾
Case (J I) pf	86	90
C R R of N J	295	330
Chi & Alt	9¼	11
Do pf	7½	19
C & N W pf	169	172
Chi, St P, M & Om	118	125
Do pf	133	..
C, C, C & St L	52	53½
Cleve & P	81	..
Do spec	46	..
Clu-P pf	110	112
C & S 1st pf	54	55
Do 2d pf	45	51
Com T R	43	45
Cons G, B	107	115
Cont Ins	54	55
Crex Carp	40	60
Crip C C	29	33
Do pf	32	42
Cub-Am S	225	235
Do pf	107	109
D & Co pf	88¼	89½
D P & L	30	..
Det & M	80	..
Do pf	90	..
Det U Ry	112	115
Dia Match	109	113
D, S S & A	5½	5⅞
Do pf	..	13¼
Erie & P	64	65
Gen C pf	115	116½
Gen Mot	431	460
Hav E Ry, L & P	93½	97½
Do pf	102½	106½
Helme (G W) Co	167½	185
Do pf	114	120
Hack Wat, ex div	25	35
Inger-R	210	225
Do pf	104	..
I H, N J, pf	116	118
Int H Cor pf	100	105
Int N pf	106	115
Int Pa pf	46½	47
Iowa Cent	4	5
Do pf	9	10
J Tea	88½	89¼
Do pf	109½	110
K C, Ft S & M pf	67	70
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	112	114
K & D M pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P, ex div	126	127½
K S T pf	96	97½
Ligg & M	245	255
L-W Bis	19¼	20½
Do 1st pf	83	91
Do 2d pf	56	75
Lorill'd Co pf	..	119
Man B'ch	1	3
Man Elev	128	130
Man Shirt pf	110	118
M Dep Sts pf	107	109
Mex P pf	96¼	97
Mich Cent	110	150
M & St L	5⅞	6¼
Do pf	15½	18½
M, St P & S S M pf	132	137
Do l l	74	80
M P 1st pf	90¼	97¼
Mon P pf	113	113½
M Wd pf	113¾	..
Mor & Es	82	88¾
N C & St L	135	140
Nat B pf	125	129¾
N C & S	74	79
Do pf, ex div	104¼	108
Nat Enam	23	24
Do pf	95	98
Nat L pf	115¼	117
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf	60¼	62
N Y Dock	9¼	11
Do pf	21	35
N Y, L & West	114¼	122
M F Pow	158	..
N & W pf	88	90
N O T & Light	73	..
N W Tel	53	..
Pabst B pf	80¼	90
Pac Coast	58	70
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac Mail ex r	22	24
Pac T & T pf	96	98
Peo G, C	101	102
Pett-Mull	..	55
Do 1st pf	..	97
P, C, C & St L pf	92	93½
P, Ft W & C	155	..
Pitts S pf	97	99
Pr St'l Car pf	100¾	101
Quicksilver	3	3¼
Do pf	3¾	4
Ry St'l Spr pf	96¾	98
Rens & S	170½	..
Sears R pf	126	..
S-S S & I pf	92	96
So P R S pf	117	120
St'd Mill	101¼	104
Do pf	92½	94
T P L Tr	110	125
Tob P pf	103	105
T, St L & West	4¼	5
Do ctfs	2	6
T, St L & W pf	9	12
Do pf c	8	12
T C R T pf	125	..
Und T pf	113	117¾
U B & P pf	30½	31
U C S pf	..	119
Un Cig M pf	108	112
U Rys In	9	10⅞
U S C I P	22	23
Do pf	50	52
U S Ind A pf	104¾	107
U S R & Imp	35	40
U S R & Ref	1¼	1½
Do pf	1¼	1½
U S R 2d pf	70	90
U S S pf	51¾	52
Va-Car Ch pf	108	109¾
Va R & P	..	48¼
W F Exp	122½	124½
W E & M 1st pf	70	75
Weym-Bru	202	225
Do pf	116¾	119
W & L E	4	4½
Do 2d pf	5	6
Wis Cent	38	39
W'w'th (F W) pf	124½	125

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 19.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash; Exchange on London, 28 francs 26 centimes; five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
345 Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33rd Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
We Invite Your Account

Bond Men
Wanted by a prominent and conservative investment bond house, several young men for their investigating and buying department. Young men preferred who desire to start and learn the business from the beginning. Address, giving age, nationality, education, experience, present salary, H. T., P. O. Box 63, N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF CITIES SERVICE COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR CONVERTIBLE NOTES, DATED MAY 15, 1913:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption at the price of 102% of face value plus accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY, HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,567.05. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
The New York Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, May 1, 1916.

NOTICE.
The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

CORRECTED NOTICE.
UNITED DRUG COMPANY
Second Preferred Stock. Dividend No. 1.
First Preferred Stock. Dividend No. 2.
The directors of the United Drug Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on their second preferred stock, payable June 1, 1916, to stockholders of record May 23, 1916.
The directors have also declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the United Drug Company, payable August 1, 1916, to stockholders of record July 15, 1916.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., May 19, 1916.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.
May 16, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., May 17th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today at London it was decided to pay an interim dividend of 7½ per cent., free of British income tax, on the Ordinary Shares on June 30, 1916. All transfers received in order at London on or before June 14, 1916, will be in time to be passed for payment of dividend to transferees.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Ltd.
May 19, 1916.

J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, May 10th, 1916.
To the Stockholders:
Pursuant to the call of the President, by direction of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of J. SPENCER TURNER COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 86 Worth Street, New York City, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the reduction of the common stock of the Company from $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $200,000 divided into 2,000 shares.
(2) To authorize the change of the par value of the shares of the capital so reduced from $100 to $10, so that the reduced capital shall consist of 20,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.
(3) To authorize the Directors and other officers of the Company to take any or all action in their judgment necessary or proper to carry out the reduction of capital stock in the manner above referred to.
(4) To take such other action as may come before the meeting.
JOHN E. ROUSMANIERE, President.
FREDERICK W. MURPHY, Secretary.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
May 20th, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the Meeting.
The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of the Company will be closed from and after the 10th day of May, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., until the 1st day of June, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. A. HITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Mexican Northern Railway Company,
82 Beaver Street, New York, May 18th, 1916.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mexican Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, May 19th, 1916, at 3 P. M. and reopened June 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M.
R. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

WHILE ON VACATION.
Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail: 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading More Active, with the Trend of Prices Irregular—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 557,270 shares of stocks and $527,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,184; oil, 78,901, and mining, 358,185. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,800	‡Aetna Explo..	18½	18½	17¾	18
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	67	67	67	67
800	‡Am. Drug S..	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼
200	‡Am. Zinc pf..	71	72	71	72
1,600	A., G. & W. I.	44¼	44½	43¼	43½
950	A., G. & W.I.pf.	53¼	53¼	*52½	53
800	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,600	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. bearer...	19½	19½	19	19
210	‡Butler Chem..	5	5	5	5
600	‡Canada Steel.	63	63¼	63	63
800	‡C. C. & F. pf.	90	90	89	90
100	C. Nat. G. C...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	‡Carbon Steel..	76½	76½	75½	76
1,000	‡Car, L. & P...	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
12,750	Chev. Motor...231		233	222	229¾
150	Con. Ordnance.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
3,200	‡Cuba Cane S..	59½	60	59½	59⅞
685	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95¼	*95⅞	95	95¼
25	C. A. v. t. ctfs.	50½	50½	50½	50½
150	Driggs-Sea ...136		136	132	132
200	Dominion Steel.	57	57	57	57
200	Fed. Primer....	5	5	4¾	4¾
500	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
210	Emerson Phon.	12½	12½	12½	12½
72	Fajardo Sugar.108¾		108¾	108¾	108¾
4,000	‡G., W. & W..	59½	60	51	51
187	Gen. Ry. Sig..	97⅞	98	97¼	98
2,500	Grant M. Car..	10½	11	10½	11
20	Guan. Sugar..	80	80	80	80
110	‡Hendee Mfg..	27	27	26	27
800	‡H. V. Prod..	6	6½	6	6
600	Holly S. Corp.	45½	45½	44½	44½
50	H. S. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	96
400	Kath. Br. pf..	21½	21½	20	20¼
500	Ken. Z. Corp.	14	14¼	14	14¼
800	‡S. S. Kresge.	12½	12½	12½	12½
800	‡L. T. Boat..	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	‡L. Loco., new	38	38	38	38
4,000	‡Lynn Phono..	11½	12½	11½	11¾
700	Man. Transit..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	Maxim Muni..	8½	8¾	7½	7⅞
100	Mar. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs....	27	27	25	25
3,500	‡Midvale Steel	62¾	62¾	61	62¼
2,200	P. T. & M. Cor	22	22¼	20¼	20¼
2,500	‡Perlman Rim.128		130	127	130
10,000	R. & H. Corp.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
150	Sp. Body Co..	62	63	62	63
50	Sp. B. Co. pf.104		104	104	104
875	St. & Rad., Ltd	38¼	39½	38¼	39½
400	‡St. J. Lead..	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾
2,000	‡S. M. Car Co.	73⅞	74¾	73⅞	74
10,400	S. B. v. t. ctfs	40¼	40¼	38½	39
1,100	‡Tobacco Prod	42	42½	41⅞	42¼
800	‡Thomas Aero., w. i..........	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	U. P. Sharing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	3	3	2¾	2⅞
6,000	‡U. M., w. i..	64	64	62⅞	63⅞
4,200	U. S. S. Co...	6⅜	7½	6⅜	6⅜
4,800	‡Wab.-Pitts. Term., w. i.	19⅛	21	19⅛	20½
11,560	‡Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i., pf.	52	52	52	52
4,000	White M. Co..	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½
4,500	W. F. Corp., v. t. ctfs...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
825	Ill. Pipe Line..	180	176	180	+7
183	Ohio Oil	243	240	243	+8
25	Prairie P. L...	214	213	213	..
123	South Penn.Oil.	370	355	370	+20
10	Std. Oil, Cal...	249	249	249	−1
40	Std. Oil, Ind....	565	562	565	−8
40	Vacuum Oil	246	245	246	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Oil & Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
12,000	†‡Cal. Oil, (a prospect) ...	16⅛	17	13	16
600	†‡Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect)..	77	77	77	77
300	‡Cosden & Co.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅞
800	‡Cosden O. & G.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
100	Cos. O. & G.pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,655	Empire Petrol..	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅞
6,800	‡Federal Oil ..	1	1⅛	1	1
200	‡Houston Oil..	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
500	‡Inter. Petrol..	11	11	10⅝	10⅞
11,200	†Kenova Oil...	58	59	58	59
1,700	†Lincoln Oil, Gas & Coal...	39	41	39	40
3,100	Met. Petrol ...	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	23¾
6,000	†‡Midwest Oil.	49	49	48	48
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	†‡Okla. Oil	13	13	12¼	13
400	‡Okla. Oil pf...	1	1	1	1
1,500	Okla. P. & R..	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
100	Sapulpa	11½	11½	11½	11½
10,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	48⅞	49	48¼	48⅞
19,000	†‡Unit. Western	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	U. S. Con. Oil.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,700	Wayl'd O.& G.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Amer. Com....	10½	10½	10½	10½
18,600	Alaska-British.	92	92	91	92
7,500	Atlanta	12½	13	12½	12½
5,000	†‡Adanac Silver	64	64	64	64
2,600	Bingham Min..	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞
7,600	†‡Booth	21½	22	21	22
10,000	Boston & Mon.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	†Beaver Con....	46	46	46	46
100	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Bradford Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Calaveras Cop.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
6,700	Caledonia	84	85	83	84
3,300	‡Canada Cop...	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
4,700	†Cashboy	9	*9½	9	9
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38½	38½	38½	38½
25,000	Con. Arizona S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Comstock Tun.	9	9	9	9
1,000	Con. Nev.-U....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Con. Copper M.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	†Dome Lake....	29	30	29	30
2,000	†Dome Ext.....	35	36	35	36
4,300	‡Dupont Cop....	3	3⅜	2½	3
1,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
20,000	†‡Emma Cop....	56	70	56	64
1,000	†Ely Witch.....	10	10	10	10
2,000	First Nat. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,700	‡Fortuna Mines Corp........	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3,700	†Goldfield Con.	97	99	95	96
6,500	†‡Gold. Merger	12	12	11½	12
100	†‡Granite Gold Mining	50	50	50	50
450	Hecla Mining..	4¾	*5	4¾	5
800	Howe Sound...	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
14,000	†‡Inter. Mines.	14	14	14	14
40,000	†‡Jer. Verde....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
570	†‡Jim Butler...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
16,500	Jumbo Ext....	97	100	96	96
2,700	†‡Kewanas	14	14	13½	14
15,200	†‡La Jara Gold	73	76	71	71
200	La Rose Cons.	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]
12,000	†La. Cons......	12	15	12	15
1,100	Magma Cop....	16	16¼	16	16¼
4,700	†‡Marsh Min..	19	19	18	18½
400	†McK.-Dar.....	64	66	64	65
1,150	‡Moj. Tung....	7½	7⅝	7	7⅜
7,800	Monitor Silv..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	McIntyre	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	†‡Mother Lode	33	33½	32½	33
700	Nip. Mines....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	‡N.Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,700	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	†Oat. South. (a prospect) ...	40	40	37	39
3,000	†‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,000	†Peterson Lake	31	31	31	31
1,100	‡Ray Herc. M.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
3,000	†‡Rex Con. M.	21	22	20	22
8,700	†Roch. Mines.	68	72	68	70
565	†‡Round Mt....	75	75	75	75
8,500	†‡San Toy	16	17	16	17
900	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]
8,000	†Sev. Tr. C'l'n.	34	35	34	35
1,500	†‡Silver Pick..	9	9	8	9
7,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
2,500	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,100	†‡Success Min.	78	79	77	78
1,500	†Temiskaming.	72	72	72	72
2,000	Ton. Exten....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Ton. Mining...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8,700	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
750	United Eastern	*4¾	*4¾	4½	4½
400	Utah Metals...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	†‡U.S.Cont.M...	12	12	12	12
6,000	‡Un. Ver. Ext.	26	26⅞	26	26⅞
600	†United West. (a prospect).	22	22	22	22
3,000	†West D. Ext..	34	35	34	35
700	United G. M...	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
1,700	†W. E. Cons....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Wh. Oaks M..	16½	16½	16	16
800	Yukon G. M...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	‡Yuscar. Con..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	BONDS.				
$500,000	‡C. & O. 5s...	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
15,000	‡C.Un.S.4½s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12,000	‡Mid.S.cv.5s.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	75	80	75	77
United Drug 1st pf...	54	56	54	56
United Drug 2d pf...	94	96	93	97
OIL STOCK.				
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s........	82	85	82	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	80	76	80
American Brass.......	280	285	280	285
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf......	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.)........	410	420	410	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg....	165	190	165	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	760	780	750	785
Du Pont Powder, new..	330	340	335	345
Du Pont Powder pf....	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	372	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	170	175	167	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	568	580	568	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms....	1,850	1,975	1,850	1,975

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

To a large extent Reading dominated the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Erie sympathized with the improvement in Reading and for a time developed much strength. The whole market broadened out, with many of the railroad shares developing special firmnes and with some of the prominent industrial issues also participating decidedly for a time in the upward movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers.	28	28	28	28
80	Am. Beet Sug.	74⅛	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝
350	Am. Can	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞	56¾
690	Am. Locomo...	72¼	72⅝	70⅝	70⅞
980	Am. Smelt.....	99½	100⅜	99⅛	99¼
160	Am. Zinc.....	89¼	89¼	87	87
5,420	Anaconda Cop.	84⅞	86⅜	84½	86
270	At., T. & S. F.	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105
690	Baldwin Loco..	87⅝	88⅜	86⅞	87½
820	Balt. & Ohio...	92¼	93⅛	91⅞	92¼
240	Butte & Sup...	94⅛	94⅛	92	93¾
110	Cent. Leather..	53⅞	54¾	53⅝	54½
100	Chandler Mot..	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
120	Ches. & Ohio..	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64
80	Chi. Gt. West..	14	14	14	14
520	C., M. & St. P.	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅞
70	C., R. I. & P..	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞
240	Col. Fuel & I..	43¼	43½	42¾	43⅜
40	Con. Gas	138⅝	138⅝	138½	138½
20	Corn Products.	19⅛	19⅞	19½	19⅞
5,250	Crucible Steel.	85⅝	86	83⅞	84½
1,170	Dist. Secur.....	53⅞	53⅞	51⅝	52
6,870	Erie	39⅛	41	39⅛	39⅞
110	Erie 1st pf....	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55
80	Gt. Nor. Ore...	41	41	40⅝	41
70	Inspira. Cop...	45¼	45⅝	45	45⅝
520	Interboro. Con.	17⅝	19	17⅝	18⅝
170	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅝	25¾	25¼	25⅝
3,780	Int. M. M. pf..	92⅞	93⅝	91⅝	92
20	Int. Nickel ...	46½	46½	46½	46¼
120	Kan. City So..	27	27¼	27	27
570	Kennecott Cop.	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝
590	Lehigh Valley.	80½	82⅝	80⅛	81
290	Maxwell Motor	87	87¼	84½	85⅝
1,900	Mexican Pet..	108⅞	110⅛	108⅞	108⅞
10	Nevada Con....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,270	N. Y. Central..	107¼	107⅞	106⅞	107
270	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61⅞	63	61⅞	62¼
90	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	Norf. & West.	126	126	126	126
10	Nor. Pacific...	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
140	Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9½	9½
70	Pennsylvania..	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
30	Pitts. Coal.....	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	Ry. Steel Spg..	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
30	Ray Copper....	23	23	23	23
27,200	Reading	99⅞	106¼	99⅜	103⅛
50	Rep. I. & S...	48⅜	48⅜	48	48⅛
180	So. Pacific....	99	100¼	99	99⅞
270	So. Railway....	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
640	Studebaker ...	139⅛	139⅜	135½	136⅞
70	Third Av.....	62	62⅝	62	62⅝
1,870	Union Pacific..	137¼	139¼	137⅛	138⅜
120	United Fruit..	161⅞	161⅞	159⅞	159⅞
440	U. S. Ind. Alc.	156⅞	159⅛	156⅞	158
90	U. S. Rubber...	55	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞
8,430	U. S. Steel....	84⅛	85⅞	84⅛	85¼
170	Utah Copper...	80⅞	82⅛	80⅛	81
50	Wab. pf., B...	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28¼
870	Western Md....	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝
480	Westing. El...	62½	62⅝	61	62½
74,470					
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Int. R. T. 5s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,200	Atlanta	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
1,100	Cracker Jack..	.03	.03	.03	.03
300	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
200	Goldf'd Con..	.98	.98	.98	.98
500	Goldf'd Mer..	.12	.12	.12	.12
800	Jim Butler...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Jumbo Ext...	.97	.97	.97	.97
1,000	Lone Star....	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Mizpah	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
200	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Rescue Eula..	.50	.50	.50	.50
300	Tonopah Ext.	6.82½	6.82½	6.82½	6.82½
300	Union Con....	.61	.61	.61	.61
400	West End....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
7,600					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf	79	81
Adirondack Electric Power	25½	26½
American Gas Co	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	148	150
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	51
American Light & Traction	385	390
American Light & Traction pf	110	112
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	6¼	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Cities Service	195	197
Cities Service pf	83	85
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf	99½	101
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Light	63½	64½
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf	84	85
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf	86	90
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	60	65
Northern States Power	68	70
Northern States Power pf	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	57½	58
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	90½	92
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co	30	35
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	76	78
Southern California Edison	88	90
Southern California Edison pf	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	13	13¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	36½	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	51½	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	35	37
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf	76	80
United Light & Railways	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	76	78
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf	64	65

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pac	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.52	4.25
Chi. & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.80	4.70
Chic. & N. West	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.80	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.28	4.12
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.28	4.00
Mo., K. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Norf. & West	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.80	4.90
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.62	4.25
Southern Pac	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern R'way	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Morton C. Coggeshall has been elected a Director and Treasurer of the Ralston Development Corporation.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co. are offering to yield 5.33 per cent. Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5 per cent. secured bonds. The bankers will purchase the Chesapeake & Ohio 5 per cent. notes called for payment on June 1 at 101 and interest on a 2½ per cent. discount basis for cash, or will accept them in payment for the new convertible bonds.

The Bankers Trust Company, trustee, will deliver on May 25 definitive fifteen-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Braden Copper Mines in exchange for the temporary certificates.

Otis H. Cutler has resigned as President of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company and has been made chairman of the board. William G. Pearce succeeds him as President. James S. Thompson, William S. McGowan, and Clifton D. Pettis have been elected additional Vice Presidents.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the Chicago & North Western Railway Company additional $3,000,000 of its general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Justice	.03
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.30	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.04
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.18	Sierra Nevada	.31
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.58
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con	.12
Julia	.01		
TONOPAH.		Florence	.45
Halifax	.85	G'field Cons	.98
Jim Butler	1.00	G'field Merger	.11
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Exten	.97
Midway	.26	Kewanas	.13
Mizpah Exten	.27	Lone Star	.07
North Star	.20	Red Lion	.26
Rescue	.48	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten	6.75	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.10	Big Jim	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.08
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.20	Nevada Packard	.44
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.70
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mountain	.74
D'field B. B.	.05	White Caps	.26
D'field Daisy	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jpot.	10	10¼	Granite	69	70
Elkton	28½	26	Isabella	18⅝	19¼
El Paso	77	85	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	4½	4¾	McKinney	40	43
Golden C.	221½	224	Portland	176	180
Gold Sov.	3⅝	4	Vindicator	246	250

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Brazilian Issues Lead, with a Further Rise in Exchange.

LONDON, May 19.—Further strength and cheerfulness were apparent on the Stock Exchange again today, although it was difficult to trace the actual reasons beyond cheap money and the investment of surplus funds from the enormous profits accruing in various industrial concerns, on a market bare of stocks. Brazilian issues were leading features, with a further rise in exchange. Shipping shares, foreign rails, and gilt-edged securities improved, and Grand Trunk recovered yesterday's decline. American shares were also brighter and firmer on Wall Street advices. Quite a fair business was transacted, with Reading the feature. The closing was firm.

Money was in fair demand, and discount rates were quiet. American exchange hardened.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	81.75	80.28	80.75	+.55
25 industrials	96.06	94.59	95.20	−.01
25 stocks	88.90	87.43	87.97	+.27

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 19	89.90	87.43	87.97	+.27
May 18	87.89	86.92	87.70	+.82
May 17	87.52	86.58	86.88	−.52
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	−.10
May 15	87.94	86.80	87.50	+.68
May 13	87.01	86.43	86.82	+.39
May 12	86.78	85.68	86.43	+.91
May 11	85.97	85.30	85.52	+.02
May 10	85.93	84.81	85.50	−.09
May 9	86.10	85.24	85.59	−.47
May 8	86.78	85.22	86.06	+.30

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	89.90	19	82.39	5	87.97
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	——High.——		——Low.——		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	87.97
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	68.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15⅛	16
Atlantic Refining	695	*705	700	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	97	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg	1000	1025	1000	1025
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line	39	*41	39	42
Cumberland Pipe L	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line	203	208	203	208
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	179	182	173	176
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	96	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	10⅝	11	10⅛	11
National Transit	17	18	17	18
New York Transit	180	185	175	180
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	98	103
Ohio Oil	241	243	238	240
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	85	82	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	407	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	212	215	212	215
Solar Refining	285	295	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195	200
South Penn Oil	367	372	348	352
South. West Penn	110	115	105	108
Standard Oil of Cal	247	249	248	250
Standard Oil of Ind	563	567	560	565
Standard Oil of Kan	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil of Neb	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	*517	518	522
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	110
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	246	248	243	246
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PERE MARQUETTE—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week May	$391,506	$320,431	$71,075
July 1-May 14	18,296,856	15,782,564	2,511,292

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM— Southern Railway:	1916.	Increase.
2d week May	1,336,419	221,623
From July 1	60,658,651	5,859,942
Alabama Great Southern:		
2d week May	108,461	15,482
From July 1	4,786,067	638,316
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
2d week May	214,139	29,358
From July 1	9,495,085	1,280,803
Mobile & Ohio:		
2d week May	239,714	20,658
From July 1	10,204,116	629,869
Virginia & Southwestern:		
2d week May	35,308	4,331
From July 1	1,696,922	107,026

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for April—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	755,730	414,802	407,922
Net	283,455	78,692	67,395
10 mos. gross	7,283,597	6,664,842	6,636,672
Net	2,789,023	1,022,185	2,051,124

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for April—	1916.	Gain over 1915. (P. C.)
April gross	$1,318,207	20.04
Net earnings	694,157	21.38
Surplus aft. taxes, int. & div. on pf. stks. of subs	198,218	29.98
Bal. after pf. dividends	118,218	64.92
Four months' gross	5,437,467	17.79
Net earnings	2,871,253	18.09
Surp. aft. taxes, int. & div. on pf. stks. of subs	910,595	25.80
Bal. after pf. dividends	590,594	46.25
Twelve months' gross	15,411,884	9.89
Net earnings	8,065,297	10.62
Surp. aft. taxes, int. & div. on pf. stks. of subs	2,482,866	11.93
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,522,866	21.03

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for April—		
Gross	371,398	27.82
Net earnings	252,038	24.94
Surplus after charges	144,260	36.46
Bal. after pf. dividends	105,885	46.62
Four months' gross	1,532,625	24.85
Net earnings	1,012,540	18.20
Surplus after charges	604,959	27.65
Bal. after pf. dividends	456,459	34.28
Twelve months' gross	4,202,188	20.64
Net earnings	2,746,059	19.80
Surplus after charges	1,546,084	33.82
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,127,159	45.56

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for April—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$586,137	$527,389	$58,749
Exp. and taxes	317,085	306,839	10,246
Net earnings	269,052	220,550	48,502
4 mos. gross	2,322,014	2,132,689	189,325
Exp. and taxes	1,302,318	1,268,889	33,429
Net earnings	1,019,696	863,800	155,896

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for April—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	198,635	147,932	50,703
Net aft. taxes	80,393	57,014	23,378
Total income	90,705	67,278	23,427
Sur. aft. chgs	39,068	11,207	27,361
Gross, 12 mos	2,256,081	1,909,146	346,935
Net aft. taxes	927,949	749,426	178,523
Total income	1,066,859	870,451	196,409
Sur. aft. chgs	421,134	216,992	204,142

NORTHERN STATES POWER for April—			
Gross	475,251	391,094	84,157
Net aft. taxes	261,917	212,239	29,678
Gross, 12 mos	5,472,601	4,634,747	837,854
Net aft. taxes	3,076,574	2,547,183	529,391

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week May	191,212	171,796	19,417
From Jan. 1	3,462,064	3,177,167	284,897

Miscellaneous.

TONOPAH EXTENSION MINING COMPANY for the year ended March 31—	
Gross receipts	$1,496,564
Exp., taxes, depreciation, &c	925,105
Net profits	571,459
Int. received on inv. and bank bal	12,963
Total profits	584,422
Dividends	412,497
Surplus	171,925
Previous surplus	667,687
Total surplus	839,612

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	125	130	122	125
American Cigar pf	99½	100½	99	100½
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	155
Johnson Tin F. & M.	180	145	180	150
MacAndrews & F	167	173	167	173
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	220	228	220	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob	460	470	460	470

FOREIGN TRADE SHARES FALL

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore at 51—Underwriting Syndicate Ends.

The underwriting syndicate which financed the new foreign trade firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., came to an end last night after a sensational break in the price of the company's shares, which are traded in on the Curb. There was no news to explain the weakness, other than an intimation which some of the syndicate members had received that the unsold stock was to be distributed to them.

The underwriters took the entire issue of 150,000 shares of stock of the new company at 60. It has no par value, but a public offering was made at 70. It was reported yesterday that more than 90,000 shares had been disposed of when the Sussex crisis brought about a reaction in the market that put a sudden end to the marketing operations. The price was supported for several days around 66, and finally went to 64. Yesterday's attempt on the part of syndicate members to place their stock caused a wide break, the price falling to 51 just before 3 o'clock. The syndicate members were notified last night that their pro-rata share of the unsold stock would be distributed to them and that restrictions on the sale of it had been removed.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With sustained activity assured by previous unprecedented buying, the recent abatement of new business in some lines is regarded with equanimity. More definite signs appear of a slackening of orders in steel and iron, in textiles, and in footwear and leather, but the recession is comparatively slight and there is prospect that renewed demand may cause further expansion. The lessening of the strain in the leading industries comes at a time when production, owing to strikes and the shortage of labor and materials, is being maintained with difficulty, and, as outputs fall short of requirements, the change is not unwelcome.

Payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House transactions, continue in enormous volume, total exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to $4,230,771,640, an increase of 47.2 per cent., as compared with the $2,875,291,127 of the same week last year, and of 49.7 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1914, when $2,827,187,947 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Withal, trade is much more than normally active for this season of the year; filling-in orders are quite liberal, buying for Fall shipment, following record purchases since the first of the year, is still good; labor continues in scant supply, the strike situation, though indicating unrest and in some cases offering inconveniences, is quieter, while wages keep on rising.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	95⅞	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101	5.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99⅞	5.04
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99⅛	99⅞	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	104	104	5.55
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'18	100⅝	101⅛	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.85
Swedish Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅞	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96⅛	98⅛	5.96
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	100⅜	4.12
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅝	98⅞	4.60
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅞	3.23
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.49
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102½	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101	101⅛	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅝	4.30
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93⅛	95½	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	103	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.67
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102⅛	3.75
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅝	101⅛	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	96⅛	99	6.25
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.30
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	96⅛	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅞	4.60
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅝	5.65
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1,'41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅞	99⅞	7.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101¼	101⅛	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98⅝	98⅞	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.85
Un.Ry.,G.&E.	5	Apr., 1919	98⅛	99⅞	5.30
U.S.S.R.& M.	6	Feb., 1926	111⅛	112⅛	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅛	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅝	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.95
Win.R.Arms.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
W.V. T. & E	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
6s	Sept., 1917	103	103½	103	103½
4½s	June, 1965	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	March, 1963	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107	107⅛	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	March, 1964	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4½s	March, 1962	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4½s	March, '60, op.'30	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102½
4s	May, 1959	100	100½	100	100½
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100½	100	100½
4s	May, 1957	100	100½	100	100½
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	90⅛	..	90⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	90½	..	90⅜	90⅞
3½s	May, 1954	90½	..	90⅜	90⅞

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal. Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,505,355	$184,270,689
Ord. int. rev. receipts	19,446,687	234,677,255
Income tax	2,583,988	25,876,852
Miscellaneous	3,060,940	40,874,588
Total receipts	$37,596,971	$585,699,385
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,348,488	58,727,305
Excess of total disb'ts over total receipts	6,556,620	35,070,152
Expenditures	46,945,455	644,426,690

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, at 26 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of May, 1916, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. R. C. VEIT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., May 17, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on May 31, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 3,000 linear feet of trunk sewer, 3 foot 6 inch diameter to 4 foot 6 inch by 5 foot. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington. D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., June 1, 1916, for repairing fender and bearing piles of wharves at General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Information upon application to above office.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Adventure ...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
570	Ahmeek	100½	101½	100½	101
290	Alaska Gold.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½
100	Algomah	2	2	2	2
225	Allouez	69¼	70½	69¼	70
3,201	Amer. Zinc..	90	90	86⅞	87½
425	Anaconda ..	84⅞	86⅛	84½	85⅞
625	Ariz. Comm'l.	9	9⅛	9	9
1,431	Butte & Sup'r	95	95	92	93
920	Cal. & Ariz..	74½	75	74½	74¾
39	Cal. & Hecla.	570	570	570	570
3,014	Cop. Range..	68	68⅝	67⅝	68½
450	East Butte..	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
50	Franklin ...	8½	8½	8½	8½
125	Granby	90	91⅛	90	91
5	Greene Can..	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
100	Island Creek.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
60	Isle Royale..	29	29	29	29
70	Kerr Lake...	5	5	5	5
550	Keweenaw ..	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
160	Lake	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
100	Mass. Con...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Miami	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
50	Mohawk	97	97	97	97
50	Nevada Con..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	New Idria ..	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
125	Nipissing ...	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,915	North Butte..	24½	25	24½	25
10	North Lake..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Old Colony ..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
765	Old Dom'n...	70¼	71	70	70¼
219	Osceola	95⅛	96⅛	95	96⅛
725	Pond Creek..	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛
115	Quincy	97	98	96⅛	98
133	Ray Con.....	23	23⅛	23	23
425	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
200	South Lake..	7½	7½	7½	7½
819	So. Lake rts.	5c.	5c.	4c.	4c.
45	St. Mary's Ld	77½	77½	77	77
600	Sup. & Boston	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
45	Superior	17	17½	17	17¼
800	Trinity	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
225	Tuolumne ...	48c.	48c.	47c.	47c.
3,110	U. S. Smelt..	76¼	77⅛	75⅜	77
15	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝
10	Utah Apex...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Utah Con....	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
115	Utah Copper..	81⅞	82	81⅜	82
1,625	Utah Metals..	10	10⅛	10	10
35	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
615	Wolverine ...	57⅞	57½	57⅞	57½
	RAILROADS.				
5	Atchison	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Boston & Alb.	185	185	185	185
63	Boston Elev.	74	74	74	74
508	Boston & Me.	51	51⅝	50⅝	50½
15	Bos. Sub. El.	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	Bos. S. E. pf.	39	39	39	39
1	C.J. & S.Y.pf.	105	105	105	105
1	Fitchburg pf.	79	79	79	79
43	Mass. Elec...	7	7	7	7
126	Mass. Elec. pf	38	38	37	37
811	New Haven..	62	63	62	62
25	Union Pac...	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
12	W. E. St. pf.	76	76	76	76
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
386	Am. A. C. pf.	98½	99	98	98
10	Am. P. Serv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
26	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118½	117⅞	117⅞
326	Am. T. & T..	128⅛	128⅝	128⅛	128⅝
1,035	A., G. & W.I.	44½	44½	43¼	43½
785	A., G. & W.I. pf.	53¼	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞
15	Cuban Cem..	14	14	14	14
63	Edison	235	235	234	234
210	Gen. Electric.	174⅛	174⅛	174	174
786	Mass Gas ...	81½	83⅛	81½	83
20	Mass Gas pf.	82	82	82	82
20	McElwain pf.	98⅛	99	98⅛	99
5	Mergenthaler.	160	160	160	160
5	Nipe Bay ...	152	152	152	152
20	Pullman	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛
185	Swift	135	136⅛	135	136⅛
207	Torrington ..	52½	52½	52½	52½
175	United Fruit.	161	161	159⅞	159⅞
3,348	U. S. Mach..	62⅞	63	61⅞	61⅞
1,600	U. S. Steel..	84⅜	85⅞	84⅛	85¼
30	U. S. St. pf.	117	117	117	117
310	Ventura Oil..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
18	West. Union.	95	95	95	95
	BONDS.				
$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
34,000	A.,G.& W.I. 5s	83⅞	84	83⅞	83⅞
200	Cent. Vt. 4s..	80	80	80	80
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	96	96	96	96
5,000	Swift 5s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	112⅛	112⅛	112	112
2,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Balt. Tube..	114½	114½	114½	114½
63	Balt.Dr.D.pf..	96	96	96	96
2	Citizens Bank	44	44	44	44
160	Con. Coal ...	100	100	100	100
20	Con. Power..	109	109	109	109
1,100	Cosden Ref'g.	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼
300	Cos. Oil & G.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
520	Cos.O.& G.pf..	4½	4½	4½	4½
320	Davison Ch..	57½	57½	56⅜	57½
7	Fid. & Dep..	135	135	135	135
100	Houston Oil..	18	18	18	18
230	Md. Casualty.	84½	85	84½	85
250	Okla. Ref'g..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
110	Pa. W. & P..	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
20	Sapulpa Ref'g	12	12	12	12
90	Un. Ry. & E.	26½	26½	26½	26½
250	Way. O. & G.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
	BONDS.				
$35,000	A.C.L.cv.4s..	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
1,000	An. Pot. 5s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Canton Co. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
400	City B. 4s, '41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
100	City B. 4s,'61	100	100	100	100
1,800	City B.3½s,'30	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,500	City B.3½s,'28	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	City B.3½s,'40	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	Cos. Ref. 6s..	124	124	124	124
30,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Houston Oil, div. ctfs.	82	82	82	82
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	Md. 4s, '27..	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	M.& M.Tr.6s..	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Pa.W.& P.5s..	92	92	92	92
1,000	Un.R.& E.4s..	83	83	83	83

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allis-Chalmers.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Baldwin Loco..	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5	Bald. Loco. pf.	109	109	109	109
20	Buff. & S. pf..	58	58	58	58
20	Brill	38	38	38	38
20	Crucible Steel.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2,500	Electric Stor...	66	66	64	64⅝
3,265	Erie	39⅛	40⅞	39⅛	40
145	Gen. Asph. pf..	71⅛	71⅛	71	71
29	Ins. Co., N. A.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
400	L. Sup. Corp..	10	10	10	10
565	Lehigh Nav...	78	78	77	77
151	Lehigh Valley.	80⅛	82⅛	80	81⅛
45	L. V. Tr. pf...	43½	43½	43	43
10	Miami Copper.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
13	North. Penn...	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,111	Pennsylvania..	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅞
64	Penn. Salt Mfg.	100½	100½	100½	100½
77	Penn. Steel pf.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
120	Phila. Co. pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
585	Phila. Electric	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
25	Phila. R. T....	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
2,120	Phila. R.T.,t.c.	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
4,858	Reading	100	106⅛	100	103
244	Reading 2d pf.	51	51⅛	50	50
17	South. Pacific.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
95	Tono. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
265	Tono. Mining..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Union Pacific..	138	138	138	138
120	Union Traction	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43¼
283	Unit. Gas Imp	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
2	Un. Cos., N. J.	226¼	226¼	226¼	226¼
4,135	U. S. Steel....	84⅛	85⅞	84⅛	85⅞
560	War. I. & S...	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
102	Westm. Coal...	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
910	W. Cramp & S.	84⅛	84⅛	82⅜	83
425	York Ry.	14	14	14	14
125	York Ry. pf...	36½	36½	36½	36½
	BONDS.				
$14,000	Am. G. & E. 5s.	93	93	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	L. N. con.4½s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	L. V. Dr.4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	L. V. Tr. 5s..	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
5,000	Penn. gen.4½s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s.	82	82	82	82
7,000	Phila. El. 4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
3,100	Phila. El. 5s.	104⅛	104⅛	104	104⅛
4,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅛	94⅛	94	94⅛

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
920	Am. W. G. M..	63¼	63½	63	63½
125	A. W. G. M. pf.	140	140	140	140
10	Caney R. Gas..	37	37	37	37
20	Columbia Gas..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20	Harb.-Walker..	98	98	98	98
161	Mfrs. L. & H..	50⅛	50⅛	50	50
15	Nat. Firepr. pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
65	Ohio Fuel	40¼	40⅛	40¼	40⅛
261	Ohio Fuel Oil..	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
25	Ohio Cities Gas.	245⅛	245⅛	245⅛	245⅛
285	Pitts. Coal....	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
800	Pure Oil......	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
20	Pitts. Oil & G.	8	8	8	8
3,000	Ross Mining...	17	17	17	17
100	San Toy......	17	17	17	17
200	U. S. Steel....	85⅛	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞
65	Union Nat. Gas.	145	145	145	145
50	Westing. A. B.	137	137	137	137
130	Westing. Elec..	62½	62½	62½	62½
50	W. P. T. & W. P. pf.	57	57	57	57

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Booth Fish....	32	32	32	32
10	Tool	73	73	73	73
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
25	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	15½	15½	15½	15½
40	Dia. Match....	110	110	110	110
10	Illinois Brick..	80	80	80	80
420	Lindsay Light.	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	M. Ward pf....	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
36	People's Gas...	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
118	Public Service.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Quaker Oats...	320	320	320	320
50	Quaker O. pf..	110½	110½	110½	110½
150	Sears-Roebuck.	184	184¼	184	184¼
686	Stewart Warner	89	89	88¼	88¼
365	Swift	184¼	186	184¼	186
6	Telephone rts.	5	5	5	5
	BONDS.				
$20,000	Armour 4½s..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
15,000	Chi. E. Ry. 5s	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
1,000	Com. Elec. 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Com. Edi. 5s..	102	102	102	102
1,000	Public Svc. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Swift 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1⅛	2¼
Am Oil	.20	.25	Humboldt	1⅛	1⅛
Bay S G	.14	.15	Iron Cap	4	5
Begole	.80	.95	Iron C pf.	6⅛	7
Bingham	14⅞	15	Iron Blos.	2⅛	2⅜
Bohemia	2⅛	2⅜	Jerome V.	2⅝	2½
Bost & A.	1⅛	1⅛	Majestic	.80	.82
Bost & Cor	.88	.90	Max Met	.40	.42
Bost Ely	.50	.58	N L & Z	2⅛	2⅝
Bost & M.	1½	1⅛	Nev Doug	.95	.99
Bost & L	.80	.81	N Cornelia	14⅛	14⅛
Calaveras	4⅛	4⅝	New Balt	2⅛	2½
Champion	.15	.16	N U Bing.	1½	2½
Chief Cons	2⅛	2⅛	Nixon	.18	.22
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1⅝	Ohio Cop	.18	.22
Cons Cop	2⅝	3	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cr Res	.52	.57	Pilot B	10¼	..
Davis-D	1⅜	1⅛	Rilla	.60	.70
E & B B	2⅛	2⅜	S W M	1⅛	1⅛
Fortuna	1⅛	1⅛	U V Ext	26⅞	26⅞
Gold Lake	.40	.45	Yukon G	2⅛	2⅜
Hema Oil	.55	.57			

$2,000,000

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company

Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Va. Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds

Dated November 1, 1901 — Due November 1, 1941

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Coupon and registered bonds.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Authorized, $75,000,000 — **Outstanding, $43,441,500**

No Additional Bonds Can Be Issued to the Public

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and are secured directly or through the pledge of securities on 1,633 miles of railroad. On this mileage they are secured by a direct mortgage on 1,341 miles and a collateral lien on 292 miles, subject to underlying bonds outstanding at an average rate of only about $21,000 per mile, and a small issue ($78,200) of stock.

This mileage includes part of the Company's main line between Pittsburgh and Chicago, and also the lines between Pittsburgh and the lake ports of Cleveland, Fairport, Lorain and Sandusky. It furnishes rail outlets to the lakes for the coal, coke and manufacturing output of the Pittsburgh District, and a highway over which the lake ores reach the iron furnaces in the Pittsburgh District, the Mahoning Valley and the important manufacturing territory around Wheeling and Bellaire. The lines also reach large and valuable coal deposits in West Virginia, and traverse the rich agricultural and manufacturing districts of central Ohio.

All mortgages underlying this issue are closed, except one which remains open only for the refunding of prior liens, and the Company is pledged to deposit any bonds so issued with the Trustee of this mortgage; so that for all practical purposes the mortgages underlying this issue are closed. Furthermore, this mortgage is also closed, except for the refunding of prior liens, and, if so used, the Company is again pledged to deposit any additional bonds issued with the Trustee of its Refunding and General Mortgage; so that no more of these bonds can be issued and sold to the public.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 88 and Interest, Netting about 4.85%

Complete Circular on request

Clark, Dodge & Co New York — **Harris, Forbes & Co** New York

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Financial Literature for Investors

The following booklets and circulars sent to us are among those recently published by leading Financial Houses. We keep a record of the houses issuing them. Write for any in this list or others you may wish and we will have them forwarded to you free of cost.

BOOKLETS

Will the Railroads Come Back?
Odd Lot Buying
Buying Municipal Bonds on Partial Payment
The Premier Investment (Municipal Bonds)
Standard Savings Service
Effect of the War on Interest Rates
Buying N. Y. Stock Exchange Securities Through Partial Payments
Public Utility Handbook
Industrial & Ordnance Securities
Bonds Legal for Savings Banks
Buying Bonds Systematically
A Long Range View of Cotton
Fifty Financial Facts
Getting at the Facts
The Most Satisfactory Bonds
St. Louis, Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Co.
Savings Bank Bonds, (N. Y., Mass., Conn., Vt.)
The Simplicity of Investing
Acceptances
Investments Without Worry
Safe Investments
United Light & Rys.

CIRCULARS

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
The Atchison from an Investment and Speculative Standpoint
B. F. Goodrich
Utah Copper
St. Paul
Atlantic Mutual Scrip
Crocker-Wheeler Company
Erie
New York Central
Standard Oil Stocks
Central Petroleum
Wabash
Michigan Limestone
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation
Sinclair Oil & Refining
Federal Primer Corporation
American Power & Light
Chesapeake & Ohio
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.
Cotton Statistic Card
Wall Street in War Times
$100 Bond News
Hartman Corporation
Northern States Power Co.
Income Yield on Stocks

BOND CIRCULARS
(Recent Offerings)

Municipal Bonds
Public Utility Bonds
Railroad Bonds

SPECIAL LETTERS

Odd Lot Experience Tables
Cosden Oil & Gas
Comparison of New Haven Conv. 6% Bonds with New York Central Convertible 6% Bonds
United States Steel

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PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING, EQUIPPAGE, MILITARY AND ATHLETIC SUPPLIES, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1916.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 A. M. June 5, 1916, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps: Bedsteads, cartridge and pistol belts, blankets, bobbinet, mohair braid, brooms, brushes, crockery and enamelware, hardware and tools, tableware, buckles, bunting, burlap, buttons, camphor, canvas, brass clasps, clocks, kitchen utensils, rubber coats, shoelace cord, scarlet and white cloth; silk, cotton, and linen thread; horse and curry combs, denim, drilling, duck, drums and drumheads, hat ornaments, gray felt, canton shirting and winterfield flannel, gimp; cotton, woolen, and leather gloves, grommets and washers, halliards, hooks and eyes, jean; dark blue, winterfield, and sky-blue kersey, leather, yellow silk, lace, line and rope, machetes, mattresses, mops and holders, nails, canvas padding, padlocks, shoulder pads, pillows, rivets, caps and rings, cotton undershirts; black, russet, and gymnasium shoes, silica, trumpets and slings, tent slips, brass stencils, khaki suiting, suspenders, swords and scabbards, cotton and metallic tapes, tierces, brass tips, toweling and towels, stop watches, khaki and olive drab webbing, whistles, lanterns and wicks, barbed and copper wire, razors; hair, tooth, and shaving brushes, mirrors, soap, scissors, needles, pins, combs, athletic, and other miscellaneous supplies. Delivery of supplies to be made f. o. b., Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained and standard samples examined in this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply,
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office Depot Q. M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., May 25, 1916, for furnishing from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses, 3 ton, and bodies, and from 1 to 27 motor truck chasses, 3 ton, equipped with 600-gal. steel tanks for carrying water, oil, or gasoline. Further information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., June 14, 1916, for furnishing moorings for Light Vessels and Buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, consisting of light-vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, swivels, shackles, and bridle chains. Information upon application to above office.

F. R. TRIPLER & CO.—CERTIFICATE OF the continued use of the partnership name of F. R. TRIPLER & CO.

I, the undersigned, Frederick R. Tripler, do hereby certify and declare that I intend to conduct the business heretofore conducted for more than three years by myself and John H. Hodgson, now deceased, at Number 35 East Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the firm name of F. R. Tripler & Co.

And I declare that I intend to continue to use and deal under the said firm name, F. R. Tripler & Co., and that the full name of the person intending to deal under such firm name with his place of residence is as follows:

Frederick R. Tripler, Hotel Margaret, No. 97 Columbia Heights, in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1916.

FREDERICK R. TRIPLER.

In presence of Francis Stockton McDivitt.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 16th day of May, nineteen hundred and sixteen, before me personally came Frederick R. Tripler, to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same. THOS. CHESBRO WATKINS, Notary Public, Kings County, No. 80. New York County Clerk's No. 152. Kings County Register No. 8054. New York County Register No. 8148. Term expires March 30th, 1918.

MIARA & LABE, 98 GREENWICH ST. dissolved partnership. Leon Labe takes assets and assumes liabilities and continues business at same address.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

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WESTINGHOUSE CO. EARNS $50,269,000

Annual Report Tells of Profits Made So Far from War Contracts.

$96,527,000 FOR MUNITIONS

Net Income Available for Dividends Equivalent to 7% on Preferred and 17.8% on Common.

Interesting data concerning the actual profit being made out of war orders by American industrial companies is supplied, for the first time in detail, by one of the principal companies engaged in this class of work, in the annual report of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the fiscal year ended March 31.

The Westinghouse reports that both in sales billed and in the amount of net profits earned the period last exceeded any previous year in the history of the company. Gross earnings were $50,269,000 and the net manufacturing profit $9,429,895. The net income available for dividends, after the inclusion of interest and discounts and the payment of fixed charges, was $9,666,888. This is equivalent to 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 17.8 per cent. on the $52,644,000 of common.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman, explains that the results were obtained in part from orders for war munitions, the shipments on account of which amounted to $8,578,000. Total orders for war munitions booked up to March 31 were approximately $96,527,000. These include firm orders, orders subject to cancellation for undelivered goods upon the payment of an agreed profit, and orders subject to cancellation upon three months' notice to stop work.

No shipments had been made up to the close of the fiscal year on the order for 1,800,000 rifles which was turned over to the New England Westinghouse Company, all of the stock of which is owned by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. There has been advanced by the purchasers $12,087,000 upon these contracts.

Nearly all of the work upon war munitions is being carried on at plants constructed or acquired especially for this class of business, and so does not interfere with the regular output. The value of orders received during the year, outside of munitions contracts, was $58,218,000, and the value of unfilled orders on March 31, for regular products, $22,097,000, against $5,464,000 at the same date last year.

The Westinghouse companies are now employing 31,643 persons, against 16,813 last year. Most of the work on the war contracts is being carried on at Pittsburgh, East Pittsburgh, Springfield, Mass., and Philadelphia. In addition to the usual charges for depreciation of property and equipment used in regular work a special depreciation charge is being made from month to month on the facilities being used for the war orders.

Regarding the war business Mr. Tripp says that it is impracticable to report more definitely on these special contracts, because the deliveries under many of them will depend on the volume of output and the duration of the European war."

DENIAL FROM SUN COMPANY.

Has Purchased No Oil from Metropolitan, Official Asserts.

J. N. Pew, Jr., Vice President of the Sun Company, an oil refining and exporting concern centred in Philadelphia, sent a letter from the company's offices yesterday which said:

"We wish to take this opportunity to unqualifiedly deny that either the Sun Company, the Sun Shipbuilding Company, or any persons interested therein, have purchased any oil from the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation or invested any money therein."

When the communication was called to the attention of a Director of the Metropolitan Company he said it must be considered a technical denial of oil purchases, as a contract, signed by Sun Company officials, for a round of amount of petroleum for future delivery was in the Metropolitan's office at 120 Broadway. Wilford Chapman, Vice President of the Metropolitan Company, issued a statement saying that the Sun Company had not bought any financial interest in his concern. He said, further, that a contract was signed on May 3 covering the construction of pipe lines, and that the lines should be completed by the end of July. Thereafter, he said, the Sun Company is expected to take oil under its contract.

Information was made public in the financial district a few days ago to the effect that the Sun Company had contracted for 15,000,000 barrels of petroleum, to be delivered from the Metropolitan Petroleum Company's wells in Mexico.

MAIL-ORDER COMPETITION.

Conference to be Held for the Purpose of Meeting It.

Thomas A. Fernley, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, announced yesterday that the committee appointed at the last convention of the organization to co-operate with retailers in connection with mail order house competition, will hold a meeting on Monday at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. Besides members of the committee, there will be present representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and other retail and wholesale organizations covering such lines of trade as hardware, groceries, shoes, clothing, drugs, and jewelry.

"The object of the meeting," said Mr. Fernley, "is to discuss ways and means of raising the standard of merchandising conditions in this country and to conduct an aggressive and comprehensive campaign of education for better business methods.

"Some of the members of the committee have found upon investigation that generally merchants are conducting their stores in an up-to-date manner, and mail order house competition has not been such a serious menace. The committee has found that a great deal of work of an educational character has been conducted by various associations, but as this has been done in an intermittent hit-or-miss sort of a fashion, it is believed by co-operation the work can be scientifically administered and that excellent results will be obtained."

NEW MILLS & GIBB ORDER.

Court Permits Merchandise Creditors to Intervene.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted permission to the general merchandise creditors to intervene in the equity proceedings against Mills & Gibb.

Judge Haight in Newark yesterday appointed Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor ancillary receivers in New Jersey. Mr. Martindale and Mr. Poor are the receivers in New York.

It was announced yesterday that the receivers had appointed George C. Riggs of George Riggs & Co. to act as their agent in all matters affecting the conduct of the business of Mills & Gibb. Mr. Riggs for a number of years was an employe of Mills & Gibb and has been an importer of foreign linens and white goods for many years.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE undersigned will sell at public auction for the account of whom it may concern on the 8th day of June, 1916, at 9:30 A. M., at his office, Room No. 2126, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, one gold ring containing two diamonds and one gold ring containing pearl surrounded with eight small diamonds, the property of VIVIAN L. MacDONALD, pledged by her.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Thursday's sharp break in the wheat market apparently was demoralizing to the bulls, and values yesterday showed further losses of ⅝c to 1¾c under a continuation of the liquidating movement. There were rallies at times, and closing quotations were well above the lowest of the day, but there was an absence of confidence on the bull side and the undertone was plainly weak. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.19¼; No. 2 hard, $1.21¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.29¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.28¼, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.19	1.20	1.58⅝
July	....	....	1.20	1.20⅝	1.54½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.12½	1.10⅝	1.11	1.12⅝	1.55⅝
July	1.13½	1.11	1.12⅛	1.12⅝	1.25½
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.11½	1.12½	1.13⅝	1.22⅝

CORN.

Support from bull interests prevented the corn market from showing any great weakness yesterday, although it closed ⅛c to ½c net lower in sympathy with wheat. Cash demand was slow and country offerings somewhat larger. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75	74½	74⅝	74⅞	74½
July	74	73¼	73⅝	73⅝	76¼
September	72½	71¾	72	72½	77

OATS.

Outside of May, which, under liquidation, showed weakness and closed ⅝c net lower, the oats market was fairly steady, closing ⅛@¼c net lower. Cash oats in the market here were lower, as follows: Standard, 51c; No. 3 white, 49@49½c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 51@52c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45½	44⅝	44⅞	45⅝	52¼
July	42¾	41⅞	42	42¼	50⅜
Sept.	39½	39¼	39⅝	39½	45⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were firmer on covering prompted by the strength in the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Saturday, 11,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—				Prev.	Last
July	13.00	12.90	13.00	12.90	9.82
September	13.12	13.00	13.12	13.00	10.07
Ribs—					
July	12.87	12.77	12.87	12.82	10.60
September	12.97	12.90	12.97	12.92	10.85
Pork—					
July	23.70	23.60	23.60	23.57	18.15
September	23.47	23.30	23.37	23.27	18.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil prices yesterday were firm, closing with net gains of 5 to 10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Closed.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.50@ ..	10.75
May	....	....	10.85@ ..	10.75
June	10.95	10.95	11.00@11.05	10.90
July	11.00	10.95	11.00@11.01	10.91
August	11.09	11.05	11.06@11.10	10.99
September	11.12	11.05	11.10@11.12	11.02
October	10.17	10.14	10.17@10.18	10.10
November	9.40	9.38	9.39@ 9.40	9.34
December	9.29	9.25	9.28@ 9.29	9.23

COFFEE.

The coffee market continued to advance, and at the close yesterday showed net gains for the day of 2 to 9 points. This again carried values to new high records, and the undertone was decidedly firm, with evidences of some improvement in the outside demand. Sales for the day amounted to 60,000 bags. The local spot market was firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c, and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	8.65@8.69	8.63
June	....	....	8.69@8.70	8.65
July	8.74	8.70	8.73@8.74	8.67
August	....	....	8.79@8.80	8.73
September	8.87	8.85	8.85@8.87	8.79
October	....	....	8.89@8.91	8.83
November	....	....	8.93@8.95	8.87
December	8.99	8.94	8.96@8.99	8.91
January	....	....	9.03@9.05	8.95
February	....	....	9.08@9.10	9.00
March	9.14	9.10	9.13@9.14	9.04
April	....	....	9.17@9.19	9.08

SUGAR.

Dullness and easier conditions in raw sugar caused a more or less unsettled futures market, and, after opening 4 points lower to 2 points higher, realizing sent prices well below the closing figures of Thursday night. The market closed weak 2 to 13 points net lower, with sales for the day 8,950 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	5.31@5.34		5.44
June	....	....	5.33@5.35		5.41
July	5.45	5.35	5.35@5.37		5.43
August	5.43	5.43	5.36@5.38		5.46
September	5.47	5.38	5.38@5.40		5.48
October	5.38	5.30	5.30@5.32		5.39
November	....	....	5.12@5.13		5.19
December	5.00	4.93	4.93@4.94		4.98
January	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65		4.62
February	....	....	4.40@4.45		4.42
March	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45		4.43
April	....	....	4.40@4.45		4.43

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.65c to 7.75c for fine granulated, although second sugar was available at 7.40c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was unsettled, owing to the labor disturbances at some of the leading refineries, but prices remained unchanged, as there were no further sales reported. Sugar was still available at last prices, or 5¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, and 6.02c for centrifugal Porto Ricos, but buyers again held off, owing to the labor disputes, and were awaiting developments. In the absence of business prices were nominal at 5¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.40c for centrifugal and 5.65c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,946 packages. The posted receipts were very much lighter and, with continued good demand, prices were advanced about ½c on the top grades of fresh creamery. There was also a little stronger feeling on the medium qualities, but the range of values is much the same as reported of late. Only a little renovated here, and it is bringing full prices. Ladles quiet and in buyers' favor. Packing stock sustained because of continued light receipts. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 31¼@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30@31c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28½@29¼c; thirds, 27½@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 26½@28½c; renovated, extras, 29@30c; firsts, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,832 cases. The market shows little change in the general features. There is a steady fair trade in progress, arrivals are moderate, offerings of high qualities on the open market at about recent prices are no more than needed, and surplus is still going directly to the warehouses. Dirties and checks held firm with a good demand. Near-by whites of strictly fancy quality are not plentiful; such meeting a fair demand at steady prices; most of the supply is of medium quality, and more sales are at 24½@26c than higher. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25½c; storage packed, firsts, 23½@24¼c; regular packed, firsts, 22¾@23¼c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds and poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 21c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; undergrades, 17½@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 31½@32c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28½@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 28@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 24½@25½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 26@27c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Forecast.

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds, except moderate southerly over n. w. and increasing Sat. night.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled, probably showers; moderate e. to se. winds, becoming fresh on the coast Sat. night.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. Sun. probably showers.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. probably showers.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat., slightly warmer in n. Sun. unsettled, probably showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably showers Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers by night; moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers by night; moderate shifting winds, becoming e., s. e.

La., Ark.—Fair Sat.; Sun., unsettled.

Okla., E. Texas.—Unsettled Sat., Sun. fair.

W. Texas.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Showers Sat. and Sun.

Mo. and Kan.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat., probably followed by showers Sat. night or Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., probably showers in W.; Sun., showers; cooler.

Iowa and Neb.—Showers Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Sat. and Sun., with lower temperature.

REACTION IN COTTON UNDER HEAVY SALES

Prices Close 6 to 11 Points Lower—Spot Element Fair Buyer on Decline.

CROP OUTLOOK IMPROVED

Georgia Said to be the Only State That Has Not Received an Abundance of Moisture.

Cotton showed more or less of a reactionary tendency yesterday, with prices closing at a net loss of 6 to 11 points under heavy realizing. Some of the selling was attributed to bearish pressure, but the shorts have had an uncomfortable time lately, so that the theory does not receive large support. Some of the Wall Street traders took profits, but the spot element, which has furnished most of the recent support, was again put down as a fair buyer on the decline.

Southern selling was scattered, but not in heavy volume. The crop outlook is believed to have been improved as a result of the rains over practically the entire belt, and it is believed that Georgia is the only State which has not received an abundance of moisture. Crop news from the central belt is good, but Texas advices continue to lay much stress on the cold, wet weather. The following, which is a typical message from the eastern belt, was received by a local firm from New Orleans:

"There is not 85 per cent. cotton which was planted that is not above ground, and 15 per cent. of that has two-thirds of a stand. At this time last year farmers were finished chopping cotton. We have not had enough rain in this State since the 7th of April. It has been cloudy for nearly a week, but no rain, so we are expecting a very short crop for 1916."

New Orleans wired: "Very good spot demand. Getting complaints of cold weather damaging the crop."

The week-end figures showed a relative increase in the movement of cotton. The into-sight for the week was 140,952 bales, against 130,142 bales last year. The total for the season is 11,-586,000 bales, against 14,724,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 259,000 bales, against 223,000 bales last year. The total for the season is 11,460,000 bales, against 11,763,000 bales last year. The prevailing high prices undoubtedly have been responsible for the heavy movement for the week, which breaks all records for this period.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, New Orleans 6 points advance and Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 6 points decline, middling 13.30c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	13.15	13.04	13.05@13.07	13.12	13.14
July	13.27	13.15	13.17@13.18	13.23	13.25
Oct.	13.22	13.20	13.21@13.22	13.29	13.31
Dec.	13.34	13.34	13.33@13.36	13.43	13.44
Jan.	13.48	13.38	13.38@13.39	13.49	13.51
March	13.62	13.51	13.52@13.53	13.63	13.64

Total port receipts, 18,536 bales; last week, 21,098 bales; last year, 13,228 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,781	29,237	33,171
New Orleans	1,571	19,219	12,734
Mobile	1,083	5,696	291
Savannah	1,873	10,534	6,429
Charleston	550	3,893	1,107
Wilmington	254	2,525	3,239
Norfolk	1,427	11,174	6,788

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	994	3,696	1,758
Memphis	287	9,858	6,537
St. Louis	76	9,293	15,196
Houston	2,853	11,910	14,890

Exports, 1,500 bales; total thus far this season, 6,743,298 bales; total last season, 7,623,671 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
482 Galveston	13.30	255,864	314,752
3,360 New Orleans	12.94	287,870	281,907
Mobile	12.70	22,480	25,777
1,601 Savannah	12¾	133,418	107,171
Charleston	12¾	61,570	65,207
Wilmington	12¾	54,193	53,276
3,750 Norfolk	13c	90,082	83,393
Augusta	12.75	99,237	105,659
450 Memphis	13c	110,885	120,023
St. Louis	13¾	17,362	29,052
167 Houston	13.30	82,006	91,055

The Liverpool market opened quiet but steady. There was a good demand for business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance, at 8.74c. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

WOOL HIGHER IN LONDON.

Exporters Conferring to Lift Embargo Off Certain Kinds.

LONDON, May 19.—The wool market is strong, and merinos, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal greasy and fine crossbreds are 5 to 10 per cent. higher than at the close of the last sales. Supplies are short and the demand is keen.

The Association of Wool Exporters to America, which was recently formed, is now officially recognized by the trade department of the War Office, where conferences are in progress with the hope of getting the embargo on the exports of certain wools lifted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Forty-five corporations having aggregate capitalizations of $780,200 were chartered today. They include:

C. C. Corporation, development of real property, $200,000; O. A. Haek, L. M. Schroeder, A. I. Taylor, Hotel Lucerne.

Pocohontas Coal Land Co., Inc., realty, coal, timber, gas, mineral lands, $150,000; G. W. Sillcox, T. C. Adams, W. M. Fisher, 420 Riverside Drive.

R. Cinelli Hat Co., Inc., straw goods, straw hats, $50,000; D. Cinelli, J. Winkin, P. W. Reche, 141 St. Ann's ave., Bronx.

The Self Levelling Chair Corp., furniture, extension, chairs, $50,000; F. P. Pace, J. A. Arrogo, R. Mendez, 80 Wall St.

Jamaica Terrace Construction Co., Inc., Queens, realty, brokerage, contracting, $10,000; J. Walchek, G. Heffernan, J. F. D. Bebell, 10 North Washington St., Jamaica.

Nosmal Realty Co., Inc., Larchmont, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $30,000; B. Waters, J. F. Moore, T. F. S. Flint, 7 East 42d St.

Multi Signograph, Inc., advertising, indicating machines, $50,000; B. Moss, F. Gregory, A. A. Lavigne, 601 West 113th St.

Arthur McMullen & Melvin Co., Inc., contracting, engineering, dredging, realty, $25,000; H. Parker, C. R. Melvin, A. McMullen, New Canaan, Conn.

Rockaway Peninsula Mosquito Extermination Corp., operations to exterminate mosquitos, capital no par value, begin business with $500; J. Hendrickson, C. C. Adams, P. B. Olney, Jr., 80 Broadway.

C. W. Wilson Co., Inc., patent umbrellas, advertising, selling agency, $15,000; E. C. Brenn, H. Hirsch, C. W. Wilson, 215 West 100th St.

Kaspar, Goldin & Esh, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $10,000; B. Esh, M. Goldin, M. Kaspar, 236 East 72d St.

W. E. Scudder, Inc., stationery, printing, $10,000; G. Schneider, J. C. Schrantz, W. E. Scudder, 524 Garfield Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Dehaan Circular Letter Co., Inc., advertising, circularizing, tabulating, typewriters, appliances, $10,000; B. Fisher, L. L. Levien, M. D. Livingston, 301 St. Nicholas Av.

The Ace Chemical Co., Inc., capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; C. A. Greene, W. A. Mackay, F. A. Bourges, 420 West 130th St.

Sobel & Burnstine, Inc., artificial flowers, feathers, millinery goods, $10,000; P. Burnstine, M. and S. Sobel, 673 East 176th St.

Franklin Trading Co., Inc., nets, dry goods, merchandise, $10,000; L. Meyers, J. Smalis, S. J. Jacobs, 550 West 144th St.

The Picture Press, Inc., newspapers, publishers, $10,000; E. H. Hahn, D. Williams, A. M. Hurwits, 263 Ninth Av.

Weiss & Kann, Inc., jewelry, precious stones, $6,000; M. Graff, C. L. Kann, A. A. Weiss, 14 Maiden Lane.

Van Auken Machine Co., Inc., machines, tools, implements, fixtures, appliances, $6,000; R. L. Meizell, P. L. Klock, P. Steele, 32 Liberty St.

Majestic Machine and Tool Co., Inc., motors, dynamos, factory supplies, appliances, $5,000; G. F. Meyers, M. Janiger, S. Halper, 117 West 114th St.

National Kildust Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx, chemists, $5,000; E. and M. J. Lokyitch, H. H. Kaufmann, 159 Lincoln Av.

Raymond Construction Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; L. Silverman, H. H. Sheindelman, M. M. Weiss, 299 Broadway.

Muir Realty Corp., realty, brokerage, contracting, artificial stone, furnishing buildings, $5,000; H. C. Adams, A. L. and H. Meek, 218 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

Tynberg & Co., Inc., insurance, realty, $5,000; A. B. Spingarn, L. Mintz, S. Tynberg, Sr., 58 William St.

The G. K. Parsons Corp., subterranean engineering work, construction, auditing, accounting, warehousing, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; W. H. Gref, C. R. Rothwell, G. Barons, 120 Broadway.

Goodman Auto Body Co., Inc., car bodies for autos, $5,000; Reginald Zunder, H. and H. K. Goodman, 644 West 157th St.

Bertini Amusement Co., Inc., motion-picture theatre, $5,000; T. C. and L. A. Parker, E. Bertini, 154 Bleecker St.

C. F. Starito Co., Inc., stevedoring, ship chandlering, $5,000; B. L. Rich, J. Romano, C. Starito, 865 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: United States Mercantile Marine Corp., Wilmington, Del., $5,000,000. Representative, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway, New York.

Haley-Hammond Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., trade names, tanning materials, $25,000. Representative, George U. Hammond, 135 Pearl St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Mexico Hide Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; Theriault Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $5,000.

Capital Reduction: H. H. Babcock Co., Watertown, $1,000,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Harrison Department Store, Inc., Harrison; The Trio Co., Waterford; Schwarz Book Binding Co., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—Charters filed: Calco Chemical Company, Somerville, to manufacture and to deal in chemicals, dyes, paints, and combinations, $5,000; Isaac S. Bette, Robert C. Jeffcott, Edward W. Jeffcott, Somerville.

Ourcar Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in autos, $5,000; George H. Miller, Jamaica, N. Y.; Frank A. Sweeney, Vauxhall, N. J.; John W. Gregory, Newark; Charles H. Smith, Asbury Park.

Vanal Manufacturing Company, Rahway, make and deal in patent medicines, $100,000; Harry Lohmiller and Alex Stamler, Rahway; Louise H. Caldwell, Newark.

French Model Shop, Newark, make and deal in women's clothing, $25,000; Samuel Spies, Louis Bennes, Mendal Bennes, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 19.—Charters filed:

American Republics Corporation, generally deal in and with stocks, bonds, and all other kinds of investments, $10,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., parties. Delaware agent, Corporation Trust Company of America, 7 West Tenth St., Wilmington, Del.

Barber Motor Truck Corporation, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobile trucks, motor trucks, and all accessories thereto, $500,000; incorporators, same as above.

Northwestern Chemical Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with chemicals, chemical compounds, &c., $500,000; incorporators, same as above.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE CURB.

Chairman McCormick Suggests Housing and a Ticker Service.

E. R. McCormick, Chairman of the Curb Association, sent to members yesterday a letter describing a plan for reorganizing the market.

"In view of the growth of the Curb," the letter said, "and its probable continuation, it has been deemed advisable by your Board of Representatives to devise some plan to house the Association, to establish a ticker service and to provide better facilities for the transaction of business. It is the opinion of the board that by the use of a ticker service business would be enlarged, and a well equipped board room would make possible better control of the market, thus making Curb securities more acceptable as banking collateral."

The other important recommendations made in the letter were that there be two classes of members, regular and associate; that the Board of Representatives be increased from fifteen to twenty-one members and that the dues of regular members of the new Curb be increased from $25, the current rate, to $100 a year. The suggestions were made to the board by a special committee appointed to work jointly with a committee of Stock Exchange members.

Mr. McCormick's letter asked the Curb members to vote on the proposals before May 27. Some brokers in the open air market predicted yesterday that the vote would be close, as numerous members of the Curb Association have stated that they oppose any change. In other quarters the reorganization plans were received with enthusiasm. If the Curb goes under its own roof it is believed that a market for certain securities will continue unaltered in Broad Street.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY GILMORE, cafe keeper, of 2,700 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,053 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are on notes of Harry Gilmore, Inc., in 1913. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Oct. 4, 1912 and a settlement was made at 100 cents on the dollar. This is the third time Mr. Gilmore has been in bankruptcy. He filed a petition on Oct. 9, 1908, and received a discharge. On Oct. 4, 1912, a petition was filed against him, which was dismissed.

ISAAC POLONSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Polonsky, dealer in cloaks and suits at 58 Division Street, by Philip Graff, $59; Aaron Rosen, $400, and Samuel Grob, $100. He made an assignment on Thursday.

ARTHUR H. GREEN, salesman, of 321 West Fiftieth Street, formerly a dealer in auto specialties, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,152 and no assets. The largest creditor is the K. W. Ignition Company of Cleveland, $3,750.

HARRY STRUHL, salesman and canvasser, of 304 East Sixty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,735 and assets of $1,299 in accounts.

MORRIS HERTZBERG, manufacturer of baby carriages and gocarts at 2,202 Third Avenue and 964 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,824 and assets of $1,822.

SCHOGEL & KLORMAN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Schogel & Klorman, dealers in dry goods at 1,605 Bathgate Avenue, at 20 cents within and 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half notes.

UNITED 5 AND 10 CENT STORES, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed the sale of the assets of the various United 5 and 10 Cent Stores, Inc., of 106 East 19th Street, to V. C. Brown, for $65,200. Creditors are to get 41 cents on the dollar on liabilities of $120,000; preferred claims of $3,000 are to be paid, and $14,000 for administration expenses.

PICTURE PLAYHOUSE FILM CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has authorized Francis B. Appleton, Jr., receiver of the Picture Playhouse Film Co., Inc., of 71 West Twenty-third Street, to continue business for twenty days. Branch offices are to be operated in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Syracuse. The company rents films to moving picture houses. The war has cut off films which were obtained in Italy.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 302 business failures in the United States during the week, against 347 for the previous week and 377, 296 265, and 218 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 85, New England 27, Southern 52, Western 61, Northwestern 23, and Far Western 24. Canada had 41, against 44 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—William F. Miller, liquor dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $24,891.38; assets, $12,076.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—John Mors, a printer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,084; assets, $187.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

A. J. Forman Co., Inc.—W. V. Astir.$1,123.07
American Real Estate Co.—S. Zwigelsky, 231.28
Albany Bargain Co.—S. N. Beck & Co., 126.67
Aloise Drug Co.—Lehn & Fink.....302.55
Barnett, Hyman & Southern Surety Co. —People, &c.....500.00
Same—same.....500.00
Same—same.....500.00
Baldwin, George E.—M. B. Schenok....927.68
Buck, Sophie—Bloomingdale Bros.....283.86
Bigelow, Smith & Co.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....7,519.14
Board of Education, Union Free School, District 6, Manhasset, Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y. —Johnston Heating Co.....1,162.26
Chodruff, Isidor—S. S. Brown Co.....124.63
Cohn, Israel L.—H. Swirsky et al....981.43
Claffy, Mary—People, &c.....250.00
Craig, Turner—M. Greenbaum.....103.22
Cabello, Ferdinand L.—J. Weinberg....100.00
Cameron, Alexander, Jr.— Peavory & Babcock, Inc.....288.01
Cameron, Richard E.—J. Cameron.....264.91
Crane, Irving M.—B. Stern.....111.74
Diefenthaler, Charles E., William H. Fischer, Theodore O. Budenbach, and G. Edmund Diefenthaler—W. Harper..112.36
D & D Construction Co.—F. S. Joyner..904.78
Diamond, Abraham—Royal Glass Works, 144.17
David Shannon & Co.—National Ammonia Co.....119.79
Doscher, Henry, and J. Homer Hildreth, ex'rs—V. Toriello, costs.....101.13
Dalzer, Dana E., Richards & Co.—Travellers Ins. Co.....206.07
Edelmeyer & Morgan Hod Elevator Co. —Travellers Ins. Co.....181.61
Farrell, Katherine G.—M. Walter et al.....6,927.26
Fabbrini, Equisto—F. Perrico et al....122.21
First, Harry—G. Neville.....180.91
Greenstein, Hyman—K. Meyerowitz...100.00
Greenberg, David—A. Wallach.....159.54
Glass, Max—H. Baskin.....425.66
Grossman, Jacob M.—A. Yampolsky....122.47
Goldberg, Lizzie, and Max Kobofsky— People, &c.....300.00
Golden, James—Bradley Contracting Co., costs.....123.83
Gross, Benjamin—A. Syrkin et al.....220.75
Gropper, Abraham and Jennie — Sherman National Bank of N. Y.....888.91
Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc.—Parisian Chic Embroidery Co.....700.53
Hickey, John J.—K. Holding Co., Inc..120.41
Howell, L. De Lyon—F. Ottenberg....127.42
Halleran, Wm. J., Leslie R. Franklin, Wm. H. Conley, and Frank P. Bangert —Mason Mfg. Co.....115.06
Halck, Joseph—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc..206.99
Hoboken Strand Co. and Morris S. Schlesinger—Modern Electric Sign Co., Inc.....178.00
Illinois Surety Co.—M. F. Seymour....830.79
Janney, Russell, and Frank L. Short— C. E. Ruckstuhl, Inc.....267.91
Jurgenson, Rudolph—Nason Mfg. Co....347.70
Same—Behrens & Co.....343.30
Jacobs, William—G. Z. Hawk & Son Co.....2,172.93
Same—C. T. Hawk.....777.48
Kriba, Seraphine—C. R. Pierce & Co..2,414.54
Kolarik, Joseph E. Jr.—Wm. Hahn.....218.16
Kowack, Roza—M. L. Fellinek, costs....110.70
Knapp, Chas. I.—J. Stiefel.....1,981.91
Lenz, Albert—J. M. McCunn.....222.16
Life Photo Film Corp.—Chalmers Pub. Co.....224.37
Lord, George O.—United States Transportation Co., costs.....672.93
Montgomery, George L.—A. H. Levy...226.51
Munford, Percival L.—H. Poons.....108.06
Meckes, Louis—A. Fischer.....1,402.35
McMurray, Charles A.—O. Diemel, costs, 109.00
Mazzola, Louis—T. Pernetti.....12,237.18
McKeon Realty Co.—M. Bieber.....1,692.44
Nelin, Lena—C. Tencoorn, costs.....100.84
Owen, William L.—E

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AMOSKEAGS or other low or medium grade serges wanted, suitable for men's, boys' wear. Phone Fischer, Spring 6666.

PLUSHES wanted; any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9810.

TAFFETA wanted, all shades, principally navy; quantity no object; will pay spot cash. Telephone Farragut 2030.

WAIST contractors who have a 200-dozen output, only voiles, organdies. Apply between 12 and 1 today, Kaufman, 132 West 27th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROY, Juilliards, Style 613: white, copen, and rose; 62½c net cash. Z 217 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

LINEN.—1,200 yards, 36-inch Irish linen, copen, rose, green, and white, 30c. Phone 2,833 Farragut.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley 3606. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS and COATS.—Better grade to close out. Alper & Schultz, 140 W. 22d St.

TOOTH or TALCUM POWDER.—Make us an offer on quantities of 1 to 1,000 gross. Bel Bon Co., 107 Hamburg Place, Newark, N. J.

VOILES.—All wool, black, 130 pieces, 54-inch; 65 pieces, 42-inch. N 164 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Demand Wider Ribbons.

The demand in the ribbon trade has become more brisk of late, and a business larger than usual is being taken on the wide varieties which are to be used as girdles and sashes. Printed ribbons are showing more activity, and there are some factors in the market who think that before long there will be a run on this particular class of goods. Some attention is being devoted at present to fringed goods, for which wide ribbons are required.

Less Call for Black and Navy.

Some slackening up in the demand for blacks and navies has been noticed in the silk trade. Retailers with large stocks of these two shades are said to be experiencing difficulty in moving them out at the present time. The opinion of silk men is that the decline in favor of blacks and navies will only be a temporary matter. They expect to see the two shades as popular as ever as soon as Fall goods begin to be sold over the counter. The natural course of the demand at this time, it is explained, is toward brighter shades.

Quiet in Woolen Trade.

The men's wear division of the piece goods market has been quiet now for some time. There are practically no duplicates being tendered by the clothiers. This is because the original business placed covered practically all the requirements of the clothing manufacturers for the Fall season. High prices are also a deterrent. The woolen buyers are not quite so inclined to pay advances now, and very frequently a line will be withdrawn rather than have additional business booked on it for which piece goods must be purchased at increased prices. Woolen values are fully 50 per cent. above the normal price range, with every indication of this percentage being raised in the near future.

Dress Goods Product Lessened.

Some of the dress goods mills, in view of the tie-up in the garment trade, are starting to curtail production. The movement is not by any means so widespread, according to mill agents, because other outlets have been found for the merchandise that would usually go to the local cutters-up. The mill representatives report considerable progress in the way of exporting goods. Canada has proved an exceptionally fertile field of endeavor. Goods are also being sold to the South American countries and even to the European trade. Out of town garment manufacturers are also putting in larger orders in anticipation of a greater demand caused by the idleness of the local industry.

Are Curtailing Shoe Orders.

Because of the increasing scarcity and high cost of leather, some manufacturers of shoes who now have men on the road for Fall are calling them in. Others have instructed their salesmen not to open any new accounts, this being a precaution against overselling at present prices. One large manufacturer recently announced that he did not want too many orders on hand, one of his reasons being that he did not see his way clear to fill them if he has to pay more than the present prices asked for raw materials. Another objection is that he does not want to get caught with a lot of made-up shoes on hand if the raw material market, for any reason, should suddenly ease off. All in all, it is said that the coming Fall season will be one of the most difficult for the trade as a whole that has been seen in years.

Gray Goods Demand Light.

Business was again very light in the local gray goods market yesterday from all accounts, sales from first hands on all grades of staples being small. Several traders were reported to be trying to get goods out from second hands, but even at full market prices the amount let out was so small as to be negligible. Holders who did sell a few pieces here and there were thought to have done so because of the delay in getting them finished and the opportunity afforded to make a profit on goods bought earlier at lower prices. None of the first-hand sales told of during the day was interesting enough to get specific mention. Prices throughout the market were firmly held at previous levels. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....7c	38½-inch, 64-56s..5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s..5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..5c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s...*4c

*Asked.

Planning to Close on May 29.

Because Decoration Day comes on Tuesday this year a number of wholesale houses in the silk trade are planning to give their employes an additional day of rest by not opening for business on Monday, May 29. This, it is pointed out, will give an unbroken holiday from Saturday afternoon to Wednesday morning, as practically all of the silk houses close early on Saturday. Within the last day or two fourteen firms, members of the Silk Association of America, have expressed their desire to close on the day in question, providing the move was general in the trade. They follow: Post & Sheldon Corporation, Wettlaufer Brothers, National Ribbon Company, Atwood Machine Company, H. E. Greene & Co., Inc., Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company, L. Erstein & Brother, C. E. Muller Manufacturing Company, Crown Silk Manufacturing Company, Hambleton, Oesch & Normile, Weill, Callman & Jacobson, S. J. Day & Co., Eureka Silk Mills, and the Columbia Silk Company.

Velour Hats for Sports Wear.

With the dull season well under way and salesmen who have not yet come back from the road on their way home, there is not a great deal of activity visible in the wholesale millinery trade just now. One of the most interesting things at the moment is the showing of velour hats for sports wear. While as yet they have not moved very actively, from all accounts, this is charged up to their newness, and they are expected to do better in the near future. Practically all of the velour shapes shown are small, and they are not meant to be trimmed very much. Many of them have narrow, turned-up brims. They are offered in rose, pearl gray, chartreuse, and other popular colorings. The duplicate business that is being received on other shapes is small, but chiefly for the larger effects. There is not much demand reported for hand-painted or stenciled shapes, and it is thought that the vogue for them is practically over, so far as the wholesale trade is concerned.

Careless Girls Hurt Sales.

One of the most difficult forms of competition that the average manufacturer of typewriters has to meet is said to be furnished by careless girls. Many of these girls, in their capacity—possibly incapacity—as typists are said frequently to send for the repair man when there is absolutely nothing wrong with a machine, or when the defect is so small that the knowledge of typewriter mechanism given by the average business school should enable them to fix it themselves. Cases have been known where girls have sent for repair men when a machine only needed a good cleaning, they apparently lacking the inclination to do the work themselves. The injury to the manufacturer comes when the employers of such girls have to buy additional machines or to replace worn ones. It is then that "the boss" calls to mind the number of times he has seen the repair man at work, and, likely as not, orders a different make of machine. Even when this is not the case, it makes the salesman's task of convincing him that the machine is all right, and that he should re-order, a difficult one.

Service Does the Trick.

Service is a pretty important thing in modern business. Not only does good service draw trade to the retailer, all other things being equal, but wholesale service also does a lot toward opening new accounts for goods and retaining old ones. The latter service, however, must go a long way beyond supplying the retailer with stereotyped advertising matter or "movie" slides. In many cases it means going right into a merchant's store, he being willing, of course, and showing him how to do business properly. There is a well-known shoe concern which employs an experienced man entirely for that purpose, and at least one of the nationally-known clothing concerns has a man for similar work. The latter has shown a number of retail clothiers, some of them large, but most of them small, that service in selling a man a suit of clothes means more than giving him a belt or a pair of suspenders with it. He has also shown them several other things they did not know.

DRY GOODS SALES HELD UP.

Merchants Report Cool Weather Is Retarding Retail Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week has been in larger volume than for the same period last year. Road sales for Fall delivery have been normal, but are much greater for immediate delivery than in the corresponding week a year ago.

"Merchants have been in the market in considerably larger numbers and report that cool Spring weather is retarding somewhat retail distribution. Collections are normal."

ASSAIL COURT FOR WOMEN.

Child Welfare League Speakers Discuss Its Alleged Evils.

At a meeting of the Bureau of Information of the International Child Welfare League at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon the speakers, who included the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension; Miss Anna Moskowitz, a lawyer; Charles Fischer, and Miss Helen Todd, discussed alleged evils in the system of conducting the Jefferson Market Night Court for Women. Mr. Fischer, who as a member of the Prison Committee of the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, acts as counsel for prisoners at the court, advocated the abolition of a night court for women. He asserted that the misdemeanors brought up for the most part in the Women's Night Court could not be cured by law.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who presided, said that the solution of the night court problem was a great one, because the cause of much vice reached right back to the roots of society. "The cause is poverty," she said, "and this, though not alone, is the problem we must deal with squarely. It we want to know where the night court fails we must be familiar with its workings, and Miss Moskowitz and Mr. Fischer, as well as Dr. Grant, who is Moderator of the Prison Committee of the forum, are thoroughly familiar with the situation as it obtains in this city every night."

Dr. Grant asserted that things had come to such a pass that to be arrested on certain charges and taken to the Night Court meant conviction. Mr. Fischer said that there was an unwritten sign over the Women's Night Court door, which reads: "She who enters here leave all hope behind."

"There should be trials by jury," he said, "instead of examinations by Magistrates, who have grown careless in handling the constantly recurring cases, and if that cannot be had the court should be abolished altogether. If men were subpoenaed and forced to appear in the court, as well as the women, a great deal of vice would be stopped, too. There are many plain clothes men I would like to have transferred to the furthest point of Staten Island for life. Another thing I advocate as an amelioration of the present state of affairs in the Night Court is the institution of the office of public defender, and let the person who holds it be a woman."

Fay a Deputy Fire Commissioner.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson announced yesterday the appointment of Clarence H. Fay, Secretary of the department, to be a Deputy Fire Commissioner to succeed the late W. Holden Weeks. The Commissioner announced the appointment of Richard C. Patterson, Jr., to be the department Secretary. Mr. Patterson is a civil engineer and a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines. He resides at the City Club.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, art goods, notions, jewelry, fancy, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, small wares, toilet goods, ribbons; 243 Church.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Levinson's Sons; J. Levinson, dry goods, linens, linings, clothing, underwear; Navarre.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Levin-Michaels Co.; W. Michaels, furniture, carpets; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, muslin underwear, waists, knit goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—H. Friend, skirts; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. E. Farrell & Co.; J. E. Farrell, cloaks, suits; Continental.
CHICAGO, Ill.—F. Siegel & Bros.; J. P. Hoveland, Fall misses', ladies' suits, coats; 303 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; Breslin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Printz-Biederman Co.; M. Printz, manufacturers cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; H. D. Lindsey, dry goods; 395 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. Neis, furs; 354 4th Av.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Personius, Malone & French; T. A. Malone, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacturers ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, jewelry, novelties; 48 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; W. F. Michael, carpets, rugs; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss H. D. Whitman, millinery, 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; F. M. Fenton, millinery; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Lieberman's"; L. Lieberman, Fall coats, suits; R. 1,105, 1,289 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. W. Lewis, Jr., general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, piece goods; 385 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Goldberg, furnishing goods, hats; Imperial.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; J. W. Dulan, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
SUNDAY SERVICES, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday evenings.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"An Ideal Religion."
8—"A Man Who Surprised Christ."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
MR. DUTTON WILL PREACH at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"PAUL IN CORINTH; OR, HOW GOD CAN TURN SINNERS INTO TEMPLES OF THE HOLY GHOST."
8 P. M.—"WHERE IS GOD IN THESE DAYS? WHERE IS GOD IN THIS WAR? WHAT IS GOD'S PURPOSE IN THE EARTH? WHAT IS TO COME AFTER THIS WAR? IS THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST TO BE SET UP BY THE GOSPEL OR BY THE COMING OF CHRIST IN TERRIBLE JUDGMENT ON THE NATIONS? DO THE SIGNS INDICATE THAT THIS COMING IS AT HAND?" (In this sermon Dr. HALDEMAN will take the ground that the false concept of the kingdom has filled Christian Ministers and Statesmen with delusive hopes; that the men who talk about peace and insist on unpreparedness are a peril to a nation like this and to the souls of men. It is time people heard the full truth from the pulpits and that the unscriptural and deceptive cry of peace should no longer be uttered.) Friday night, May 26, 8 o'clock, will be Dr. Haldeman's last week night exposition previous to his going away for the Summer. The subject will be: "PAUL'S THORN IN THE FLESH; WHAT WAS IT? WHY DID HE GET IT? AND WHY DID THE LORD REFUSE TO TAKE IT AWAY?" Strangers cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
REV. A. RAY PETTY
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic: "The Sacrifice Hit." Third in series of baseball sermons.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M.—"What Is An American Patriot?"
8 P. M.—"Christ or Barabbas—A Strange Choice."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"THE MINISTRY OF KINDNESS."
8 P. M.—"RELIGION AND THE LABOR CAUSE."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Return of the Flowers."
8 P. M.—F. W. Robertson, "Soldier-Minister."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11.
Rev. Clyde W. Broomell will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
Service 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 11, "Market Place Prayer."
CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81.
CHURCH. 6, Social Tea; 7, C. E.; 8, Sermon

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
First Church of Divine Science, Hotel Astor. W. John Murray, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Subject, "Force of Mind."
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
1876—40th Anniversary Celebration of—1916 the Ethical Movement in America.
11 A. M.—Subject: "OUTLOOK UPON OUR FUTURE."
MR. EDWIN S. FECHHEIMER.
Speakers: DR. FELIX ADLER.
DR. DAVID SAVILLE MUZZEY.

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45
DR. WISE: "HOW NOT TO GROW OLD"
ALL ARE WELCOME

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "Rod and Staff: On the Twofold Nature of Religion."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Epworth League service at 7 P. M.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Services, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. "Life of Christ," in pictures. Illus. Songs, Musical Service and Sermon by Mr. Hubbard.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. G. E. Mayer.
8 P. M.—Bible Work in Philippines.
Illustrated address, Rev. J. L. McLaughlin.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Children's Day—Sermon by Pastor.
8 P. M.—"Youth and the Church."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
"THE FRIENDLY CHURCH,"
48th St., west of Broadway.
T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
Pastor preaches both services. SPECIAL FOR THE EVENING—Miss Katheryn Roth, Trombonist.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH,
124 West 4th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. HERBERT WELCH, D. D., President of Ohio Wesleyan University and Bishop-elect, will preach.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.
B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

HARRY GAZE,
218 Madison Avenue.
Sunday Morning, May 21, at 11:15.
ALL WELCOME.

HENRY FRANK.
Sunday Morning, 11, Broadway, 68th St.
Spiritualism and Fraud (?) Prologue: "International Justice."

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE.
Hotel Majestic, This Saturday Morning.
Subject: "The Great Concentration."
MARCO PEYROT, 'CELLIST.
Mme. Beatrice Goldie, soloist; Mrs. Florence H. Jewell at piano. All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE, SUNDAY, 11:15.
Subject: "A World of Freedom."
Evening lecture at 8:15, 23 West 44th St.
Classes Saturday, 11; Monday, 4 and 8.
All welcome. Silver collection.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Teaches a religion and worship BIG enough to see the GOOD in everything.
Inspiring Lecture. YOU are welcome.
Subject: "The Law of Cause and Effect."

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Francis E. Shober. Subject: "THE THREE L'S." 8 P. M., MONTHLY CONCERT. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 & 8. West End Presbyterian, Amst. & 105th. 8, "Is Probing One's Soul a Healthy Practice?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M.—ROBER SPEER, Subject: THE FINEST THING IN THE WORLD.

DR. PARKHURST
preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. MARK A. MATTHEWS, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

FT. GEORGE, 185 St., E. of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M.
Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. E. Erickson, 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
128th St. and Seventh Ave.
Rev. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M. service will be under the auspices of the World Peace Court.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
11—"SIN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."
8—"THE FEARLESS LIFE." Delegations from Scottish Societies and Orange Lodges of the City, and "Lady Mackenzie Daughters of Scotia" will attend this service.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. { Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock, and Mr. JANEWAY at 4.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Thomas Guthrie Speers on "The Philippines" at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
DR. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Alex G. Cummins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Roscoe C. Hatch.
Daily Services—7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Choral Evensong .... 4 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.,
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.—
Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8.
Preacher: The Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Dr. Grant. 4 P. M.—Evensong—Parker's "Hora Novissima." 8 P. M.—Public Forum, Speaker, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Our Navy in Our History—What the Past Teaches the Present."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. D. S. Miller.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rev. E. R. Bourne. 4—Evening Prayer; address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson .... 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Dr. Rushton) .... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. J. Howard Melish).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
will preach at 11 A. M., on "THINGS WORTH WHILE." Rev. J. S. HAIGHT, 8 P. M. Communion every Sunday, 8 A. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector, 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 12 M., Holy Communion. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
Regular morning service, with sermon by the Rector, (preceded by musical program from 10:30 on,) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, }
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address (Rector).

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Confirmation Instruction.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH,
Convent Av. and W. 149th St., nr. Amst. Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
11:00 A. M.—"Meeting Human Needs."
8:00 P. M.—"The Secret of Success."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. Howard Kanter at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Church in the Fort."
8 P. M.—The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Dr. Burrell's Ministry in the Collegiate Church will be observed. All the Ministers of the Collegiate Church are expected to take part in this service.
Dr. Burrell will preach.
Subject: "Five and Twenty Years."
Special Music.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. Musical Service; Haydn's "Creation." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11:00 A. M.—"Swords Into Plowshares."
4:30 P. M.—"Not Peace, but a Sword."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. U. C. Gutelius will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Fatherhood and Motherhood of God."
8 P. M.—"The Four Fundamental Facts."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
(Spiritual Science,)
20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader.
Sundays, 11 A. M. 8 P. M., GOOD SPEAKERS AND PSYCHICS.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham morning and evening. Evening theme, "Spiritualism or Materialism?"

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Clare Tree Major, "Theosophical Interpretation of Christianity."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "DUTY," Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "THE SECRET PLACE OF THE MOST HIGH." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE NOBLER MILITARISM."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"LITERATURE AS LIFE."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.,
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Daily Bread." Blossom Sunday.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St.,
between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs.
Sunday Evening Service at 8 P. M.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister.
"THE GENIUS OF THE LIBERAL FAITH."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN.
"THE MORAL VALUES OF LIFE."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

Commander EVANGELINE BOOTH
Will deliver her Famous Lecture,
"MY FATHER."
Illustrated with Colored and Motion Pictures
At CARNEGIE HALL,
Sunday, May 21, at 8 P. M.
Admission Free. Reserved Seats, 25c. and 50c.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING
will be unique and interesting when nearly one hundred cadets will be commissioned and other special features.
THE COMMANDER LEADS.
3:30 P. M. Doors open 2:45.
Music by the National Staff Band and the Red Knights Chorus.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. & 44th Street; Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor, preaching 10:30 A. M., by the pastor; 8 P. M. Evangelistic Service.

FREDERICK PRESTON'S THOUGHT:
Friends to All. No Tariff Wall.

Vedanta Society, 236 C. P. West—Swami Bodhananda, "The Beatific Vision," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street,
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. Evening subject: "Shakespeare's Use of the Court Fool. Should this Ancient Office be Revived in Brooklyn, Washington, and the Country?"

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn.
The Rev. Dr. Charles Carroll Albertson, Pastor.
10:30—Holy Communion and Address to Graduating Class of Union Missionary Training Institute.
7:45—Anniversary Musical Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector. Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.
Dated March 9th, 1916.
RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.
BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff act, approved Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of aigrettes.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 5th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 15th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2802, 3082, and 2874, R. S. U. S., and Sec. III., Sub-divisions E and H, Tariff Act, October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one diamond necklace, containing 57 stones. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 29, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 8th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Glason ‹ Thaw. Conrader ‹ Judson Governor Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Federal Terra Cotta Co., pltf., v. Botterton Bros., Inc., deft.—Exceptions overruled, with costs and judgment ordered for defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary R. Wright et al. v. Mary R. Wright et al., impld., with N. Y. Public Library, &c., respts., and Knickerbocker Hospital, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis H. Doane et al., appits., v. Ethan H. Nescock et al., respts.—Determination and judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Susan D. Brightson, appit., v. John Claflin, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Exchange Buffet Corporation, appit., v. Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co., Inc., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respts., v. Thomas Reilly, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jennie Kerne, respt., v. the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, impld., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Waldo D. Putnam, respt., v. Interior Metal Manufacturing Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isidor Frey, respt., v. E. Regensburg & Sons, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Champe B. Andrews, respt., v. Asa Bird Gardiner, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bessie Bernstein, respt., v. Ferdinand Jarrigeon, impleaded, &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emil C. Kaldor, appit., v. Isaac Strauss et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel F. Bolles, appit., v. William Scheer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Comm'r of Public Charities on compl. of Victoria Plaga, respt., v. Joseph G. Waterhouse, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Gottlieb Wilhelm, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Pollock, appit., v. Central Fish Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Saharia Kerber, appit.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Riverdale Realty Co., appit., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary A. Cronise, respt., v. Frank N. Tichenor et al., as temporary admrs., &c., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry Van Schaick, respt., vs. City of New York, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Erastus Belcher, rel., v. Arthur Woods, as Police Commr., &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Clay Howard, respt., v. Edward N. Breitung et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Charles Edwin Summers, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re John Oscar Ball, an attorney.—Supplementary charges referred to the Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Trial Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex-parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lynch, J.—Ex-parte business.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex-parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex-parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.

The resignation of the Hon. Edgar M. Cullen from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Character has been accepted and Stephen C. Baldwin appointed Chairman. Henry A. Uterhart of Nassau County has been appointed a member of the committee in place of Mr. Baldwin.

DECISIONS—

L. Bresslin, respt., v. Jewish Press Pub. Co., appit.—Motion granted. Settle order before Stapleton, J.

Rose M. Colligan, as admx., &c., respt., v. City of New York, appit.—Motion to resettle order granted, and resettled order signed.

C. Greco, appit., v. L. I. R. R., respt.—Motion granted and case set down for June 7.

Kathi Paffen, individually and as excx., &c., appit., v. City of New York and C. I. & B. R. R., respts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. F. Dalton, appit., v. W. Williams, as Commissioner, &c., et al., respts.—Motion granted.

Peter Ralph, an infant, by J. H. Ralph, his guardian ad litem, pltf., v. J. F. Ryan, deft.—Motion denied on condition that defendant perfect his appeal, place case on June calendar, and be ready when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

R. Seckler, pltf., v. C. H. Greenfield, impleaded with others, respt.; C. McMahon Smith, appit.—Stay granted as to one-half of the amount.

W. C. Tiedeman, appit., v. L. M. Tiedeman, respt.—Stay granted on condition; otherwise motion denied.

Re judicial settlement of the account of F. Del Genovese, as admx., &c., of V. Del Genovese, dec'd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re petition for a recovery of property withheld from F. V. Kelly, public admr., &c., as admr. &c., of Margaret Kable, &c., decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re settlement of account of F. B. Mead et al. as exers., &c., of W. E. Adamson, also known as W. E. Ward, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

Re voluntary dissolution of the Peoples Surety Co., N. Y., (re M. A. Koch et al.)—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

The Jamieson & Bond Co., respt., v. G. G. Reynolds 2d et al., defts.; Peo., &c., appits.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appits. to abide the final award of costs.

M. Kantrowitz, appit., B., Q. C. & S. R. R., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

B. Manne and M. Weiss, respts., v. Havemeyer Theatre Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. Shalala, appit., v. Haddock Mining Co., respt., (Actions 1, 2, and 3.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE—On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

Jennie Hazel, &c., respt., v. Golden Eagle Ass'n, appit.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

S. London, respt., v. L. Brand, appit.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St., 60.3x219x69.5x220.4, theatre and lobby, Standish Realty Corp. to Nicholas Epstein, 38 West 100th St., 17 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob C. Brand, 309 Broadway....35 p. c. of gross income, but not less than $240 per week.

PLEASANT AV, 321, n w corner of 117th St., store and basement, Sophia Matzke and ano. to Max Feldman, 321 Pleasant Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Max Feldman, 321 Pleasant Av..............$600

8TH AV, 88, store and floor, Geo. J. Gunshor to Geo. E. Glendenning, 2,578 Briggs Av, 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Geo. O. Glendenning, 102 West 14th St..$200

8TH AV, 513, all, Almira Hoyt and ano. to Maurice Gunsburger, 513 8th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Maurice Gunsburger, 513 8th Av....................$2,260

32 DST, 44-50 East, 9th loft, Hasco Building Co. to Aaron Kram and ano., firm of Kram & Match, 29 West 35th St., 3 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, Kram & Match, 29 West 35th St...........................$4,200

106TH ST, 339 East, store, floors, rooms and basement, Antonio Sorge to Tommaso Chirico, 338 East 106th St, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Tommaso Chirico, 339 East 106th St.............................$1,080

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,747, store and basement; Henry Brown to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St.......................................$1,380

INTERVALE AV, 1,223 and 1,225, 2 lots; Madeline B. Klug to Bronx Borough Stables, Inc., 1,223 and 1,225 Intervale Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal, Bergen Building.....................$1,800

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 890, and 915 Barretto St, store, &c.; Hugh P. Skelly to Ferdinand Beissel and another, 980 Simpson St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 650 1st Av.........................$1,200 to $2,400

WEBSTER AV, 2,526, store; Arthur H. Murphy to the McKennee Co., Inc., 2 Wall St, 4 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Thomas T. Grace, 2 Wall St..............$600

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,427, hotel; Juliane Meyer to Joseph A. Brophy, 3,427 White Plains Road, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, John S. Twaddell, 192 Broadway...........................$900 and $1,200

147TH ST and Austin Place Marble Yard; United Marble Works, Inc., to Maurice Lustbader, 2,923 33d St, Brooklyn, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, J. Gilman, 16 Exchange Place.................$900 and $1,200

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

R. L. Livingston Buys Dwelling Site in East Ninety-sixth Street—Madison Avenue Apartment Investment—Bank Street Sale—Bronx Market—Long Island Deals—Westchester Buyers.

Two good deals in the upper east side residential section, in addition to a fair number of sales in other parts of the city, kept the realty market in a favorable condition of activity yesterday.

The uptown deals involved the sale of the Queenston apartment, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and the sale of the vacant plot on the street adjoining. The latter deal possesses chief interest from the fact that half of the plot was immediately resold for improvement with a fine private residence. The vacant plot has a frontage of 47 feet by 100.8, and is 145 feet west of Madison Avenue. It was sold by Francis K. Pendleton to a client of the New York Title Insurance Company. The buyer resold the westerly half, 23.6 feet front, to Robert L. Livingston, who will build there for his own occupancy. He now resides at 41 East Seventy-fifth Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

The Queenston apartment, a seven-story structure on the Madison Avenue corner, 100.8 feet on the avenue by 145 on the street, was purchased by a syndicate of investors represented by the Cross & Brown Company, who intend to remodel the building, bringing it up to the best requirements. It was sold by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which took it at foreclosure sale about five years ago for $368,000. The present assessed value is $325,000. Duff & Conger represented the insurance company as brokers.

Fleischmann Co. Buys Old Schirmer Building.

The Fleischmann Company, yeast manufacturer, has purchased from G. Schirmer, music publisher, the fire-proof reinforced concrete four-story and basement building 69 and 71 Bank Street, 50 by 116 by irregular, near Abingdon Square. It was held at $90,000 and was an all-cash transaction.

The Schirmers erected the building nine years ago, but recently moved to their new plant in Long Island City. The Fleischmann Company purchased the present building for a department of its business now located at 600 West Thirty-fourth Street, from which it has been required to remove on account of the New York Central Railroad's west side improvements. The Duross Company negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Frederick Zittel & Sons have sold for the Dayton Improvement Company 222, 224, and 226 West 131st Street, three three-story private dwellings on lot 15 by 50 by 99.11 each. L. H. Sanford, the purchaser, will hold the property for investment.

Joseph P. Day sold 45 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement private residence, on a lot 18.10 by 100, with a three-story extension, for Alfred G. Millbank, who has owned and occupied the premises for the past eleven years.

The Ruland & Whiting Company sold for the Barney Estates Corporation 105-113 West Fifty-fifth Street, five four-story dwellings, on a plot 83 by 100.

The buyer plans to improve this plot with a nine-story high-grade apartment house.

Edward J. Thompson sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to ex-Judge Francis S. McAvoy, for occupancy, 461 West 153d Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 99.11, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Tenement Investments.

Derschuch & Co. sold for Ella S. Chase to an investor the five-story double flat 72 East 121st Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

William S. Baker sold for the T. & S. Realty Company to Jessie Laroch 305 East 109th Street, a six-story tenement and stores, on plot 28.6 by 100.

William J. Roome has purchased from Rae Sklower 1,443 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 27.1 by 100, between 131st and 132d Streets. The buyer gives in part payment the fourteen-room stucco house at the corner of Sycamore and Willow Avenues at North Plainfield, N. J. Harry Sugarman negotiated the trade.

A Recent Buyer.

J. Philip Benkard is the buyer of 135 West Fifty-fourth Street, sold by Dr. Austin F. Riggs.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Mrs. Amanda F. Buttner 236 East 165th Street, between Grant and Sherman Avenues, a five-story new-law apartment house, with four families on a floor, built on a lot 45 by 95.

Smith & Phelps have sold the two-story frame dwelling at 337 East 155th Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

An investor has purchased from the Mott Haven Realty Company 870 to 892 Intervale Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, comprising the block front between Fox and Beck Streets, a plot 230 by 100 by 56 by irregular, together with the adjoining five-story apartment at 957 Kelly Street, on a lot 87.6 by 100, adjoining the Voldosta apartments, at the northwest corner of 163d Street. Suburban properties are reported to have been given in part payment, the deal involving about $400,000.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold a one-family frame detached dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-second Street, 240 feet north of Farragut Road, on a plot 100 by 100, for Catherine E. Muth to a client for occupancy.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold two lots at the corner of Clarkson Avenue and East Fifty-fifth Street for A. Whiteford to an investor.

Site Purchased for American Versailles.

A large area fronting on Manhasset Bay, Long Island, has been purchased by a syndicate of professional men who propose to establish an American Versailles. The property purchased was accumulated by Horace G. Knowles, and includes the Martin W. Littleton estate on Manhasset Bay, consisting of about ten acres, with bungalow, garage, and stables; the Carlton M. Frankard estate, consisting of nine acres, a 22-room house, and gardener's cottage; the Lea Luquer property, consisting of 67 acres of upland and about four acres of Manhasset Bay; the Mary A. Moffet property, consisting of about 14 acres; 160 lots of the Port Washington estates, and several smaller plots owned by W. H. Evans, Burgess Johnson, C. H. Prankard, and A. J. Menten.

Plans and pictures of the proposed development are on exhibition at the National Academy of Design. Penrhyn Stanlaws heads the syndicate.

Long Island.

The Queensboro Corporation has taken title from the Whitson Syndicate, Inc., of a tract of 100 acres at the junction of Jamaica Avenue and the Ireland Mill Road, Flushing. It was formerly the Whitson farm, and has over 500 feet frontage on the Ireland Mill Road and Jamaica Avenue, and is opposite Kissena Lake Park. A purchase money mortgage of $54,750 was given.

Brewster & Co. have purchased a plot, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Wilbur and Radde Streets, adjoining the present plant, which gives the company a full block front of 450 feet on Radde Street from the Bridge Plaza to Wilbur Street.

Baker Crowell, Inc. have sold to an investor the residence of Frank E. Sweetser in the Estates of Great Neck, Great Neck, L. I. The property consists of an eleven-room house on a 120-foot plot, on the north side of Magnolia Drive, between Myrtle and Deepdale Drives.

New Jersey.

At Mountain Lakes, N. J., S. B. Robertson has purchased a dwelling, on a plot 150 by 200, and E. J. Curry, a plot 100 by 200, for immediate improvement.

Eugene B. Hill sold to D. F. Barkman a tract of land on Mountain Avenue, Mendham, N. J., on which are two dwelling houses, outbuildings, &c. Eugene V. Welsh negotiated the sale.

At East Orange Park, a new development in East Orange, N. J., Philip J. Bowers & Co. sold to A. E. Staub a dwelling at 41 Morse Avenue, and to H. H. Alger the residence 49 Fulton Street.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot upon Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, to Otto J. Grassi. This plot adjoins, upon the south, the owners' present home.

Edith Valentine Pope has purchased from James B. Ludlow and others a plot of land fronting 100 feet on Sunnyside Drive by 170 feet deep. The property lies north of and adjoins Mrs. Pope's residence, Rivercrest, at the northeast corner of Sunnyside Drive and Fairfield Road, Ludlow Park, bought last Fall. Thomas S. Burke was the broker in the transaction.

The Duff & Brown Company sold to Charles Maguire a three-story dwelling, on a plot 150 by 100 feet, at Oakmont, in Mount Vernon.

The Merriam & Rutledge organization, known as the Mount Kisco Estates, Inc., has sold to Rose Louise Nelson the Mary McLoughlin farm in Bedford for $700 per acre.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased for the Sampeck Realty Company to Max Sulken for a term of years the store at 132 West Thirty-fourth Street and for F. H. Hussey to the Panama Hat Company the store at 163 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation has leased the store at the southeast corner of Columbus Circle and Eighth Avenue for Huberth & Huberth to Nat Lewis, haberdasher.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. have leased the store 763 Tenth Avenue for the term of five years for Louisa Muller to Müller & Bauer.

Bonwit, Teller & Co. have signed leases for the eleven-story building planned for the site at 10 to 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the lessees' present building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased to Farrell Bros. for Naughtin & Co., agents, for a term of five years, the store 2,656 Broadway.

The Talking Doll and Novelty Company, Inc., have leased an additional floor for a term of years in the building at 243-247 West Seventeenth Street, running through to 232-234 West Eighteenth Street, which completes the renting of the entire building.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The five-story American basement residence at 34 East Thirty-eighth Street in the restricted Murray Hill district has been leased by Pease & Elliman for Gilbert T. Rafferty to William H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, and also leased for W. I. Cox and others to Charles Berdell, Jr., the four-story dwelling at 58 West Ninth Street.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for John W. A. Davis the dwelling at 15 East Sixty-fifth Street to Copley Amory of Boston.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Vasa K. Bracher has obtained a mortgage of $35,000 at 5 per cent. from the Union Dime Savings Bank on the Hotel New York at 22 West Sixtieth Street.

William S. Baker placed for Miss Jessie La Roche and Mrs. Grace M. Stalker a first mortgage loan of $85,000 on vacant property at Broadway and Oakmont Avenue in the Van Cortlandt Terrace section, Yonkers.

New Hanover Square Building.

Plans were filed for an eight-story commercial building to cost $140,000 to cover the plot near Hanover Square at 122 and 124 Pearl Street, running through to Water Street. The depth is 126 feet with 46.10 front on Pearl Street and 47.9 on Water Street. The building will be ready for tenants by the first of the year. W. H. Paine is the architect. It is being erected by James H. Cruikshank and W. D. Kilpatrick, who were active operators in the old Greenwich district a few years ago.

White Plains Auction Today.

An auction sale of 216 plots and building lots at Westminster Park, White Plains, will be held by Bryan L. Kennelly today on the premises, Orchard Street near North Broadway in White Plains.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 51 to 55½ East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, two one-story dwellings; Surety Realty Co. against 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co. et al.; Action 2; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys; Tim J. Murray, referee; due on judgment, $12,943.21; taxes, &c., $102; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x70, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to May 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, w s, 270 ft s of 187th St, 100x95, vacant; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Charles M. Swezy et al.; Dean, Tracy & McBarron, attorneys; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

Simpson St, 1,239 and 1,241, w s, 107.1 ft s of Freeman St, 21.2x100x37x109.11; six-story tenement; Niagara Life Insurance Co. against Lincoln Mortgage Co. et al.; Gregg & McGovern, attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due on judgment, $38,840.29; taxes, &c., $1,974.74; to the plaintiff for $41,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Pearl St, 122 and 124, and Water St, 86 and 88, for an eight-story loft building, 47.9x126.2x irregular; J. H. Cruikshank and W. D. Kilpatrick, 55 Liberty St, owners; W. H. Paine, 126 Liberty St, architect; cost, $140,000.

145th St, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story storage house, 28x70; M. G. Pinkney estate, 178 Broadway, owner; Daly Brothers Co., 11 West 145th St, architects; cost, $1,000.

West End Av, 251 to 255, for a fourteen-story apartment, 57.3x81; West End Avenue Corporation, 209 Madison Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $260,000.

Clinton Av, e s, 182.18 ft n of 181st St, for a six-story brick tenement, 66.1x114; Max Building Co., Max Cohn, 1,062 Morris Av, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Ditmars St, s w corner, at Long Island Sound, for a one-story frame dining room and cafe, 23x85; City Island Bathing Beach Co., P. J. Dwyer, 1,044 East Tremont Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,326 Webster Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

INTERIOR GORE, beginning at a point 102 ft e of 6th Av and 71 ft n of 12th St, —x—; Livia Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret V. Kieley et al., amended action to recover possession; attorneys, Gettner, and mon & Asher.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 200 ft w of Emerson St, 50x150; Richard J. O'Donovan et al. against Hannah O'Donovan et al., partition; attorney, E. N. L. Young.

20TH ST, s s, between 6th and 7th Avs, Lot 70; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., against Patrick S. Treacy et al., foreclosure of transfer tax lien; attorneys, Lustgarten, Weymann & Pope.

68TH ST, 73 West; Aaron Lauterbach against Elizabeth M. Mueller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Freeman.

101ST ST, 116 East; Cecilie Joseph against Dora Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. D. Erstin.

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Katherine Chambers against Stephen Talbert et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

119TH ST, s s, 197 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Mary S. Naddock against James J. Burke et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Thompson, Koss & Warren.

Bronx.

GUNTHER AV, w s, 331.8 ft s of Barnes Av, 50x97.5; Charles F. Russell against Hugo Scheeren et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. K. Davis.

240TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; Margaret J. Becker against Eugene H. Hammond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, (as in year 1895,) n e, 217.3 ft n on curve from n s 158th St, runs — with 11th Av, 247.6 x n w 52.6 x s 240.6 to street x s e 55.1 to beginning, except part for Riverside Drive; James F. Jenney to I. Hallam Jenney, 848 7th Av, undivided right, title, and interest, Dec. 27, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

PARK AV, w s, from n s 122d St to s s 123d St, 201.10x80; Nathalie W., wife of George F. Adams, to Lambert S. Quackenbush and another, 8 East 94th St, March 26, 1914; attorney, Nathan Schwartz, 78 East 96th St....$100

PINE ST, 81-83, s s, 186.10 ft e of Nassau St, runs s 94.6x e 25.1x s 4x e 33.10x n 26.10x w 9x n 72.8 to street x w 50 to beginning; Equitable Trust Co., trustee, to New Pine Street Real Estate Corporation, 62 William St, mtg $600,000, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 288.1 ft n of 158th St and 425 ft w of Broadway, runs n 147.1 to point 125 ft s of 160th St x w 50 x s 126.5 to Drive x e 54.2 to beginning; I. Hallam Jenney et al, heirs, &c., to Gustavus Construction Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, mtg $14,000, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

VANDAM ST, 57-59, n s, 125 ft w of Varick St, 50x100; Philip Moeloth et al to the M. D. M. Realty Corporation, mtg $16,000 on 59, April 14, 1916; attorney, Jean V. Lutz, 27 Cedar St....$100

86TH ST, 160-162 West, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 36x50.6x37.8x61.8; Mary Jennings, now Mary, wife of Thomas H. Hughes, heir to William H. Huscey, and another, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., Dec. 14, 1915; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St....$1

42D ST, 115 West, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Williams, executrix, to New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and another, legatees, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, April 26; attorney, William H. Van Benschoten, 46 Cedar St....$1

43D ST, 425 West, n s, 295 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x100.5; Harry W. Lein to Christina Lein, 425 West 43d St, mtg $12,000, May 18....$100

53D ST, 18 East, s s, 67.6 ft w of Madison Av, 40x100.5; Cleveland Reserve Co. to Walter Douglas, 9 East 88th St, mtg $165,000, May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

62D ST, 146 West, s s, 525 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Harry W. Lein to Christina Lein, 425 West 43d St, mtg $20,000, May 18....$100

69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Nicasia Guagenti to Loreto Pla, 306 West 69th St, ½ part and with party first part as joint tenants, mtg $12,522, May 15....$1

81ST ST, 436 East, s s, 231.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Albert M. Schuck to Anna L., wife of William M. Beller, 51 East 123d St, May 16; attorney, Peter Cook, 258 Broadway....$100

103TH ST, 318 East, s s, 296.5 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125; James A. Farrell, referee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, foreclosure May 18, 1916, May 19; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row...$37,500

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 28.6x100.10; Bancroft Holding Co., Inc., to T. & S. Realty Co., Inc., 309 Broadway, ½ part, mtg $20,000, April 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; T. & S. Realty Co., Inc., to Jessie La Roche and another, 2,237 84th St, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, May 15; attorney, same....$1

138TH ST, 214 West, s s, 201.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Benenson Realty Co. to Anna Wiedersih, 695 Fairmount Place, Bronx, mtg $6,500, May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

141ST ST, 150 West, s s, 406 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick C. Schmidt to John Schreiner and another, 272 West 90th St, May 16; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$1

160TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Janety Realty Co., Inc., to Academy Construction Co., Inc., 147 East 125th St, mtg $46,000, May 15; attorney, Alexander Rosenbaum, 200 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 325 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Wendela B. Johanson to Sophie Lauten, 513 West 176th St, mtg $4,700, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CROTONA AV, n e corner Garden St, 70.3x44x79.5x49.2, Thomas Lyons to Oliver Realty Co., 63 Madison St., May 9; attorney, Henry J. McCaddin, 63 Madison St....$1

EAGLE AV, w s, 337.6 ft s of 156th St, 37.6x99.1; Charles Dinkel to Dora Hemming, 23 Division St, Jamaica, L. I., May 16; attorney, George L. Stamm, 140 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Hemming to Charles Dinkel and wife, 576 Woodward Av, Brooklyn, May 16; same attorney....$1

FOREST AV, n w corner 158th St, 100x87.6, T. W. Realty Corp. to Lena Chatelson, 971 Trinity Av, mtg $98,000, May 17; attorney, M. Mayer, 120 Broadway....$1

FOREST AV, w s, 150 ft s of Home St, 20x87.6; Anna L. Lynch to Adolph Trube, 889 East 169th St, mtgs $8,500, May 19; attorney, Harry Robitzek, 2,808 3d Av....$1

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x78; Theresa Lemmon to C. G. Adolph Hohle, 2,392 Grand Av, mtg $14,000, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

JEROME AV, s e s, at s w s of Bedford Park Boulevard, 134.10x46.10x107.2x57.1; Grover C. Clark to Joshua L. Evans, 972 Whitlock Av, mtg $10,000, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

JONES AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Chas. Smith to Adolph Lukin, 1,690 Washington Av, May 17; attorney, Benjamin Kronenberg, 302 Broadway....$500

LOT 18, Block 39, map of Morris Park; John Halll to Djola Crespi and another, 1,343 5th Av, mtg $300, May 2; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St....$100

LOT 88, map of Laconia Park; Maria Scopelliti to Marianina Pittala, 8,639 Bay 13th St, Brooklyn, May 2; attorney, B. Tumminelli, 192 Bowery....$1

LOTS 68 to 71, 79 to 82, and 93 to 117, map of Anna Schmidt; Anna Schmidt to Frank Albers, s e corner of Leland and Randall Avs, March 23; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway....$1

LOTS 50 to 67, and 72 to 78, map of Anna Schmidt; Anna Schmidt to Anna S. Hosbach, Westchester, N. Y., March 23; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway....$1

LOTS 10, 22, 23, 25 to 49, 83 to 92, and half part Lot 24, map of Anna Schmidt; Anna Schmidt to Louis Schmidt, on Clason Point Road, near Taylor Av, March 23; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway....$1

LOTS 1 to 9, 11 to 21, and half part Lot 24, map of Anna Schmidt; Anna Schmidt to Barbara C. Kunzig, 164th St and River Av, March 23; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway....$1

LOT 14, map of William Adee; Mary Giblin to William T. Landes, 33 Greenwich Av, mtg $3,500, Jan. 3, 1915; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place....$1

LOT 3, Block 2,846, tax map; M. Balwin Fertig, referee, to Simeon M. Barber, 137 East 56th St, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,965

LOTS 332 and 367, Map Wakefield, 200x114, Seward Baker to Anna A. Owen and another, May 17, 1894; attorney, E. V. Thornall, 50 Church St....$1

LOTS 191 and 192, map of McGraw Estate; Selmer Klopfer to Emil J. Kossmann and another, 2,139 Mapes Av, May 11; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..$100

LOTS 89 to 91, map of Wooster Beach et al.; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to William Grosspeter, 261 Bement Av, West New Brighton, S. I., May 17; attorney, J. Homer Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St....$4,250

LUDLOW ST, s s, being Lot 30, map of South Fordham; also land in New York County; Joseph B. Edwards to Fanny B. Ireland, Bryn Mawr, Wash., Feb. 24; attorneys, Theall & B., 45 Wall St....$1

MARION AV, s e corner of 188th St, 85.4x195.4x100x193.4; John P. Dunn et al to Babette Lutz, 409 East 160th St, mtg $14,000, May 19; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$100

MARION AV, s e corner of 188th St, 85.4x195.4x100x193.3; Babette Lutz to S. M. C. Realty Co., Inc., 740 West End Av, May 19; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x100; William W. Pellett, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

TIFFANY ST, 936, e s, 35x110; Utility Realty Co. to Max Newman, 751 Forest Av, May 15; attorney, Louis Siegel, 23 West 31st St....$100

162D ST, 291 East, n s, 43.6x115; Charles Funck et al. to Louise Aden, 322 East 144th St, mtg $36,000, May 17; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Aden to August Funck and another, 2,947 Bainbridge Av, mtg $36,000, May 17; same attorney...$100

163D ST, s s, 59.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x94.9; Theodore Cole to Mary E. Cole, 242 West 11th St, April 1; attorney, J. H. Wray, 298 New York Av, Jersey City, N. J.$1

163D ST, s s, 79.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x94.8; same to same, April 14; same attorney....$1

165TH ST, n s, 50.4 ft w of Carroll Place, 25.3x134.6; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, May 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

181ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, 61.4x110; Ronele Construction Co., Inc., to Leona Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtgs $50,300, May 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Leona Holding Corporation to Adelaide M. Megeath, Ardsley, N. Y., mtg $42,500, May 18; same attorney....$100

236TH ST, 259 and 261 East, 50x100, Edgar T. Weed to Louisa Doll, 2,026 Ryer Av, May 19; attorney, Chas. Doll, 2,026 Ryer Av.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 123 and 125, w s, 49.10 ft n of Hester St, 50x62.8x49.9x62.8, May 18, due and interest as per bond; Frank Tate to Consumers Brewing Co., 1,011 Avenue A; attorneys, Holmes, W. & S., 35 Nassau St....$8,510

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 288.1 ft n of 158th St and 425 ft w of Broadway, runs n — with Broadway 147.1 to point 125 ft s of 160th St x w 50 x s 126.5 to Drive x e 54.2 to beginning; building loan, May 18, due Jan. 9, 1917, 6 p. c.; Gustavus Construction Co., Inc., to Van Dyck estate, 381 Madison Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$65,000

SAME PROPERTY; May 18, due and interest as per bond; same to I. Hallam Jenney, 848 7th Av; attorney, same....$14,000

WALL ST, 38, n s, 21.6x95.11x22x96, e s, May 19, due May 30, 1919; No. 38 Wall Street, Inc., to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$300,000

9TH AV, 314 to 320, n e corner of 28th St, runs n 98.9x e 91.8x s 37.8x w 0.6x s 52.1x e 0.6x s 9 to street x w 91.8 to beginning, May 18, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; Ray Estate Corporation to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$45,000

11TH AV, 538, e s, 40 ft n of 41st St, 19.7x62, May 18, 1 year; Elizabeth M. Green to Letitia M. Howard, 136 Carnegie Hall; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway....$1,500

10TH ST, 221 West, n s, 73.10 ft w of Bleecker St, 24.11x95.2x23x95.2, May 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; Simon Schnurmacher et al. to Charles F. Dean, at Stamford, Conn.; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St....$16,000

53D ST, 18 East, s s, 67.6 ft w of Madison Av, 40x100.5; May 18, due and interest as per bond; Walter Douglas to Cleveland Reserve Co., at Wilmington, Del.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$165,000

62D ST, 146 West, s s, 525 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, Jan. 7, due and interest as per bond; Hy W. Lein and another to Serena Lein, 211 East 30th St....$2,000

98TH ST, s s, 160.5 ft e of 3d Av, 25.3x100.11, with all title to strip on w 0.5x100.11; May 18, due and interest as per bond; Morris P. Joachim to Phelan Estates, Inc., Columbia Trust Building, Willis Av and 148th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$700

131ST ST, 638 West, s s, 200 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11, May 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Codevilla Realty Co. to John F. Foley and another, trustees, 432 Lewis Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

138TH ST, 626 West, s s, 318 ft w of Broadway, 14x99.11, July 2, 1914, due Dec. 21, 1914, on demand; Mary L. McDermott to Ella M. O'Brien, 146 Dean St, Brooklyn; attorney, Frank E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av....$2,000

156TH ST, 554 West, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, Oct. 1, 1915, due April 1, 1918, interest as per bond; Frank J. Gunther to Eliza M. May, 1,358 Prospect Av, Bronx, and another; attorney, Hy W. Schutt, 30 Church St....$1,500

150TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, building loan, May 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Academy Construction Co., Inc., to Janetz Realty Co., Inc., 99 Nassau St; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$57,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 15, due and interest as per bond; same to same; attorney, same....$10,000

Bronx.

FOREST AV, 1,053, w s, 20x87.6; John F. Reilly to Julia Reilly, 1,133 Tinton Av, prior mtg $4,500, May 5, due June 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, John F. Reilly, 1,053 Forest Av....$1,500

JEROME AV, s e s, at s w corner Bedford Park Boulevard, 134.10x46.10x107.2x57.1; Joshua L. Evans to Grover C. Clark et al, 206 East 205th st, prior mtg $12,000, May 10, due March 6, 1917, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

MARION AV, e s, 93.3 ft south of 188th St, 50.4x92.8; S. M. C. Realty Co., Inc., to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, May 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$36,000

MARION AV, e s, 143.3 ft s of 188th st, 50.4x100 ft, same to same, May 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$36,000

MARION AV, s e corner, 188th st, 85.8x94.9x92.4x93x3 ft, Babette Lutz to John P. Dunn et al, 1,966 Valentine Av, May 19, due June 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$14,000

ROAD from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Simon Paul, 551.10x—x485; Mary G. Reilly and another to Mary E. Lamont, 18 Third Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ralph K. Jacobs, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1,900

SAME PROPERTY; same to Essie R. Fry, 796 President St, Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$800

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary E. Lamont, 18 Third Place, Dec. 30, 1915, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$1,150

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 35x110; Max Neuman to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $16,000, May 15, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St....$2,000

FOREST AV, n w c, 158th St, 100x87.6; Lena Chatelson to Thomas Mulligan, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, May 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Milton Mayer, 120 Broadway..$6,000

3D AV, 2,952; also Bergen Av, 643; Levenson Lumber Co. to Nathan J. Packard and another, 411 West End Av, leasehold, to secure notes; attorneys, Packard & Co., 1 Wall St....$1,474

236TH ST, 259 and 261 East, 50x100; Louise Doll to Edgar T. Weed, 117 West 121st St, May 19, 5 years; attorney, Clement H. Smith, 460 Tremont Av....$6,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 130, and Murray St, 85; Charles Lustig against George Whittemore and Ambrose G. Todd, executors, owners; Herman Fried, contractor....$299

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$896

8TH AV, w s, 33d and 34th Sts, 200x125; Schrenk & Co., Inc., against 461 8th Avenue Co., Inc., owner; Interstate Glass Co., contractor....$211

13TH ST, 36 and 38 West; Bernard Johnson against Timothy J. Kelly, lessee, (renewal)....$3,195

61ST ST, 204 West, and 58th St, 530 West; Joseph Braunstein against Hannah Goldberg and Jennie Sussman, administrators, owners, (renewal)....$83

Bronx.

JOHN ST, w s, 173.8 ft n of Ditmas St, 73x301.3; W. A. Brockhurst Co., Inc., against Harlem Yacht Club, owner; American Real Estate Co., contractor....$28

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

125TH ST, 69 East; Independent Mosaic and Tile Co. against Nathaniel L. McCready et al., Oct. 21, 1915....$77

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 3,028; Wilhelmina Muskat against estate of Robert Clark et al., April 10, 1916....$12

PROSPECT AV, 2,365, 2,367, and 2,369; Kamen Contracting Co. against John Doe et al., May 10, 1916....$300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 91st St, 93.5x162.7; City Investing Co. loans Marcus Brown to erect a thirteen-story apartment....$150,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 288.1 ft n of 158th St, 54.1x147.2x irregular; Van Dyck Estate loans Gustavius Construction Co., Inc., to erect a six-story apartment....$65,000

150TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Janety Realty Co., Inc., loans Academy Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments....$57,000

Bronx.

169TH ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 55x72; New York Title Insurance Co. loans Vermilyea Realty Co. to erect a one-story apartment....$32,500

169TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of Morris Av, 45x72; same loans same to erect same....$22,000

169TH ST, s e corner of Grant Av, 47x100; same loans same to erect same....$36,000

GRANT AV, e s, 159.5 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same....$23,500

GRANT AV, e s, 47 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

GRANT AV, e s, 84.5 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

GRANT AV, e s, 122 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

GRANT AV, e s, 197 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

GRANT AV, e s, 234.5 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 184.5 ft s of 169th St, 37.7x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 147 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 109.5 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 72 ft s of 169th St, 37.5x100; same loans same to erect same..$23,500

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101 WEST 85TH ST.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS.

$900 to $1,300.

Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

1271 Broadway at 32d St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS at moderate rentals for a period of years.

ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Suitable living purposes, dentists or studios. Or Apply 45 Broadway, Suite 229.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 large rooms and bath, extra maid's room and bath; all improvements. For lease now or Oct. 1st; $1,500-$1,800.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms...$25-$32-$34-$42

2302 VALENTINE AVE.

NORTHEAST CORNER 183D ST.

4 Rooms and Bath, $26-$28

All Modern Improvements.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,

Completely furnished, high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents.

507 WEST 113TH ST.

STUDIO APARTMENT

North light; large stone piazza; open fire-place; will rent as a duplex or single apartment, five or two rooms and bath.

"THE BEVERWYCK,"

39 West 27th Street

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites. Inquire Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO.
Real Estate, 25 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Big Sacrifice.—Beautiful one-family, big lot, detached; every improvement; leaving town; West Bronx; price $6,350, worth $9,000; terms. Write "Owner," 3,013 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean, in New York City, for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Bldg., N. Y. City.

New 9-room house, all improvements, overlooking water; boating and bathing privileges; 30 minutes out. N 110 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St., 2d Av., opposite park. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional home on Hudson, adjoining Tarrytown; superb waterfront situation, with 20-mile river view; distinctive house of Italian type; 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping and dining porches, plot 150x140; rare bargain $4,000 and mortgage. R. M. McBride, 31 East 17th St. 2107—Stuyvesant.

Dobbs Ferry.—Furnished and unfurnished houses, $500 to $2,500 season; unfurnished, $500 to $1,200. Ardsley-on-Hudson furnished house $1,500 season; Hastings-on-Hudson furnished house, $600 season; large stone mansion, acre ground, $20,000; cut price to close out an estate. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices; terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 717 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Attractive modern home; one hour from Grand Central; seven rooms and bath; large attic; has all improvements; hardwood trim, electric light; corner plot, 75x150; fine view; $7,500. R. H. Burrage, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BARGAIN for quick sale, beautiful house, superbly situated, at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; no brokers. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garage; 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $300 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," Box 187 Times Downtown.

Beautifully located cottage, northwest corner Healy and Bessemund Avs., Far Rockaway; spacious grounds; fully furnished; 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; room for autos and horses. Apply owner, house adjoining, on Bessemund Av., or any local agent.

Small house needs few minor repairs, complete with large plot for $1,100; waterfront privilege for boating, bathing, and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; one block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Desirable 5-acre waterfront plot, north shore Long Island; not cheap, but good. Sauter, 431 5th Av., Brooklyn. Thomas Anderson, Stony Brook, L. I.

Rockville Centre.—New 10-room cottage and garage, all improvements; 53x167. Apply owner, N. R. Hardy, 20 Milford Place, or local brokers.

Bayside.—Beautiful, shady property, 100x150; brick dwelling and barn, garage; modern; all fruit, vegetables, &c. Davey, Vista Av.

Sell or let, furnished, 4 houses; big bargain; Sayville, Long Island. Dr. Hulse.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual Bargain.—Large house, in finest location in New Rochelle, directly on the water, 15 rooms, 2 baths; hot-air furnace, gas and coal range; lot 90 ft. by 137; valued at $15,000; will sell for $10,000 to quick buyer; property increasing in value every year. Address or call Mrs. M. W. Cushing, 5 Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

$85 monthly buys elegant all-year waterfront home from gentleman leaving for the West and can't occupy, at a sacrifice; 8 rooms; open fireplace; all latest improvements; handsome piece of land, waterfront; don't miss this; very little cash needed. H. B., Suite 608, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Undivided estate for sale or rent; no reasonable offer refused; island property in Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.; in extent about six acres, containing two cottages; modern conveniences and improvements, all furnished; 3 boathouses, 2 motor boats, canoes, rowboats, laundry, tennis court, etc. For terms apply to John C. Howard and Edward L. Strong, executors, Ogdensburg, N. Y., or A. M. Menkel, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 70 acres; Hopewell, N. J.; modern house; all improvements; near trolley; rich soil; very accessible; at sacrifice; worth $20,000; owner wants offer. Francis Pettit, Hopewell, N. J.

Owner must sacrifice home; 8 rooms; bath; all improvements; garage; plot 120 feet square; beautiful lawns; restricted neighborhood; near station; tennis and golf a feature. Price, $6,500; cost $8,000. Write, call, or 'phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

For rent, beautiful home near lake, high in mountains; superb views, all water sports, boating, bathing, and fishing; best of commutation, express service; ten large rooms, two baths; huge verandas; house completely furnished; rent $600 for season. For full particulars address Owner, Box 306 Times Downtown.

NEAR PRINCETON.—For sale, attractive 50-acre farm, beautifully located; excellent loamy soil; beautiful view; 6 rooms and bath; substantial house, all improvements; attractive; outbuildings; ideal for fruit and poultry raising. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

$500 down, balance monthly; half acre, 8-room house, barn, chickens, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apples, quinces, all kinds berries, 250 feet grapes, at Paterson. W. Shipman, owner, Lexington Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed.
PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—House, 8 rooms and bath; gas and electric light; all improvements; on large plot, near station. Owner, N 109 Times.

Most unique bungalow in wooded hills at Mountain View; near river; price $725. Broadacres Realty Co., World Building.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Who wants a pleasant home near the shore, nine rooms, improvements, handy to yacht club and town, trolley, for $5,000? See promptly. The Lawrence Agency, South Norwalk, Conn.

To Rent.—A most desirable 10-room cottage in Litchfield County; superb view; extensive lawn and garden. Price low. Jessie O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

75-room house, improvements; 10 acres; Stamford, Conn. Owner, Geo. Schleicher, Pianos, 37 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET for two years, from Oct. 1, 1916, with privilege of renewal, on Gramercy Park North, duplex apartment, fifteen rooms, five baths; five master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, decorated in most unusual and artistic manner; living room, 30 ft. long, ceiling 23 ft. high, gallery, Florentine fireplace; side walls of living room, dining room, and halls treated in antique gold. Write G 352 Times Downtown or telephone 4865 Gramercy, to inspect apartment.

81st St., 157 East (apartment 7B).—Until October or November; six rooms; southern exposure; high-class, modern elevator apartment; beautiful period furniture; grand piano; references required. Telephone 7,202 Lenox.

122 East 76th, 9th Floor.—Furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms; rent until October, $250 month, longer if desired. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths. Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 49 Irving Place.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Studio apartment, until October; beautifully furnished four rooms and bath. A. Muth, 22 East 10th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3879.

Furnished apartments; three rooms and five rooms. Phipps, 19 East 48th.

56th, 111 East.—Large room, alcove and bathroom; chambermaid service; elevator.

Furnished—West Side.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all-night service; rent $50 to $115 monthly, $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone, Riverside 3964.

307 WEST 79TH STREET.
Tastefully Furnished Apartment of 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
for rent for the Summer months at $125 per month.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

TO SUBLET, NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH, PRIVATE HALL, FROM JUNE 1 TO SEPT. 1. THE BERESFORD, CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 81ST ST.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

173d St., 445 West.—Charming 5 room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevated, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Square. Kinghaven. Phone 1097 Audubon.

For rent for the Summer, between Riverside and Broadway, handy to subway, bus, cars, cool 3-room, kitchenette apartment, furnished. 609 West 114th, Apartment 7.

Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure every convenience; handy neighborhood. 350 West 55th, Apartment 4H. Phone Columbus 7540.

Five-room, well-furnished apartment, (Steinway grand;) 8th floor, front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean. John, 511 West 113th St.

Very desirable two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in private residence; quiet, reasonable, every convenience. 449 West 23d St., London Terrace.

Cool, light, attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms, bath; sublet June, October, reasonable. Suite 614, Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway, 86th St.

464 Riverside Drive.—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment, two baths; Summer months, $100 per month. Phone 8455 Morningside.

118th, 414 West.—Furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, bath; delightfully arranged; sunny; sacrifice. Apt. 53. Phone Morningside 3502.

Apartments to sublet, furnished; choice localities; west side. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Excellent 7-room apartment to sublet; furnished or unfurnished; privilege of renewal. 210 West 107th St. Apartment 68.

SAVOY COURT.
3,064 Bailey Av., (231st.)—High-class four, five beautiful front rooms, $28-$35.

111th St., 532 West, Off B'way, Apt. 76.—Sublet well-furnished six-room apt.; silver, linen, dishes, piano; $90.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; southern cuisine.

36 Central Park South, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, to October, $100-$125-$150. Geo. K. Rose, Manager.

Handsomely furnished 7 and 8 room apartment, sublet, long or short lease. 604 and 606 West 115th.

114th St., 425 West.—Five attractive front rooms, bath, to end of September, $42. Klink.

110th, 515 West.—Six outside rooms, handsomely furnished, to Oct. 1, $100. 6C.

314 West 94th.—Sublet 6-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

To rent, furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 15 or 30, 6 or 7 rooms, as tenant desires; good location; fine view; terms on application. Call between 10 and 1, and 2 to 10 P. M., 44 Morningside Drive, Apt. 53.

Nicely furnished rooms; reference exchanged. 253 West 75th St.

Delightfully cool; half rent for Summer; near 86th subway. Telephone Schuyler 4015.

84th St., 318 West.—Eight rooms, light, airy, completely furnished; elevator. 5E.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Studio, 421 East 58th St., $18 and $20; conveniently arranged; private bath; one block from 59th St. crosstown. Agent on premises, 12 to 5.

76th St., 55 East, (Apartment 10.)—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7 rooms; one-half block from 5th Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BEAUTIFUL, 8-ROOM APARTMENT.
No. 375 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Sixth floor south, overlooking Central Park; to sublet now, or from Oct. 1st, unfurnished.
MRS. CORINNE WELSH.

Exceptionally bright seven-room apartment; two blocks from subway; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Superintendent, 35 West 96th St.

Attractive 3-room apartment to sublet, June 1 to Oct. 1; large outside rooms; 6th floor; elevator; rental, $80. Apt. 68, 510 West 123d St.

4 Rooms, all outside, $30.
6 Rooms, corner, $45.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

57th, 57 West.—Studio apartment, bedroom and bath; coolest, quietest in Central New York; restaurant in building.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Fashionable, convenient neighborhood.
509 West 112th.

234-238 West 21st st.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 5-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

146th, 479 West.—5 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $29.

Attractive four-room apartment, Fifties, near 5th Av.; concessions. Lenney, 39 East 42d.

Sacrifice six-room $70 apartment, $55; leaving city. Apartment 24, 260 Convent Av.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Sublet apartment five rooms; all conveniences. 419 West 118th St.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS,
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

7 rooms sublet to October, $45 monthly. 2,287 University Av., (184th St.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,240.—In Bankruptcy. —GEORGE C. JOHN, formerly doing business as SEVENTH AVE. GARAGE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said George C. John, formerly doing business as Seventh Ave. Garage, are hereby given notice that on May 10, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 1st, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,247.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS SOKOL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Julius Sokol are hereby given notice that on May 11th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 1st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 19, 1916.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Catskill Mountains, in Twilight Park, near Haines Falls, attractive cottage, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza; near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, etc.; restricted neighborhood; $400, season. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

One of best, pleasantest located Mountain Lake Homes; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; on the large lake; beautiful Swiss scenery; good boat; $200 month, furnished. P. O. Box 2, Mountain Lakes, N. Y.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished fourteen-room cottage with garage; rent for season, $1,500; seven master's sleeping rooms, three baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

Madison, Connecticut.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club; golf. Request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

For Summer rental at Riverdale-on-Hudson.—Comfortable home in large grounds; moderate. Address, with references, F. S. Hackett, Riverdale, New York City. Tel. Kingsbridge 123.

Sound Beach.—Furnished house on shore road to Stamford, Conn.; nine rooms and bath; maid's room; garage and chauffeur quarters; private bathing. Lucy H. H. Jennings, Box 714, Stamford, Conn.

Charming Embowered Home.—Six rooms, sleeping porches; four months, $200; half hour from Grand Central. 75 St. James Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $300 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

ADIRONDACK Summer homes to rent, furnished; five Summer cottages. Address George W. Fuller, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Artistically furnished bungalows, $175 to $190 season; two railroads; finest fishing, canoeing, &c. Frank Fay, Mountain View, N. J.

Long Beach.—Cottage 9 rooms, 2 baths, furnished; 3 minutes station, 5 minutes beach; rent reasonable. J. Lundstedt, Long Beach.

Attractive home, well furnished, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, convenient location; rent $750. 1 Summit Av., Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Stone cottage; rent reasonable; improvements. Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Large modern furnished house for season. E. J. Cringle, Huntington, L. I.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished house, Summer months, commuting distance from New York; Westchester County or Long Island. (Lawrence or Cedarhurst, L. I., preferred.) Six bedrooms; two baths. Please state particulars, also rental price. Z 221 Times Annex.

Furnished Cottage or Farm House Wanted—Near water, within commuting distance of New York City; from June 13th to Sept. 19th; send full particulars to F. C. H., P. O. Box 23, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF. 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
About 2,400 sq. ft.
2 elevators.
Low rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1638.

Offices at 13 West 42d St. for rent, 1-year or 5-year lease, possession; 4th floor, front; large room, $25; 4th floor, back, small room, $12; 2d floor, back, large room, $45. Inquire Ga Nun & Parsons, on premises.

D. H. SCULLY & CO., 57 East 125th St. Cloak, waist establishment desires millinery, corset, glove department rental on commission basis. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 938, 33 West 42d.

To sublet, part of 5th Av. corner loft, first floor, with excellent shipping facilities. N 84 Times.

Plot 75x100, for lofts or manufacturing; reasonable. Nichols, 418 West 39th St.

Offices, showrooms suitable for wholesale. Owner, 147 West 23d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIBERTY DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 29th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15 East 4th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dolls, Machinery, Merchandise, Dyes, Office Furniture and Fixtures, &c.
JULIUS FISCHER, Trustee.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, 290 Broadway, and ARCHIBALD PALMER, 320 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. SPENCER CROFBY & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 26, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 West 37th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' untrimmed hats, velvets, ribbons, straw goods, cotton, partitions, shelving, desk, table, safe, machine, fixtures, etc.
SAMUEL S. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT I WILL sell, as Trustee, on Friday, May 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of Charles Shongood, at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City, a claim of S. LINDAU & CO. against the CARNEGIE TRUST CO., amounting to $11,543.20, on which 40 per cent. has already been paid in dividends through liquidation by the Banking Department of the State of New York. I reserve the right to reject any bid.
ROBERT C. MORRIS,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,258.—In Bankruptcy. —GUS MARBE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Gus Marbe are hereby given notice that on May 13th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 1st, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,929.—In Bankruptcy. —JOHN JANTZEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said John Jantzen are hereby given notice that on April 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, June 1st, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—20775.
Notice is given that LOUIS KOTZEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22084.
Notice is given that EDWARD H. WERNBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPERB OFFICES.

Select your office in the Times Building, Times Square, where are located bankers and brokers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, and a host of business and professional men who appreciate the fact that the trend toward Broadway and Forty-second Street will be continued for years—especially when the Subway is completed. Floor space from 1,000 square feet up and single rooms vacant. Renting agent in building, Room 406, Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Pressure is comparatively high over the eastern half of the country, but the accompanying low temperatures have caused considerable cloudiness over the north sections, with some light rains in the upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region, and there were also showers in the South Atlantic States. In the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region pressure has fallen considerably, with a marked disturbance over western Colorado, and this, with rising pressure to the westward, has caused quite general, though light, rains over the extreme West.

Although temperatures have risen considerably in the Ohio Valley and the east Gulf States, they are still below the seasonal average throughout the country, except over portions of the extreme Northwest, and there was another decided fall over Utah and Arizona.

In the Atlantic States and the lower lake region the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, while in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the east Gulf States partly cloudy weather Saturday will be followed by showers Saturday night or Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, mostly southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, gentle and variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York and Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	48	46	4 P. M.	64	65
6 A. M.	46	45	6 P. M.	65	65
9 A. M.	52	51	9 P. M.	59	57
12 M.	58	57	11 P. M.	57	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
12:05—69 Barclay St.; Geigg-Teer Meer Co. ... Slight
1:10—59 1 St.; Edward Showpsky ... Slight
1:45—138 Norfolk St.; Thau & Kassman ... Slight
6:30—195 B'way; W. U. Tel. Co. ... None
11:00—272-274 Water St.; not given ... Slight
P. M.
12:15—202 E. 27 St.; Paul Gaderig ... Slight
12:30—8 Av. and 46 St., (auto); Dr. J. M. Ferrer ... Slight
3:25—345 E. 77 St.; Abraham Rosenberg ... Slight
4:00—46 Jefferson St.; Morris Stringer ... Slight
6:45—1,068 Franklin Av.; Sadie Levy ... Slight
6:15—229 E. 11 St.; Wm. Weingart ... Slight
7:00—1,525 1 Av.; Krauss & Rosenberg ... Slight
7:15—504 W. 171 St.; Isaac Friedman ... Slight
7:35—373-375 B'way; Mosler Safe Co. ... None
8:22—1,644 2 Av; Eugene O'Neill ... Slight
8:40—226 E. 70 St; Amos Genden ... Slight
8:45—294 Av A; William Peters ... Slight
10:50—42 W. 116 St; B. Neolnet ... Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Carrie A. Hawthorn, a teacher in P. S. 90, Brooklyn, has been elected a member of the Board of Retirement. She will succeed Lyman A. Best, Principal of P. S. 171, Brooklyn, who has been Secretary to the board since its establishment about ten years ago. Mr. Best's term of office will expire on May 31. The Board of Retirement will elect a new Secretary.

The School Buildings Superintendent reports that there is a practice of using ink on the surface of slate blackboards, for the purpose, it is surmised, of retaining the dark color. As the ink supplied to the schools is different in chemical composition from that formerly used, injury results which requires resurfacing of the blackboards. The expense entailed in resurfacing is an unnecessary one. Assistant City Superintendent Straubenmuller has asked School Principals to notify their teachers to refrain from using ink in washing the boards.

Recently subjects of a controversial nature, such as preparedness, woman suffrage, &c., have been used in addresses at the assembly exercises of the schools. Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has told Principals that if they permit one side to present its views fairness demands that they give a similar opportunity to the other side. Controversial subjects, he says, should not be allowed because they are of doubtful value to school children, because enthusiastic speakers with strong views do not always use great tact in the expression of their views, because statements made are frequently inaccurate, and because by their very nature controversial subjects create a feeling of unrest and a desire to dispute. There is no dearth of appropriate topics, he says, that will not lead to controversy among the children and that will not direct their thought into channels foreign to their work and to their ordinary trend of thought.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARNUM, S. AUGUSTA, (Feb. 8, 1916;) net estate, $30,687. Eleanor F. Austin, sister, and William G. Austin, nephew, each received $14,803. The rest of the estate to three friends. Bank, $2,806; personalty, $450; stocks and bonds, $29,149.

COONEY, CATHERINE F., of Red Bank, N. J., (Dec. 18, 1915;) entire estate disclosed assets in New York subject to taxation, personalty, $976, and an interest in F. D. Cooney & Co., iron merchants, 88 Washington St., appraised at $92,976. Net New York estate, $90,851. Austin J. Murray and Andrew B. Murray, nephews, each received $34,057; John J. Murray, nephew, and Julia Zeno, niece, each $10,000. The rest of the estate to other relatives and to friends.

DIESTEL, WILLIAM M., (Dec. 9, 1915;) net estate, $125,459; Martha F. Diestel, widow, received $62,729; Emilie M. and Irma A. Diestel, daughters, each received $31,364. Assets: Bank, $9,371; personalty and office furniture, $150; insurance, $35,249; notes and claims, $18,521; stocks and bonds, $69,044; commissions due as trustee, $295.

SCHULTZ, JOSEPH, (July 28, 1913;) net estate, $18,086; Fred Schultz, Julia Schultz, and Nina Schultz Pretzfeld, son and daughters, each received $6,028. Assets: Equity of $3,430 in 118 Prince Street, appraised at $21,500; bank, $5,720; insurance, $4,624; personalty, $1,516; stocks and bonds, $2,002; interest in business of Joseph Schultz & Co., hat manufacturers, $15,307.

TISSINGTON, HENRY THOMAS, (Aug. 5, 1915;) net estate, $17,044; Charles H. Tissington, brother, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $1,496; insurance, $4,080; notes and personalty, $891, and stocks, $12,055.

VALENTINE, THEODORE S., printed elsewhere.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for Superintendent of Asphalt Plant will be held on June 1. There are nine candidates.

An examination for female instructor, (kindergarten,) Charities Department, has been ordered.

An examination has been ordered for pumpman, Part II., labor class. The age limits are 21 to 45 years of age. There are six vacancies in the Water Supply Board.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7 at the New York Custom House an examination for physical metallurgist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., at a salary ranging from $6 to $8 per diem. The duties will be to initiate and carry on supervision of chain manufacture, including pyrometric control, heat treatment, and metallographic and microscopic examinations. Competitors will be examined in physical metallurgy, education, and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree in chemistry or metallurgy from a full four years' course in a scientific or technical college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's subsequent experience in physical metallurgy in research or industrial plant laboratories, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Upon application to the Police Commissioner and in accordance with law, leave of absence of 24 hours, with full pay, to take effect at 12:01 A. M., May 30, 1916, is granted to all members of the department who served in the army or navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the regular or volunteer army or the navy or the marine corps of the United States during the war with Spain, or during the insurrection of the Philippine Islands, or who served in the regular army or navy or marine corps of the United States, and were honorably discharged from such service.

Transfers and assignments at 4 P. M., May 20: From prects. indicated to 169—Lieut. W. L. Bradley, 163; Mounted Sergt. with horse and equipts., C. A. Turner, 168; Sergts. E. Whalen, 28; C. Sheridan, 150; E. J. Keating, 26; D. J. Mitchell, 170; Mounted patrol, with horses and equipts., A. Schols, 277; J. A. Maloney, 277. Patrol. J. Welsch, 6 to 26; C. Masterson, 6 to 25. From prects. indicated to 169th—W. A. Gavagan, 1; J. J. Hogan, 10; J. M. Coffey, 10; C. A. Culley, Jr., 10; J. F. Stork, 12; G. J. Crowley, 16; J. A. Zimmerman, 28; H. McGrade, 28; J. R. Walsh, 28; J. B. Yost, 31; G. S. Terminello, 38; P. P. Hembdt, 62; H. E. Sullivan, 149; J. F. Rice, 148; J. P. Peoist, Jr., 144; J. J. Grady, 144; I. Steier, 144; D. W. Callahan, 147; W. I. McDonald, 149; E. Lawlor, Jr., 153; J. P. Marron, 154; C. A. Bunel, 156; M. F. Burke, 159; J. H. Kavanagh, 159; S. W. Toepfer, 161; C. P. Lander, 162; M. J. Wall, 162; W. Sanders, 167; N. E. Heutte, 168; H. Dick, 168; J. Bree, 168; J. F. Lorigan, 168; D. White, 168; J. B. Abt, 170; J. A. Boehm, 172; W. J. Molen, 172; J. D. Bauman, 6; L. W. Watson, 10; H. Schiesser, 10; S. E. McBride, 10; M. O'Connor, 14; T. Reilly, 16; E. A. Muratore, 25; R. R. Byrnes, 26; P. S. Quinn, 28; W. A. Coughlin, 32; J. Pape, 61; E. W. Simmons, 143; E. Redden, 143; P. Murray, 143; W. Kempf, 144; J. W. Creamer, 144; J. McCarthy, 145; J. P. Lyons, 147; F. Niebuhr, 149; D. E. Hazelette, 153; W. A. Mulligan, 155; R. J. Dixon, 157; A. J. Bruder, 159; J. McConville, 161; P. Blanchfield, 162; W. H. Raynor, 162; F. Snyder, 167; C. O'Leary, 167; R. C. Nugent, 168; A. Cramer, 168; E. J. O'Rourke, 168; R. J. Colligan, 168; F. H. Baran, 168; J. F. Somers, 171; G. D. Hammond, Jr., 172; O. Smith, 172.

W. Bloodgood and E. J. Newman, 1, to 99; P. F. Noonan, 2, to 81, assignment as station house att. discon.; T. J. Elwood, 5, to 81; L. H. Hauptmann, 35, to 143, assignment to clerical duty discon.; James Connor, 39, to 35, as station house att.; B. Feist and A. H. Clarius, 99, bicycle to motor cycle duty; E. Streeter and W. S. Winant, 99, to bicycle duty; W. P. Dickson, 99, to 89, motor cycle to bicycle duty; F. Long, 160, to 278, to bicycle duty.

From precs. indicated to 65, assigned to bicycle duty: J. Ahern, 62; G. F. Prigge, 63; W. A. Loehmann, 69. Motor cycle patrol: F. H. J. Hahn, 99, to 13. (Mutual.) Patrol. T. Harten, 6, to 29; M. Imbrialo, 29, to 6.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. Howe, 39, to Training School, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 20; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 20; P. F. Clifford, Bridge, to Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., May 20; Sergts. G. Kreutzer, 15, and J. Colgan, 62, to Training School, 30 days, 9 A. M., May 20; Patrol. G. H. Griffin, 161, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 20.

Patrol.: To 4 I. D. from precs. indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, from 4 P. M., May 20: P. J. Kenny, 23; J. P. O'Hara, 28; M. Shelly, 32; F. S. McCarthy, 26; W. C. Morris, 28.

To Training School from commands indicated, from noon, May 26, to 8 A. M., June 11: Inspector H. Cohen, C. O. Squad; Surgeon C. J. Dillon, 9 Sur. D. Capts. M. Robinson, 7; A. Kuhne, 170; W. A. Coleman, 149. Lieuts. E. C. Casey, 1; A. H. McNeill, 65; E. J. Hearle, 77; D. W. Evens, 10 Dist.; C. H. McKinney, C. O. Sq.; M. F. Walsh, C. O. Sq.; R. W. Specht, 43; G. C. Dunham, 89; A. W. Skidmore, 279; P. M. Du Bois, C. O. Sq.; J. F. Stober, 155. Sergts. A. C. Anderson, 1; G. W. Wischebrink, 4; T. H. Rorke, 7; C. C. Pierne, 10; T. Sullivan, 13; O. Raphael, 17; G. F. Vette, 22; H. J. Young, 25; M. H. Bollas, 43; S. W. Johnson, Traffic C; W. F. Rodihan, 1st Dist.; H. W. Gifford, 2; C. F. Coghlan, 7; J. A. Young, 10; M. A. Wall, 12; R. E. Schalow, 16; H. H. Wolff, 17; J. M. Byrne, 22; T. F. A. Ward, 29; J. J. Lynch, 277; R. McHale, 149; J. F. Allen, 1; A. Frohlin, 1; J. Arras, 2; L. Brandenberger, 2; M. F. Monigan, 2; E. Hilficker, 4; A. M. Bennett, 5; F. Gutherman, 5; Francis A. O'Hara, 5; T. J. Conroy, 6; E. R. Decker, 6; A. J. Gilman, 7; F. G. Cruger, 7; P. Bradley, 10; J. A. Coffey, 10; F. F. Fuchs, 12; P. S. Nealon, 12; M. A. Cannon, 13; C. Dosch, 13; J. P. A. Taffee, 13; J. M. Geis, 12; J. Morris, 14; J. E. Comerford, 14; E. Beekman, 15; A. J. Brennan, 15; E. J. Conroy, 15; W. J. Sager, 16; J. Culahane, 17; D. Mandel, 17; J. F. Murtha, 21; J. P. Byrnes, 21; C. J. McLaughlin, 21; F. X. Hogan, 21; J. F. McGoey, 22; M. Cogan, 22; J. Finneran, 22; A. Squassoni, 23; P. Kenny, 23; J. J. McIntyre, 25; B. King, 26; J. A. Croey, 26; J. N. Heaney, 26; O. Brigley, 28; J. Livingston, 28; W. Eisele, 28; J. P. Bender, 29; J. T. Sayler, 31; F. O. Uhlich, 31; B. F. Chessman, 32; G. Schneider, 32; J. Wendell, 33; Walter F. Ehre, 1; V. Bushnell, 1; L. Boniecke, 2; S. L. Kerr, 2; M. H. Crowley, 4; D. J. Murphy, 5; W. J. Condon, 5; M. Greenberg, 5; F. Meyer, 5; J. W. Abt, 6; R. A. Gibson, 7; J. Heidelbach, 7; L. J. Campomenosi, 7; J. F. Nulty, 10; P. M. Dunne, 12; W. E. Anderson, 12; O. F. Burns, 12; J. Cohen, 13; H. Fleischman, 13; G. E. Platt, 13; D. Kelly, 13; H. Harris, 14; A. Cassidy, 14; E. B. Blubsacker, 15; W. J. Kennedy, 15; J. F. Popp, 16; J. Harnett, 17; T. J. Ryan, 17; H. Meyer, 17; A. J. Cronin, 21; M. J. Sullivan, 21; J. E. Britt, 21; J. Stoll, 21; N. Campo, 22; F. J. Digney, 22; S. D. Mancini, 23; J. W. Mayer, 23; E. Muratore, 109; A. Morrisey, 26; M. Degurle, 26; F. J. Upton, 26; A. Massolles, 28; G. Mooney, 28; E. Hommell, 28; J. F. Healey, 29; T. Duggan, 29; H. Schreiber, 31; M. J. Cannon, 32; M. Curtin, 32; W. J. Seeger, 32; S. Fein, 33.

M. Harris, 33; M. Earley, 33; E. A. Cooke, 35; H. F. Heltrick, 35; W. Wagner, 35; J. Harabes, 35; F. A. Flagler, 35; J. Boyd, 36; J. E. Cox, 36; J. J. H. Cox, 36; J. E. Dobbin, 36; U. Essig, 36; F. A. Furst, 36; C. Kammer, 36; J. Levy, 37; J. Meaney, 37; O. A. Krauss, 37; M. Connelly, 37; J. H. E. Phillips, 38; P. M. King, 38; E. Kutzer, 38; J. C. Ahearn, 39; M. Daly, 39; W. P. Fagan, 39; J. Fallon, 39; M. Fitzgerald, 39; J. A. Green, 39; A. Hearn, 39; J. L. McGinnis, 42; A. J. Johnson, 42; P. Burke, 42; J. J. Walsh, 42; I. Wolin, 42; A. S. Handwerg, 42; G. J. Schlussing, 42; W. Bondreau, 43; E. W. Bender, 43; G. D. Cleary, 43; W. J. Byrne, 43; P. F. Gilligan, 61; C. Bonaventura, 61; M. Blake, 61; A. Schoonmaker, 61; J. J. McLaughlin, 61; P. Bermer, 63; G. Kammerschak, 63; T. Lynch, 65; W. J. Miller, 66; J. J. Lyons, 66; C. Hasse, 66; C. E. Patton, 68; G. C. Duerholz, 68; J. J. Rocea, 69; H. J. Doyle, 74; J. McIntyre, 79; R. J. Matthews, 80; O. Drescher, 80; A. S. Dondero, 143; M. Borkin, 143; D. Donohue, 143; O. J. Dunn, 143; P. Damiano, 143; J. Travers, 144; C. Petterson, 144; J. McDonough, 144; C. Carlstrom, 144; C. W. Oehler, 145; J. J. Wegner, 145; A. W. Warnock, 145; T. G. Bligh, 146; C. Festa, 146; C. J. Keyes, 146; W. Thompson, 146; E. D. Day, 146; A. F. Porter, 146; D. J. Roane, 147; D. Gallagher, 148; J. Hyland, 148; J. Bryan, 149; A. Braun, 149; W. Finken, 149; J. Forristall, 149; A. S. Barnard, 150; W. F. Finn, 150; H. J. Daum, 152; W. P. Dorgan, 152; R. J. Jane, 152; J. Quill, 152; H. N. Stevenson, 152; B. Burton, 152; C. F. Haight, 151; J. Flynn, 151; T. Brady, 151; E. A. Nelson, 148; C. L. Denny, 153; D. O'Mara, 153; P. L. Winter, 153; T. J. Brady, 149; J. A. Green, 154; A. M. Mayer, 154; M. Daly, 154; C. Ernest, 154.

J. Goldpaugh, 155; L. Walge, 155; P. Concannon, 156; J. A. Cooney, 156; H. McGuire, 157; W. A. Cunningham, 158; W. L. Grow, 158; P. J. Langan, 160; J. Moskowitz, 161; B. H. Waldeck, 162; J. F. Carroll, 163; M. Steinfeld, 163; P. Lynam, 164; C. Knapp, 164; J. Gosker, 165; J. H. Cogan, 165; A. McCarthy, 165; T. Dinnean, 167; P. H. Andrees, 167; M. Koenig, 163; T. Craddock, 169; D. Carroll, 169; G. S. Terminello, 169; J. E. Brown, 170; J. H. Griffen, 172; J. P. Fitzgerald, 172; J. E. Cassidy, 174; H. L. Bradley, 174; E. M. Butler, 275; W. Newburg, 276; F. Bruns, 277; J. Fox, 276; M. J. Kelly, 283; T. J. Leddy, Bridge; H. Bresnan, Bridge; A. Johnson, D. B.; H. A. Arnold, Traf. A; F. O. Bye, Traf. A; A. Stoll, Traf. A; M. P. Dillon, Traf. B; J. C. Carty, Traf. B; C. E. Muller, Traf. C; C. H. Junker, Traf. C; J. A. McMahon, Traf. C; J. J. Duggan, Traf. C; J. M. Lambrecht, Traf. C; J. O'Byrne, Traf. D; J. J. Bauerschmidt, Traf. D; J. K. Cosgrove, Traf. D; H. C. Correll, Traf. E; M. Corley, Boiler; H. Barr, 155; M. P. W. Wolff, 156; P. Cusick, 156; J. A. Weber, 156; H. Furst, 158; W. W. Joyce, 158; D. W. Connolly, 160; J. M. Hofstadt, 161; G. Haber, 162; C. Lohr, 162; M. A. Stern, 163; F. Reichwein, 164; W. H. Mowdy, 164; T. Mills, 164; B. Giacllone, 165; F. Holck, 165; J. Reis, 166; J. E. Asklund, 167; W. Knapp, 167; D. L. Fitzpatrick, 168; W. Barnard, 169; I. Stefer, 169; R. A. Astarita, 170; E. J. Aylward, 171; R. C. Blessbecker, 171; C. Hammer, 172; G. M. Blessmann, 174; C. E. Bowman, 174; P. Cunningham, 275; T. J. Armstrong, 276; J. Conlon, 276; J. L. O'Gorman, 278; M. L. Cuff, 285; P. Kennedy, Bridge; E. H. Walsh, D. B.; A. P. Albrecht, Traf. A; C. F. Brown, Traf. A; F. Winter, Traf. A; P. Woll, Traf. B; F. Dietrich, Traf. B; J. W. Butler, Traf. C; C. Hudwerg, Traf. C; J. Sheridan, Traf. C; J. H. Howe, Traf. C; J. Stone, Traf. C; E. H. Baird, Traf. D; G. A. Boettger, Traf. D; J. Collins, Traf. E; T. P. Garrigan, Traf. E; E. H. Radloff, 17th Dist.; J. P. Bridge, 170.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. H. King, 5, 2 days, 4 P. M., May 21; J. J. Bryan, 149, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 22.

P. E. Madigan, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 21; W. H. Long, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 21; T. J. Brady, 149, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 19.

Sick leave: Act. Detective Sergt. 2d Gr. E. M. Shelvy, D. B., 90 days, 8 A. M., May 22.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. T. B. Goodman, 278, 7:10 P. M., May 6, to 12 P. M., May 11; Patrol. E. Scharer, 26, 11:40 A. M., May 7, during disability; J. F. Myers, 33, 9:20 P. M., May 6, during disability; T. M. Moriarty, 48, 7:15 P. M., Apr. 30, to 12:01 A. M., May 4; C. J. Ries, 81, 7:25 A. M., Apr. 29, during disability; G. Yost, 170, 5:10 P. M., May 7, to noon, May 13; E. S. Wilson, Marine Div., noon, May 8, during disability; J. H. Bearens, 6 I. D., 1:30 A. M., May 7, during disability; Act. Detective Sergt. 2d Gr. W. L. Brosnan, D. B., 10:45 A. M., Apr. 29, to noon, May 10.

Patrol. W. Weissheier, 156, 2:40 P. M. Sept. 13, 1915, to noon Sept. 28, 1915, and 6:10 P. M. April 4, 1916, to 4 P. M. April 24.

Dismissed: Patrol. W. F. Raleigh, 146, preferred while attached to 162, (intoxication.)

Fire Department.

Death: Engr. of Steamer G. Brennecke, Eng. 277, at 6:35 A. M., May 19. Funeral from his late residence, 467 Benedict Av., Woodhaven, Queens, at 10 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery. Members of Engine Co. 277 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Revocation of temporary detail, and transfer, at 8 A. M., May 22: Lieut. J. F. Finnell, Eng. 90, in charge of Department Headquarters Building, to H. & L. 16.

Decisions rendered: Engr. of Steamer P. F. Pettit, Eng. 45, (absence without leave,) sentence suspended; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88, (conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman,) dismissed from the department, at 8 A. M., May 20; Lieut. J. Tierney, Eng. 18, (violation of general order,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st gr. J. McDonough, Eng. 18, (conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, or discipline of the department,) guilty, reprimanded.

The resignation of Fire. 4th gr. W. D. Strauss, H. & L. 14, has been accepted.

Temporary detail while on sick report, at 9 A. M., May 22: Fire. 2d gr. T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 43, to the Bur. of Fire Prev.

Members of the department placed on the Roll of Merit under Classifications I., II., and III. will be directed to report at the office of Chief of Department during office hours, week beginning Monday, May 22, for sleeve insignias.

Special leave: Engr. of Steamer J. Skelly, Eng. 38, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 23.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone, references.

MADISON ARMS. 43 West 58th; elevator; $2.50 per day.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electric light; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electricity; suit particular people desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, bath; also single; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; shower; elevator; subway; gentlemen; table optional. Steel.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite; large, sunny room, dressing room, bath; incomparable table.

72D, 120 WEST, offers third story front hallroom; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 260 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large double front room, one flight, with board, $25 for two, $18 for one; elegant, artistic home, place of superior excellence, recommended by present patrons; inspection invited; other rooms $6, $12, $15; with or without meals.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequalled French cuisine; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, hotel conveniences; parlor dining room; table board.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; Summer rates; electricity.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large attractive and medium front room; reasonable; excellent table.

237-239 WEST 76TH, single room, delightful location, excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 West.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with private bath; electricity; large single room, with lavatory; unusual Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; modern furnished double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST. Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

West Side

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot, cold water; private bath.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large room, carefully prepared food; excellent service; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath; board, references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and small room; Summer rates; meals optional; references.

93D ST, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished private house; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

103D, 250 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, bath; well appointed private house; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park; family hotel; cozy rooms, good board; pleasant surroundings; home. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large, airy rooms for couple or three; private bath; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; strictly private, American family. Auge.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside near by; nicest, healthiest section; "Audubon;" bright, cool, comfortable rooms, good meals; piazzas, sociable surroundings; rates $8 to $12 single, $14 up two. 2757 Audubon.

227TH ST., (Arlington Av.)—Spuyten Duyvil country, city limits, 24 min. Grand Central; 90 commutation; references. Misses Lesley.

21 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH. Rooms, facing park; board; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, (Apt. 6B.)—Large, well-furnished room, suitable two, facing Hudson; located top floor high-class apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large, elegantly furnished room, facing Riverside Drive; private Hebrew family; high class; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautiful large room, private bath; excellent cuisine; where one can feel at home. Apartment 4.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Attractive rooms, board. Phone Main 1159W.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; tennis, boating; one hour Wall St. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

HALCYON HALL, GRYMES HILL. Private residence; beautiful, shady ground, gardens and tennis; very high, cool. Lewis St., Howard Av.; Silver Lake car.

The Stuyvesant.—Superior rooms, with bath, also single; excellent food, and service homelike; one block from ferry.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family with attractive home in Rockville Centre, L. I., have accommodations for two gentlemen for Summer. Z 245 Times Annex.

Nurse takes invalid convalescent aged in her detached cottage, 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 86 miles; $10. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—The Lockwood, open May 27; booklet. I. C. Secor.

New Hampshire.

English widow, delightful Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres; wonderful country. Write 867 Riverside Drive.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Capt. J. S. Fair, Q. M. C., after arrival in United States, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

1st Lt. E. Dowdle, M. R. C., from Fort Ontario, N. Y., to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Orders of April 29, May 6, and May 11 relating to 1st Lts. G. M. Peck and J. T. Rowe, C. A. C., revoked.

Orders of April 27 relating to Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., revoked.

Following Corps of Engrs. officers to Ft. Sam Houston for duty: Capts. E. L. Daley, De Witt C. Jones, and L. H. Watkins.

1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. C., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 10, to Ft. Davis, Alaska, for duty and by letter to commanding General, Western Dept., relieving Capt. H. H. Sharpe, M. C., who will proceed to United States for further orders.

1st Lt. M. E. Scott, Dental Surgeon, and Acting Dent. Surg. J. L. Schock, to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty.

The Board of Review appointed to meet at Washington in orders of Feb. 14 is dissolved.

A board of M. C. officers, to consist of Col. W. H. Arthur and Lt. Cols. J. D. Glennan and C. C. McCulloch, Jr., is appointed to meet in this city to review proceedings and findings of medical examining boards in cases of officers who have been found to be disqualified for promotion.

Orders of Feb. 25 amended to direct Col. G. Carleton, Cav., to proceed to Manila from San Francisco about July 5 instead of June 5.

Lt. Col. F. R. Shunk, Corps of Engrs., from Pittsburgh, Penn., July 1, then to this city for duty, reporting to Chief of Engineers.

Leaves: Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer, 2 days, and Maj. T. C. Lyster, M. C., 4 months.

Navy.

Rear Admirals. De W. Coffman, from command Third Division, to command Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet; A. F. Fechteler, Commander Second Division, to Commander Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet, and H. O. Dunn, Commander Fourth Division, to Commander Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. Commanders L. W. Wallace, the Rhode Island, to the naval magazine, Hingham, Mass., June 16; W. H. Tarrant, Charleston Yard, to the North Carolina, as Executive Officer, and F. T. Evans, Naval Training Station, Newport, to connection recruiting, Newport.

Lts. L. P. Davis, the Minnesota, to command the Jarvis; H. R. Greenlee, the Montana, to Charleston Yard, June 16; W. B. Woodson, Third Division, to staff, Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet; R. S. Crenshaw, Second Division, to staff, Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet; I. C. Johnson, Second Division, to staff, Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet; H. G. Fuller, the Birmingham, to the Maine; F. N. Eklund, the Rhode Island, to the Neptune, as Executive Officer, and Navigator; W. H. Lee, the Ericsson, to command the Jenkins, and A. W. Sears, from command of the Jenkins, to the Montana as Navigator.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. S. Steinwachs and E. A. Crenshaw, the Salem, to temporary duty the Chester; E. F. Eldridge, the Nebraska, to the Drayton; J. W. Reeves, Jr., the Drayton, to connection fitting out the Sampson and on board when commissioned; L. F. Thibault, H. P. Leclair, and A. H. Dressel, staff, Fourth Division, to staff, Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet; R. H. Coffman and C. S. Roberts, staff, Third Division, to staff, Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet; T. S. Wilkinson, staff, Second Division, to staff, Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet; J. W. McClaren, the Beale, to the Cassin, and E. J. Estees, Naval Academy, to Asiatic Station, July transport.

Lt. G. Bradford, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., June 3, to works Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Penn.

Ens. W. J. Hart, Jr., the Nebraska, to the Salem.

Surg. J. C. Pryor, the Arkansas, home, wait orders.

Boatswain G. T. Campbell, receiving ship at Norfolk, to temporary duty, the Alabama.

Pay Clerk B. H. White, the Vermont, to the Nebraska.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany at San Diego; Bainbridge at Manila; Conyngham at Gardiner's Bay; Goldsborough at Bremerton Yard; Eagle at Guantanamo; H-1 and H-3 at Mare Island; McCall at Rosebank, N. Y.; McDougal, Ontario, and Prometheus at New York Yard; Melville at Boston; Paducah at Cienfuegos; Panther at Port au Prince; Porter at Newport; Sacramento at Cape Haitien; San Francisco at Portsmouth, N. H.; Smith at Boston Yard; Sylph at Washington; Wheeling at Puerto Mexico, and the Wilmington at Shanghai.

Sailed—Amphitrite, Key West for Charleston; Baltimore, Portsmouth, N. H., for Iona Island; Mayflower, Washington for Annapolis; Minnesota, Philadelphia for New York; New Hampshire, off Cape Ann for Hampton Roads; Preston, Key West for San Juan via Monte Christi; Terry, Sanchez for Macoris, and the Vulcan, Newport for Hampton Roads.

The fuel ship Jason will leave Hampton Roads about May 28 for the west coast of the United States via Panama Canal with a cargo of coal, stopping en route to coal naval vessels on the east coast of Mexico.

In the published itinerary of the battleship squadrons for the period from May 15 to Nov. 1 the following changes should be made:

For the First Division substitute Eighth Division.

For the Second Division substitute Seventh Division.

For the Third Division substitute Sixth Division.

For the Fourth Division substitute Fifth Division.

The Kanawha, now at Port Arthur, Texas, has been ordered to New York and return to Port Arthur.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house; references.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 39 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; running water; adjoining bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

53D, 61 EAST.—Beautiful large room, handsomely furnished; dressing room, closets; telephone.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small rooms; electric light, telephone; pleasant surroundings.

75TH, (1,054 Lexington Av.)—Beautiful front room with alcove; also small rooms.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

128TH, 30 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Worth investigating; attractive front rooms; gentlemen, $3.50, $4.50; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 5.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—House newly renovated; porcelain bath; continuous hot water; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

48TH ST., 10 WEST. 607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST. Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone, $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished alcove room, private bath, shower; gentleman; references.

57TH, 102 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, electricity, all improvements; refined surroundings.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful corner room or suite; steam, electricity, elevator; modern apartment.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentleman.

58TH, 28 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; $8.

61ST AND BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms; private family; elevator apartment; references. Columbus 8253.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

69TH, 118 WEST. WEST HALL. Attractive, airy room; running water.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity; shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second story; southern exposure; bath adjoining; hot water; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome rooms; large, front, suitable two; medium rear.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; single room; quiet; electricity.

73D, 108 WEST.—Pleasant front room, running water; private; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room, running water; room adjoining bath; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 158 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; meals optional; near stations.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; excellent board; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, large room; kitchenette; refined house; subway; phone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful location; near park; large rooms; electricity; $6, $8, $12.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; southern exposure; phone; $12.

76TH, 116 West—Three quarter, sky light rooms, no objection music.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, well-furnished, large room with bath; electricity; refined private home; suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive front room; twin beds; single rooms; conveniences; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $4 up.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; "L"; references; telephone. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; also 3-room suite; located near subway and "L." 5594 Schuyler.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; electricity, telephone, shower bath; gentlemen.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable single room with lavatory; modern. Apt. 2E.

84TH ST., 81 WEST.—Rooms with and without private bath; exceptional house and location; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Apartment; 2 north, 2 large single or connecting rooms; newly furnished; running water, gas, and electricity; in a clean, light, airy elevator apartment; refined adults; board optional; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive front room; 5th floor; elevator; cleanliness, refinement. Sharples.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water, exceptional surroundings, in private home.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large front; back rooms; private baths; electricity; private house.

88TH, 159 WEST.—Large front room; also medium; private bath; 10247 Schuyler.

88TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful front and side rooms; home comfort; telephone. Riopelle.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, one, two rooms; private house; telephone, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; private residence; reasonable; references. Barry.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park and "L.")—Large front room, electricity, telephone, $6.

93D, 4 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private; reasonable; all conveniences; gentlemen. Munde. Riverside 8844.

98D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, private bath; other large rooms; $6.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, kitchenette adjoining; quiet; references; reasonable.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers front rooms; piano; elevator; telephone. Gill.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Attractive bed-living room; $5-$7 weekly; West Point.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room; adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike room; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive bedroom; select apartment; 2 large windows. Apt. 2E.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; modern home; $4 to $10.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; nicely furnished rooms; Riverside Drive, subway; bath, telephone.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny outside room; lavatory, bath, telephone; excellent location; $3. Wilford.

116TH, (near Columbia and Riverside.)—Large front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont.

118TH, 423 WEST.—2 outside, south rooms; bath, kitchen, silver, linen. K.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two unusually attractive outside corner rooms; overlooking Hudson, campus. Apt. 83.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Airy, front room; newly furnished; running water; private house.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, mahogany, Oriental, cool, clean, reasonable. Audubon 6568.

144TH, (668 Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 25.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large room, tastefully furnished, running water, twin beds; phone; gentlemen.

144TH, 518 WEST.—Cool room; clean, quiet private house; telephone; gentleman.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Sunny rooms, electricity, telephone, adjoining bath, with and without kitchenette.

192D, (374 Wadsworth Av.)—Beautiful room; fine southern exposure; elevator apartment, private family. Telephone Broad 812. Sunday, Audubon 5504.

A LADY has beautiful medium room with full Hudson views; all modern conveniences. 601 West 148th, Apartment 15.

A LARGE, light, airy room, nicely furnished; high-class elevator house; top floor; next to bath; vicinity Columbia. Phone, evenings, Morningside 1,172.

Lady will rent attractive room in elegant home, electricity, telephone; 8698 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two beautiful large front connecting rooms; southern exposure; kitchen if desired. Apt. 21.

RENT large room near Broadway; use apartment as home. Telephone 6238 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; facing drive; apartment; gentlemen; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Desirable suite, bedroom, sitting room, bedroom adjoining bath. Preston.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST. FOR BUSINESS WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Club and laundry privileges; references required; open-air garden. Phone Chelsea 10291.

WADSWORTH AV., 160, (181st Subway.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Bridger.

WHEELOCK MANSION, 65 West 158th St.—Country, seashore life; overlooking Hudson; home comforts; 7 acres; boathouse, garage. Audubon 1487.

350 WEST END AV.—Desirable single room; private home; modern conveniences; near subway; references.

Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST, 2,333 82D ST.—Neatly furnished rooms reasonable; breakfast optional; all conveniences; private family; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURE OF PATENTED DEVICES in daily use in mines, machine shops, foundries, chemical plants, etc., for sale. Business is thoroughly established, well advertised, and profitable. Machinery, raw materials, and finished goods on hand. Live accounts; no liabilities. Reason for selling: Started as side line, business has grown until it demands full time of owners, which they cannot give it. This business will appeal especially to mining man. Further particulars by appointment. Address N 59 Times.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Exceptional opportunity for distinguished gentleman or lady to secure partnership with antiques, arts importer having numerous connections Europe; high-paying, serious, growing business; investment secured. Write Satinover, 1,222 Madison Av.

To sub-lease, two magnificent floors at 251 West 19th St.; suitable manufacturing; fireproof; freight and passenger elevators; 6,000 square feet each; reasonable rental for balance of lease; expires January 31, 1917. Inquire Carey Printing Co., 10th Av. and 36th. Telephone Greeley 2000.

A leading trade paper, national circulation, needs immediate expansion and offers Treasurership for $20,000 to man who must be active, aggressive, and well recommended. Address Room 1,608, 116-120 West 32d St.

For Sale—Garage, finely situated; long lease, renewal privilege; live storage only; ample parking space; now full. Call at garage, 2,042 Ocean Av., Flatbush.

At 145 West 70th St., furnished room house for sale; $1,800; little cash, balance installments; might take partner.

Partner wanted to manufacture ladies' straw and felt hats. N 76 Times.

Wanted.—An inside man or woman with capital to take an active interest in an established concern manufacturing hats, gowns, and wraps, catering to the most exclusive 5th Av. retail trade; business will bear the strictest examination; only principals will be considered; no brokers or agents need apply. H 208 Times Downtown.

One of the finest confectionery businesses in Texas for sale; this has been established here five years and large profits have accrued; have clean stock, nice fixtures, and one of the best stands in the town; all references given and required; price $7,000. Address Z 231 Times Annex.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

INFORMATION WANTED from any one who, prior to 1915, had converted any shaft-drive pleasure car chassis into a chain-drive truck chassis by lengthening frame, wheelbase, &c., and making the regular live axle act as jack shaft by adding drive sprockets and connecting these sprockets with rear wheels by chains. Any one directly or indirectly familiar with this subject will benefit by communicating with F. G., Box 80, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, CLAUDE H. MacGOWAN, hereby give notice that from and after the 20th day of May, 1916, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name by my wife, MAE MacGOWAN, or for any debts incurred by any person other than myself.

GUS.—Communicate with one of the family, so we may know you are safe; all anxious about you. J. T.

CHARLES HESS, 807 EAST 152D ST., selling his cigar and stationery, paper route to Sam Lerner. Creditors take notice.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE WINDSOR MAHNUD CO., 1,410 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has the following used cars for sale:

Overland, 1914, 5 passenger	$400
Oakland, 1913, 5 passenger	$400
Benz, 1912, 7 passenger	$450
Paige, 1914, 5 passenger	$350
Palmer-Singer, 1912, 5 passenger	$400

All these cars have been overhauled and some repainted.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 2-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Packard, 3-48, 7-pass. touring.
Locomobile, 1915, "38" touring, wire wheels.
Locomobile, 1914, "38" runabout.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat.
Peugeot, 1915, limousine.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, wide awake, and active men desired for a big selling proposition which consists of selling a Ford one-ton truck, commercial bodies, and accessories; commission basis. Only hustlers, with salesmanship ability, need apply before 2 P. M., Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., Inc., 237 West 55th St.

Stoddard raceabout, very fast; will sacrifice $400. Bearse, 339 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) SEDAN TOURING. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. Mercer (1915) Runabout. Mercer (1916) Limousine, week old. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Overland, 1914, touring car; in excellent condition throughout; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting equipment; must be seen to be appreciated; $350. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Saxon, 1915, six-cylinder touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; has full equipment and many extras; sell very reasonable. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MAXWELL MASCOTTE, touring car, 1912 model; in fine condition; full equipment; all good tires; $175. DIUGUID BROTHERS, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1914 roadster; thoroughly overhauled; newly painted; guaranteed like new; sell reasonable. HUPMOBILE AGENCY, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Buick roadster, 1912 model; excellent condition; fully equipped and good tires; $225. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Chalmers touring, 1913, Model 16; first-class condition; price, $425. Apply Fred C. Seitz, Wyckoff, N. J.

1915 Ford taxicab; splendid shape; many extras; $300. Delling Auto Co., 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1915 MERCER 22-70; sporting model; 6 passenger; repainted; like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT, 1,896 Broadway.

Packard 2-38, 7-passenger touring; newly painted, overhauled, and guaranteed. G 366 Times Downtown.

Mercer 1915 Raceabout; 1915 touring car; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1916 STUTZ BEARCAT, used little; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS 6s—twin 6s to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard 1914, 1915 models by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 1478 Columbus.

Packard landaulet, perfect condition; will rent same with option of sale. Benj. Sulkins' car, 2,322 Broadway. Schuyler 6633.

Pierce touring or limousine landaulet; late model; moderate rate monthly. 5358 Columbus.

Packards, (six-cylinder,) and Lozier touring cars, hour, day, month; up-to-date equipment. 5440 Plaza.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Beautiful Garford "Six" touring; wire wheels; expert chauffeur; hour, month. Lenox 8608.

AUTOMOBILES, (RENAULTS,) $3, $4 PER hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Beautiful new Packard "Six" touring, monthly; owner drives; reasonable. Saft, M 160 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For hire, 1916-1915 Packards, hour, week, month. Wilmarth, Phone Schuyler 9018.

For Hire.—Cadillac touring car; owner drives. J. C. May. Telephone Tremont 1381-W.

Auto for hire: 1916 five-passenger cars, $2.50 hourly up. Tel. Riverside 54.

For Hire.—Renault touring car, victoria top; moderate price. Eastman, 2792—Schuyler.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, for manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement; answer, stating age, experience, salary you have been earning, and give references. Y 377 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, first-class, for sugar work in Spanish America; reliable man with experience in cost system; knowledge Spanish necessary; give references and salary expected. Address H 211 Times Downtown.

BOY in a law office; must be at least sixteen years of age and reside with parents. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any. H 206 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted in merchant's office, boy about 15-16 years old; state nationality; reply in own handwriting. G 367 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—An unusual opportunity for a live wire whose experience as buyer fits him to take complete charge of the equipment and supply department of a very large grocery house, buying in large quantities grocery store fixtures, paper, twine, coal, motor trucks, motor supplies, &c., &c.; state experience, salary expected, whether or not at present employed; replies confidential. G 345 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class; must be good mechanic and have best references; state full particulars and wages desired. G 379 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR for country; small car; state experience and monthly wages wanted, both with or without board. N 137 Times.

CLAIMS MANAGER wanted for head office of company conducting war munition business in New York City; one with thorough knowledge of manufacturing and commercial practices required, and with ability to adjust claims with sub-contractors for inventory shortages, defective materials, scrap differences, etc.; good salary will be paid to proper man; state experience and references, and date when applicant can report for duty. Z 219 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER wanted for large chemical works; good opportunity for advancement. Address Z. T., Drawer 307, Burlington, N. J.

MAN wanted with long experience and fully competent in plaster work as whittler and fitting up for ladies' straw hats. Permanent position. Address Y 346 Times Annex.

PORTER.—Young man with experience for porter's work. Frank Bros., 224 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, wide-awake, and active men desired for a big selling proposition which consists of selling a Ford one-ton truck, commercial bodies, and accessories; commission basis. Only hustlers with salesmanship ability need apply before 2 P. M., Hayes-Deifenderfer Co., Inc., 237 West 55th St.

SALESMAN, with motor cycle or auto; Westchester County, Long Island, and Jersey territory open; I have demonstrated that real salesmen can make money handling greatest spark plug and tire on the market; salary and commission. Room 312, 1,777 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, for downtown notion and dry goods house, who has called on 5c. and 10c. and medium class department stores in city or out of town; only experienced need apply; state age, references, and other particulars; commission. K 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced scales salesmen; salary or commission. K 11 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, wide-awake and active men desired to place a sensational advertising article; patented in all countries; just ready for the market; commission. Call, 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,501.

SALESMEN.—Two high-grade men, good personality and appearance; preferably those who sold extension or correspondence courses; commission. Call Saturday morning, 501-503 Woolworth Bldg.

SALESMAN, representing established publishing house, calling upon educational institutions and first-class business men; leads furnished; commission basis. Address P. O. Box 434, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN WANTED — Photo-engraving salesman who has had experience calling on New York trade; young man looking for permanent position with good future preferred; salary. K 13 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to take orders for monogram, initial and club cigarettes; must be experienced; commission. Z 237 Times Annex.

SALESLADIES.—Salary or commission; high class toilet preparations; call afternoon, Autocrat Co., Inc., 1,416 Broadway.

SALESMEN, petticoats and wash skirts, for city and suburb; commission basis. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 87 5th Av.

SALESMEN, cash registers, with experience in selling; salary or commission. J 119 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, high class, for drug trade; salary and commission. N 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; state age, experience, salary expected; write in own handwriting; good opportunity with large engine and machine builders in New York City. Address R. L. L., 1,186 East [illegible] St., New York. No personal call desired.

TAPESTRY PRINTERS AND WEAVERS.—Carpet factory outside of New York State wants tapestry printers and weavers, also Brussels and Wilton weavers; steady work. Write Y 370 Times Annex.

TRIMMERS.—First-class men on automobile bodies; $3.50 per day. Write C. B., Box 95, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG BOYS.—Wanted, several bright young boys, 14 to 17 years; position permanent. Apply by letter, stating age, &c., to Revillon Freres, 28 West 35th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock room; $10 to start; advancement if capable. Address Box 619, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 COURT ST., B'KLYN. WIRE INSPECTORS, $18.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue, Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Young lady, must be good bookkeeper, stenographer, and typist, with first-class recommendations from previous employers; with answer give age, experience, and salary expected, and references. N 125 Times.

BEAUTIFUL MODELS WANTED. The most beautiful models in New York are wanted at once for work in motion pictures. This is a big opportunity for girls who have beauty and capacity for advancement. Fox Film Corporation. Call and see John Zanft, Representative, Academy of Music, 14th St. and Irving Place.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. K 49 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, experienced, white; family two; sleep in; $20. Apply after 11 A. M., Apartment 6B, 226 West 50th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only applicants having had experience as housekeeper of an institution will be considered. Z 229 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for Brooklyn chemical factory; good position for one rapid and accurate at figures; replies, to be considered, must state age, nationality, experience, and salary wanted. D 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent position for the right party; must be a resident of the Bronx. Answer, stating age, experience, salary you have earned, and give references. Y 376 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COMPANION, &c.—College graduate desires Summer position, companion or mother's helper, outside city; will do light housework; age 26; experience. Z 227 Times Annex.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman, with gilt-edged references from some of the best people in the city, desires position as managing housekeeper for private family or for bachelor apartments, either in the city or in the country; capable of taking full charge of the running of the house. K 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American girl; six months' experience; good penman; $8. G 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; high school graduate; A1 reference. H 210 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE, graduate masseuse, desires steady position. Address Masseuse, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG German girl speaking English desires position in country to take care of child; best references. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St. first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

HOTELS, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 341 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, experienced and thoroughly capable; trial balance, familiar with financial statements; desires position with opportunity; references. Address G. H. Somers, 2,067 Vyse Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Understanding voucher systems, controlling accounts, average accounts, financial statements. N 165 Times Downtown.

BUILDING WORK, any kind, anywhere; every service of a contractor for superintendent's salary. Recommended. "Engineer," Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR. Six years' experience, wishes position with private family; any car; A1 references. Elmer Sachse, 657 East 32d St., Brooklyn. Tel. 2200 Decatur.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Harry Fletcher, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady going South wishes to place chauffeur with any one desiring the services of an honest, temperate, careful driver. Phone Circle 2589, before 12 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 6 years' experience; city or country; drive any car; best references; $25. James Farrell, 1,443 Undercliff Av., Bronx. Tel. Tremont 4556 after 7 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, wishes position with private family; married; no children; best reference and a hard worker. L. Seiner, 357 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience; city, $25; country, $25 and board; reference. Write Harry Fogarty, 2,730 Decatur Av., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful, expert driver, A1 man, strictly temperate, and respectful; do repairs; excellent reference. Phone Vanderbilt 2498.

CHAUFFEUR understanding all cars desires steady position; finest references. N 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (36;) French; 9 years' city references; Pierce, Simplex. 317 W. 57th.

COOK and HOUSEMAN.—Colored couple; 12 years' experience; best city reference. [illegible] Lexington Av. Harris. Phone 9765W.

COUPLE.—Experienced butler, cook, houseworker, by day or evenings; references. N 147 Times.

ENGINEER-ACCOUNTANT SEEKS CONNECTION with a progressive concern; a chance to get a man, with a clean-cut record, who has had charge of some important work. Z 238 Times Annex.

MAN of quality, age 39, desires position on road with reliable concern; references; bond furnished. N 30 Times.

MASSAGE, scientific, Swedish, at gentleman's residence. William Anderson, phone Murray Hill 5108.

SALESMAN-CLERK.—High school graduate, 21, energetic; salary $10. N. W., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—28; expert stenographer; highly educated; pleasing personality; thoroughly experienced. N 34 Times.

STATISTICIAN-MATHEMATICIAN. University training; experience; common sense, initiative; irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. H 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of 25, intelligent, employed in office of steamship concern, wishes employment evenings at anything. Box 14, 1,508 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN (28) wishes office position from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. N 140 Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—May 5, 1916, one pearl necklace, 53 graduated pearls, weight 475¼ grains; diamond navette snap, centre pearl 13¼ grains; liberal reward for information leading to recovery or return. Notify Dominick G. Riley's Detective Bureau, 225 5th Av. Phone [illegible] Madison Square.

LOST—A gold medal with S. C. G. A. gold sticks on it; men's championship, 1914, on end of dark blue ribbon; at top gold pin with the word first; lost on subway or Broadway, between 103d and 107th; reward. Hoyt, 320 West 107th.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls with one small diamond, between Broadway at Bowling Green and Maiden Lane at Nassau St. Reward for return to E. W., Z 233 Times Annex.

LOST.—On the evening of May 10, a fur neckpiece, Fisher, either in 61st St. or 40th; suitable reward and no questions asked if returned to J. L. Derby, 149 East 40th St.

LOST—Neighborhood Times Square or Murray's restaurant, blue-green opal ring, gold setting. For reward address Room 1,101, 99 Liberty St., city.

LOST—Pearl drop earring, Maxine Elliott Theatre, Tuesday night. Reward if returned to "H. J. W.," Town and Country, 8 West 40th St.

LOST—Platinum bar pin with two diamonds, two pearls, and sapphire; liberal reward. Summa, 106 Morningside Drive.

REWARD.—May 8, envelope, papers. W. G. Shaw, Lost Article Department, Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—"Honorable mention" certificate from American Institute of Architects. Feidmann, Times Building.

LOST.—Thursday, opal brooch, surrounded by diamonds; reward. V. C. Morris, 39 West 37th St.

LIBERAL REWARD. Diamond ring with two rubies and about 32 small diamonds set in platinum, Thursday evening, May 18, either in Mazzini's restaurant or taxi to Hotel Brostell. Return William Reiman, 5th Av. and 33d St.

$50 REWARD for brooch moonstone, carved with a face surrounded with small diamonds, lost from 66th St. and Park Av., then to Fifth to 28th St., to Altman's, and in shops on Madison Av. above 59th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$75 REWARD return platinum bowknot pin, 44 small diamonds, 145 small pearls, lost May 14, between 38th St. and Plainfield, N. J., via 6th Av. El. and New Jersey Central. William Barthman, Jeweler, corner Broadway and Maiden Lane, New York City.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Russian wolfhound puppy, 16 inches high, white, with dark brown markings, head and sides; $25 reward. Gunnison, 57 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Phone 2418 Flatbush.

LOST.—From 28 East 84th St., since Sunday, a white tom cat. Finder please return. Will receive reward.

Purchase and Exchange

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Entire equipment of a first-class photo-engraving plant—screens, lenses, cameras, &c.; nothing but A1 equipment will be considered. K 46 Times.

Will buy benches containing about 1,200 seats, suitable for synagogue. B. Brownstein, 153 West 27th St.

GOV. WHITMAN ACTS ON MANY MEASURES

Solves New Prison Puzzle by Signing Senator Sage's Bill.

VETOES MOHANSIC PLAN

Kills Canning Bill and Lets Westchester Tap New York City's Water Mains.

ALBANY, May 19.—Governor Whitman acted today on a number of the most important measures turned over to him by the Legislature. He solved the puzzle over the rival bills providing for the construction of a prison to supplant Sing Sing by approving the Sage measure on the ground that it was more liberal in its terms than the Towner bill, which he vetoed.

The Governor vetoed the so-called Mohansic bill, which was intended to guard the Croton watershed from pollution by sewage from certain State institutions.

There was a bitter controversy in the Legislature over the prison bills. Both the Sage and Towner bills provided that the new prison should be built at either Wingdale or Beekman in Dutchess County, and that Sing Sing should be remodeled and retained as a receiving and distributing station. In a memorandum accompanying his approval of the Sage bill the Governor said:

"It is apparent that the provisions of the Towner bill are mandatory as regards the use of the plans already prepared, although they may be modified."

Representatives of prison reform associations, including George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General, who appeared at the hearing earlier in the week against the Towner bill, and in behalf of the Sage bill, argued that the signing of the Towner measure would necessitate the retention of Sing Sing cell block form of construction, which they said was insanitary.

"As the Sage bill will give the proposed commission which will select the new prison site and authorize the construction of the new institution greater latitude," the Governor's memorandum continues, "in that it neither limits them to the plans already adopted, nor forecloses them from selecting these plans if after investigation they find them appropriate for the purposes to be accomplished, I deem it my duty to approve the Sage bill."

Kills the Mohansic Bill.

The Mohansic bill, introduced by Senator Brown, authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate what disposition should be made of the sites acquired by the State for the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. In a memorandum filed with this veto the Executive said:

"This bill falls far short of properly safeguarding and protecting the lives of the citizens of New York City. There is no express provision in it which absolutely prohibits the commission from determining that the present sites can be available for no other purpose than that for which they were originally acquired. There is nothing in this bill which prevents the commission from selecting within the same watershed new sites which would be just as objectionable."

Continuing, the Governor says that he has been able to hold up the work on the two institutions through his refusal to approve plans and specifications and contracts for their construction.

"I mean to do so," he says, "and until such time as the Legislature provides a scheme which is complete in itself and one which will provide for the absolute abandonment of these two projects, I think that this matter should stand where it does at the present time."

City Water for Westchester.

The Governor signed Assemblyman Coffey's bill permitting municipalities in Westchester County to tap New York City's water mains after obtaining the permission of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City. The bill specifically permits Mount Vernon to obtain its water supply in this manner.

The bill provides that municipalities may tap the New York City water mains after obtaining the permission of the New York City authorities and paying all expenses. The municipalities also are required to pay the same rates for the water as is paid by citizens of New York. The amount of water to be taken would be regulated by the city. In a memorandum accompanying the bill, Governor Whitman says:

"The City of New York is safeguarded from the standpoint of quantity of water to be taken. Its property rights are also safeguarded in that the City of New York is able to fix the water rates to be charged. If it is financing this enterprise upon a proper business basis it is including in its water rates adequate interest and sinking fund charges to meet the indebtedness incurred in the establishment of the system.

"The municipalities of Westchester County are required to pay the same water rates, and in so doing they will be paying their proportionate share of the interest and principal of this debt. This is a matter entirely within the control of the Government of the City of New York, and if it is not done there is nobody to blame but the city itself and its own officials."

Vetoes Long Canning Hours.

The Governor vetoed the Argetsinger Committee amendments to the labor law, one of which would permit women to work twelve hours a day in canneries in the rush season.

In his memorandum the Governor expressed the opinion that the amendment "might be continually abused and would make more difficult the enforcement of the labor law."

The Governor also called attention to certain other provisions to which he objected. These would exempt creameries and dairies and plants where their products are prepared for market from the one-day-of-rest-in-seven law; place the Labor Department counsel and his assistants in exempt civil service class; reduce the number of exits required in certain factory buildings, and make less stringent the present law requiring doors opening on a stairway or other means of exit to be placed so as not to obstruct the passageway.

The Governor also vetoed Assemblyman Simpson's bill giving the Public Service Commission authority to regulate the number of passengers to be carried upon street cars in New York City. At present the New York City Board of Health regulates the number of passengers to be carried on street cars.

Signs Bridge Tolls Bill.

The Governor today signed the Aranow bill prohibiting deductions from the special franchise tax of the amount of car license fees paid New York by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the privilege of crossing Williamsburg Bridge. The Governor estimated the measure would save the city $300,000 annually.

Other bills which were approved today were: The Machold bill, correcting defects in the River Regulating District bill, which was enacted last year to facilitate the operation of water power development corporations.

The Brennen bill permitting the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City to install water meters in any business or residential property in the city upon the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

The Walters bill, providing that Supreme Court Justices in New York shall designate, in orders directing foreclosure sales, the newspapers in which the orders shall be published. Sponsors of the measure told the Governor that it was designed to prevent such advertisements from being distributed by an advertising agency controlled by an influential member of Tammany Hall.

The Sullivan bill permitting the sale of candy, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco from New York news stands.

The Norton bill, authorizing the election next Fall of an additional Supreme Court Justice in the Third Judicial District, which includes Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties.

WIFE SUES BARNET.

Declares Her Husband "Unfit" to Have the Care of 2-Year-Old Son.

Mrs. Charline Daly Barnet, daughter of Charles F. Daly, a Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to compel her husband, Willard R. Barnet, to show cause why he should not be compelled to surrender to the plaintiff their two-and-a-half-year-old son, Charles Daly Barnet. In her application Mrs. Daly described her husband as an unfit person to have the care of the child, and urged that the boy be awarded to her for that reason, "aside from the fact of her desire, through maternal love and affection, to have a child of such tender years with her, his mother."

Mr. and Mrs. Barnet were married in June, 1909, and lived together until March 12 last, when she left him because, she said, he was cruel to her and because of his general conduct; but, not wishing to deprive her husband of the pleasure of seeing his son, she frequently sent the boy, in care of his nurse, to Mr. Barnet's apartment at 2,030 Broadway. Mrs. Barnet said she did this through a sense of duty, "exercising only the prudence to see that such visits were under proper auspices."

But on April 24, Mrs. Barnet alleged, her husband forcibly, and against the protest of the nurse, insisted upon keeping the boy, and had since then refused to return him to his mother.

Mr. Barnet, in answering the application, said his wife had left him without cause or reason, and had carried away their son. Concerning his detention of the boy, he said:

"I peacefully resumed the care and custody of my said child and took him, together with his nurse, to my apartment."

Mr. Barnet told of a visit to his apartment made by his wife and her father, Mr. Daly, and how he had expressed a willingness to permit his wife to enter but had declined to receive his father-in-law. They then withdrew, he said, and while they were standing in a hall his counsel, William Travers Jerome, called and advised him to receive both Mrs. Barnet and Mr. Daly. Thereupon he phoned them to come up, but Mrs. Barnet replied that she first wished to talk the matter over with her father. Mr. Barnet did not know what was said at this consultation, but neither his wife nor her father accepted his invitation to his apartment.

To prove that he had been willing to take his wife back to his home and care for her, Mr. Barnet attached to his affidavit a letter dated April 24 and beginning "My dear wife."

An affidavit accompanying the papers disclosed that the notice to Mr. Barnet of the proceedings had to be fastened to the door of his apartment because there was no answer to the summons of the process server. Mr. Barnet is Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad.

TRIPLANES FOR AERO RACE.

H. O. Carter Enters Machines of 110 and 130 Miles an Hour.

Two of the twenty-four machines entered in the Transcontinental Aeroplane Competition which were announced yesterday by the Aero Club of America are of a type unfamiliar here, and are expected to prove dangerous contenders for the $20,000 prize. These are the two aeroplanes entered by Howard O. Carter of the Carter Brothers' Motor and Aeroplane Companies of Detroit, whose letter, received at the Aero Club yesterday, said: "We have decided to cooperate with you to show what can be accomplished by those not bound by red tape and last century methods. We enter as follows, one of each model."

Then follows a description of these models. The first is the Carter Triplane, with 360 horse power, sixteen cylinder motors, and a speed of 110 miles an hour with two passengers. It has two motors with a double drive. The other is a faster machine, capable of making 130 miles an hour, with two or three passengers. The twenty-four-cylinder, double motors develop 420 horse power. These are the first triplanes that have been entered in the race.

The New York Aero Construction Company, through Cecil H. Upper, its President, sent notice to the Aero Club that it would enter two tractor biplanes, equipped with twin motors, developing 180 horsepower and with a flying radius of ten hours.

THREATENS ORPET WITNESS

Father of Dead Girl Warned Not to Testify Against Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Letters threatening the life of Frank Lambert if he tells in court of the relations between his daughter Marian and William Orpet, who is on trial for her murder, were placed in the hands of State's Attorney Dady today. Three of them were mailed in Chicago and are in the same handwriting. The last one, which was delivered Thursday, alarmed Mr. Lambert, and he brought them all with him to the Lake County Court House at Waukegan today and turned them over to the prosecutor.

"I thought I had suffered enough with Marian being killed and her mother an invalid ever since," said Mr. Lambert today, "but now I have these letters to worry about. This writer swears he will 'get' me if I go on the stand and tell what I know about my little girl and Will. I don't understand that. It is my duty to tell all I know that will help clear up this case. I have already said I din't want Will hung—that wouldn't bring Marion back or make her mother well."

Three jurors have been tentatively accepted by both sides. Two hundred and seventy-three veniremen have been examined and a new panel has been summoned.

A Yale Tradition Shattered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—In refusing to appear on the Yale Campus during the annual "tap day" exercises yesterday, thereby forfeiting his opportunity of being chosen to one of the senior societies, Spencer Pumpelly of Owego, N. Y., broke all Yale traditions. Heretofore every member of the junior class who considered himself a possibility for election to Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, or Wolf's Head has been careful to be on the campus until the last man was tapped. Pumpelly jumped into his automobile and spent the afternoon riding. His brother, Harold Pumpelly, the former Yale football and baseball star, forced the reform which made 'tap day" a function for seniors and juniors alone, the public and the freshmen and sophomores now being barred. Harold Pumpelly, however, was present at the "tap day" exercises and was elected to Skull and Bones.

Church Services Tomorrow

Announcements of Services in the Various Churches May Be Found on Page 17.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

250 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opens July 1st.

The New Golf

By P. A. VAILE,

Author of "Modern Golf," &c.

The famous international authority of the game gives the most up-to-date instruction in the methods of playing. It tells all one needs to know about Golf, and describes the shots lucidly and pointedly. It is absolutely practical and gives definite instructions.

Price, $2.00 net. At any bookstore. (Postage extra.)

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

$1.50

$5 Style
$3 Quality
Big Variety
$1.50

Everything you could expect in a straw at the highest price, you will find here at $1.50.

Rough braids—Splits—Sennits and Porto Ricans, in the largest assortment you ever saw.

"You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced Hat"

PANAMAS Worth $8.00 $4.75

PANAMAS Worth $5.00 $3.50

Tokio PANAMAS Unusual Value $2.75

Kaufman

Manhattan's Man Hatter

Stores Everywhere

$1.50

IRVING STRAWS

$1.50 $1.50

THERE'S a reason why most of the smart dressers you see are wearing "Irvings."

They like our hats because they are classy without being conspicuous; because they have a high-class look, without having a high-toned price. Not $3, but $1.50.

Stop and look at our windows—obey that impulse—come in and try one on.

Irving Hat Stores

Everywhere

25 Stores in New York City.

We Say $25—

We really have *your* best interests at heart—when we are constantly advising you to consider $25 as a good price to pay

For Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits

You'll find the fashions of the day; very fine materials; expert workmanship—and the widest possible choice of weaves, patterns and styles—at that figure.

Suits—$18 to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 125d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

VINCENT says:

I Make

My ready-made clothes. A saving for you. A visit will tell the truth. Imported pencil stripe fine worsted suit for $26.50.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st St.

TODAY!

FATHER BERNARD'S PARISH

A story of love on Columbus Avenue in the midst of New York's Melting Pot.

by

FLORENCE OLMSTEAD

AUTHOR OF "A CLOISTERED ROMANCE"

With its whimsical humor, its human sympathy, its people of divers nationalities and races, this book is one of the most fascinating romances of the year.

$1.25 *net.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

THINKING AS A SCIENCE

By HENRY HAZLITT

Your own mind OUGHT to be a continual pleasure to you. If it is not you can make it so. Moreover, it will PAY you to be able to think accurately and reason accurately without fatigue.

$1.00 net. (Postage Extra.) At any bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N.Y.

DORAN BOOKS

Rare genius is discovered by great events. *My Home in the Field of Honour*, the picture of a woman's adventures in war, is a gem of narrative writing—by Frances Wilson Huard. It's sparkling — feminine, and inimitably illustrated by Charles Huard, Official Painter to the Sixth Army of France. (Net $1.35)

Published today is a major book by Hugh Walpole. In *The Dark Forest* he has written like a Russian, giving the world a mystical love story which cannot be characterized as less than masterly. (Net $1.35)

Next comes *A Western Warwick*, in which Sam Blythe gives us a powerful tale of American politics, convincing as he knows how to make his revelations. A real story of the making of a President. (Net $1.35)

That charming author J. E. Buckrose has come to the full maturity of her talent in *The Round-About*, a book you will want on your permanent shelf of novels which will invite re-reading. (Net $1.25)

There are the loyal Irish and they deserve their innings—here it is in *THE IRISH AT THE FRONT*, with an introduction by John Redmond. (Net $0.75)

Our Books at all Booksellers

Address, GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, 38 West 32nd Street, New York

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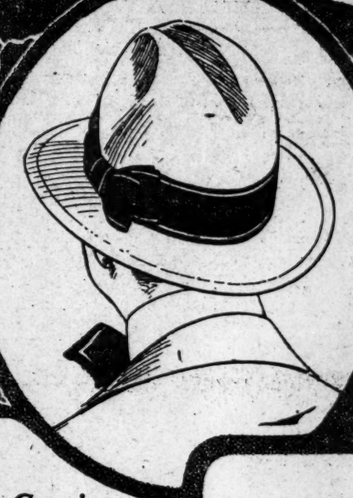
Securities of unquestionable value find a ready market among the thousands of investors who have confidence in The Annalist and consult The Open Security Market every week. Advertising rates on request. The Annalist is published every Monday morning. $4 a year; 10c a copy. Times Square, New York.

The FASHION REVUE



Genuine Korea Hats

Genuine Korea Hats are the big novelty this season and the right kind are scarce. *Style Bar Harbor* is the pace-setter though other stores get more money for it.

My price is $2.85

Style Allenshurst

If you cut out this picture and saved it till next year, you'd have the foremost fashion of 1917. Why not dress a year ahead of standard time?

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